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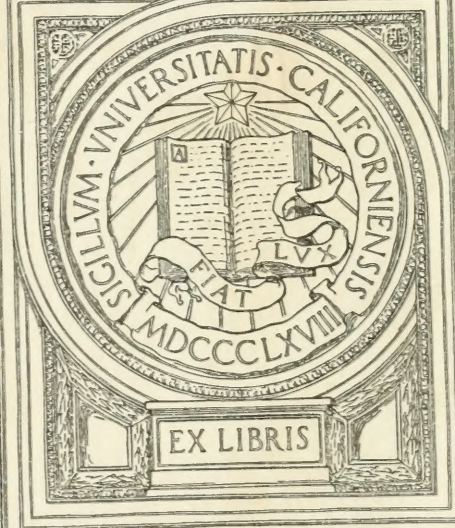


HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR

OF THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

&c., &c., &c.,

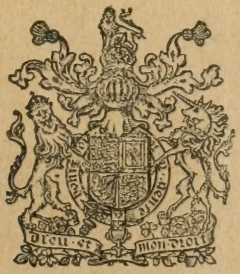
PRESERVED AT

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART XIII.

(ADDENDA.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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This volume of abstracts, made by various hands, has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. E. Salisbury, B.A., who is also responsible for the Index. The abstracts, in proof, have been collated with the originals at Hatfield House by Mr. R. T. Gunton.

INTRODUCTION.

The papers contained in the present Volume, Part XIII of the Cecil Calendar, together with another volume to come next—materials for which are already prepared,—form the final Addenda to that Calendar as far as to the end of the reign of Elizabeth. The previous volumes, which contain the bulk of the Cecil Papers, are arranged approximately chronologically ; but in so vast a collection it was inevitable that some papers should at first be assigned to wrong dates ; while the great number of undated papers could not be properly dealt with until the Calendar had progressed so far that the published papers might afford some clues enabling the undated documents to be assigned to their proper dates. For these and other reasons the number of papers in this and the forthcoming Addenda volumes is somewhat large ; but it is believed that most of them have now been satisfactorily dated and the number of undated papers reduced to a minimum.

It will be seen that the documents comprised in this volume cover a long period of time, from the 12th to the end of the 16th century, though the great bulk of them relate to the reign of Elizabeth. This being so it is not to be expected that we should find many papers on any single important transaction adding much information to what we already know about it ; and it is not till we get well into Elizabeth's reign that we find our previous knowledge of particular events much increased. It will be useful to point out the general character of the earlier documents, and then draw attention to the most important papers in the whole volume.

The first section of the present Volume comprises Treatises, Chronicles, and Histories, more or less fragmentary, belonging to the 13th and three following centuries, including a version of the Psalms (p. 3), a 15th century Latin Bible (p. 7), and a copy of Gower's *Vox Clamantis* (p. 7). The subjects of the treatises are mostly sacred if not scriptural, or historical. There are also copies of the Treaties of Troyes (p. 4) and of Cambray (p. 11), and several other documents of a political nature. One official document of the reign of Henry V must be noted ; it is a pay roll of the English garrison in some foreign town, which from internal evidence clearly belongs to the year 1417, and contains information of much interest to students of military matters in early times. It is a contemporary document, and in excellent condition but for the fact that the first membrane of the roll with the

heading has unfortunately been torn off, and it is therefore impossible to say with certainty to what town it relates; though the size of the garrison seems to point to Calais.

Henry VIII.—Passing on to the reign of Henry VIII there are two interesting letters (or more probably two portions of one letter) from the Emperor Maximilian to the Emperor of Russia (p. 9) as to combined action for invasion of their common enemy, Poland, which have considerable interest at the present time. More important still, from a personal and domestic point of view, is the letter (p. 12) from Henry VIII to his Ambassadors at Rome on the matter of the divorce. The King characterises the Papal proceedings in his usual trenchant language, and his arguments if not convincing are at least logical :—

> We cannot wonder enough (the King says in effect)—and we will that you boldly advise the Pope as to this—that when anything is proposed in our name which is reasonable and just and consonant with the Pope's own laws, yet it is rejected in hurried and disorderly fashion by the Consistory on the ground only that it is not in accordance with its practice. What this practice may be we know not nor are we bound to know; but the Pope's rights we ought to know, and they should be true rights. . . . . But opportunity is never wanting to the doer of mischief. Indeed, it has been our lot so far to be calumniated from every quarter from which calumny could come. Because our cause is favoured and justified by the laws of God, there are some at Rome, by whose counsels the Pope is led, who have thought good to say that a matrimonial cause should be decided not by the laws of God but by the canon laws. But when the canon laws are on our side, they shelter themselves behind the practice of the Court!

Such plain speaking, and the still more scathing terms in which the King proceeds, must have made the Pope feel desirous to be quit of the whole matter. On the other hand the King's character is shewn in a very different light by the petition of the Calvacanti (p. 16), and the petition as to grievances (p. 17). Both point to the accessibility of the King to his subjects, and accentuate the fact, now well recognised, that his statesmanship consisted in working with his subjects and satisfying their reasonable demands; which enabled him to secure their consent to any measures he desired.

Edward VI.—The papers for this reign calendared in the present volume relate chiefly to domestic matters of trade and commerce. The most important of them refer to the production and use of iron and tin, and to the constant complaints and negotiations between the English merchants and those of the Hanse. The state of the country at the beginning of Edward VI's reign required attention to the condition of the people and the means of improving their lot by the improvement of trade and economic use of natural products. At p. 19 occur the commissions to examine into the iron mills and furnaces in Sussex, and the answers of juries to the questions submitted to them; all tending to shew that the continued consumption of the Sussex woods

to support the furnaces would mean the further decay of the towns and great scarcity of timber for building ships and houses, and of wood for fuel. It is curious to notice that among the places said to be so injured are many on the other side of the Channel:—

> To the fourth [we present], the mills and furnaces do damnify and hurt as well the inhabitants of the towns of Calais, Guisnes, Boulogne and other beyond the sea as the inhabitants of Sussex.
>
> To the fifth we present that if the mills and furnaces be suffered to continue, whereas now all manner of timber and wood for all manner of occupations as well for the sea as for the land is very scanty already, by the said mills and furnaces hereafter should be scarcity and almost none to be gotten.

The document at p. 33 containing the allegations of the tinners in Devon as to working the tin in "several grounds," is curious for the explanation it gives of the existence of the metal in such places as being due to "the violence of Noah his flood."

The important series of papers relating to the Hanse Towns and the English merchants should be noted for its bearing on international commercial relations. The negotiations began in 1551, continued till 1557 without a break (p. 37), and were renewed in the first year of Elizabeth's reign (September, 1559; p. 40).

Mary.—The most important document for this reign is the Register of the Privy Council (p. 34) from Mary's accession till September 30, 1553, which has been printed in full in the "Acts of the Privy Council, N.S." Attention must also be drawn to the Latin translation of the Greek Liturgy of St. James (p. 35), probably made by Roger Ascham. Various documents relating to Sir William Cecil also occur, chiefly bills for household or personal supplies. The map of Calais (p. 38) with the note shewing how it might be besieged with success perhaps indicates a purpose on the part of the Queen, had she lived, to attempt its recovery.

Elizabeth.—It was only to be expected that the bulk of the papers in this volume should belong to the reign of Elizabeth, whose chief minister Burghley was during the whole period they cover. It is difficult to separate the Queen from any subject of importance touched upon in these papers, so great was her personal influence and so many and various the matters referred to her decision. In foreign policy this was specially the case; and as foreign or semi-foreign policy fills the greater part of her reign it will perhaps be convenient to draw attention first to the most noteworthy of these papers that concern the Queen herself in personal wise; and then to those that concern her foreign policy in regard to the three countries that claimed her close attention in succession—Scotland, Spain, and France.

The Queen.—The first glimpse of Elizabeth we get in this volume is early in 1549 in the scandal in which her name was

wrongfully connected with the Lord Admiral (p. 26); but these documents have been printed in full by Haynes. No mention of her occurs during her sister's reign; but the earliest letter she received after her accession is one from her brother-in-law expressing his pleasure at perceiving "how really she responds to his brotherly affection" (p. 39). Ere twenty years had passed his opinion of his sister-in-law had altered for the worse, and she was compelled to deny the slander circulated by Spain (p. 139).

Of all the personal matters that concerned Elizabeth the most important was that of her marriage, and projects concerning it arise constantly during the greater portion of her reign. It could not be otherwise, for at her accession and for many years afterwards the safety and prosperity of the realm were involved in it. The same question which had so troubled her father and been one cause at least of his many matrimonial ventures—the question of the succession—was always present to her own and her people's minds. Whatever may have been her own views on the subject, her people, remembering the long continued civil wars of the past century, could not but be anxious for the appearance of an heir to the throne from a dynasty with which they had on the whole reason to be well satisfied, that might prevent the recurrence of such troubles; while the nobility being chiefly of recent creation desired time and opportunity to make their position secure. In a paper drawn up about 1585 (p. 288) setting forth the dangers threatening England in the person of the Queen, it is stated that "the weakness of the Queen's Majesty cometh by lack of marriage, children, alliance with foreign princes": and the great importance of her marrying was universally recognised. Hence it is that in 1566 we find petitions from both Houses to the Queen urging her to marry (p. 72). The first candidate who could entertain any hope of success was the Duke of Anjou; for though, seemingly, in 1560 the King designate of Sweden desired to carry out the contract of marriage he said he had entered into with her Majesty (p. 51), and about 1567 the Emperor sent an envoy regarding a proposed marriage with an Imperial nominee (p. 86), yet no further mention of these matters occurs in these papers. But in July, 1570, Anjou writes to the Lord Admiral—"I am resolved in a few days to send Commissioners to the Queen, my good mistress, to make a proposition to her as to our marriage" (p. 100); and envoys from the Duke arrive on several occasions (pp. 133, 167). In 1578 the Earl of Sussex writes to Burghley (p. 159):—

> I do believe that Monsieur will be directed by the Queen's Majesty so long as he hopeth to be great by her, but if he lose that hope then I think he will not for her forbear any greatness he can get otherways.

Negotiations on the subject still went on, until in October, 1579, the Privy Council discussed the marriage, with its perils, remedies and objections, as recorded in a document (p. 172)

printed by Murdin ; and the next month articles of marriage were drawn up (p. 173), but matters went no further. The subject hinted at by Sussex in his letter mentioned above, provided the Queen with either a real cause of annoyance, or what perhaps is more likely a convenient excuse for putting the match aside. In July, 1580, Elizabeth writes to Stafford at Paris on the offer of the sovereignty of all the Low Countries made to Anjou (p. 180) :—

> Let it please Monsieur to suspend his answer to them till he send some of quality and trust to communicate to me and concur with that I may think best for both our honours. For I assure him it shall blot too much his fame, if otherwise he deal, not only in my sight to whom it hath pleased him to promise more, but specially to all the world that be overseers of his actions. Let him never procure her harm whose love he seeks to win . . . . . I dare not assure Monsieur how his greater matter will end till I be assured what way he will take with the Low Countries. For rather will I never meddle with marriage than have such a bad covenant added to my part. Shall it ever be found true that Queen Elizabeth hath solemnized the perpetual harm of England under the glorious title of a France's heir ? No, no ! It shall never be.

In answer to this the Duke through Simier (p. 181) promised to suspend his judgment as the Queen had desired : and by his own letter desires "soon to be honoured with your beauteous presence on such condition that only death can separate me from it" (p. 182).

But the negotiations seem to have grown cool, and the last mention of Elizabeth by Anjou in these papers occurs a year later (p. 193), when he welcomes Walsingham as a foremost servant of "her whom I honour more than any princess on earth." Six months later, however, the French King is still urging the marriage on Elizabeth (p. 196) ; while Simier in two letters to the Queen (pp. 197, 198) probably belonging to the same year, regrets that he has not been able to bring the cause to a conclusion.

Another suitor for Elizabeth's hand, even if only self-suggested, was James VI, as we gather from his secret instructions to Archibald Douglas, sent by him to the Queen in August, 1586. These instructions (p. 299) embraced three points, the first of which was James' own marriage ; and from them it almost seems that he had entertained at least the possibility of a union with Elizabeth. Should, however, Douglas find that the Queen persists in her former opinion, she is to be informed that James is compelled to marry for the reasons given, but will only do so in accordance with her advice :—

> For removing of these and the like inconveniences, you shall let be understood that our meaning is not to remove the affection borne to her, but to make choice by her advice of some other to be joined with her in society of love in that place that she doth wholly possess . . . . . Sorry will we be to bestow ourself in marriage with any but with such as may be to her contentment.

And so the matter ended by James professing his readiness to accept the Queen's advice and marry to her contentment.

Intimately connected with the Queen's marriage was the question of the succesSsion to the throne ; and various references to it in these papers indicate how it exercised the mind of Elizabeth and still more of her subjects. At p. 327 is a treatise on the succession which is obviously earlier than 1587 but is difficult to date exactly, setting forth the claims of the possible successors to Elizabeth. Representations were made on the subject to the Queen by one of her Parliaments, probably about 1582 ; and at p. 214 is a curious document, copied by Lord Clinton from the original in the Queen's own hand, containing her answer. The two points that had been raised were—the succession and liberty ; and with regard to the former the Queen replies :

> As to the first, the prince's opinion and good will ought, in good order, have been felt in other sort than in so public a place been uttered. It had been convenient that so weighty a cause had had his original from a zealous prince's consideration and not from lip-laboured orations out of such subjects' mouths ; which what they be time may teach you know, and their demerits make them acknowledge how they have done these lewd endeavours to make all my realm suppose that their care was much when mine was none at all.

Her own view on the subject was made known to James in 1586 ; and the general instructions given to his ambassador, Archibald Douglas, in August (p. 298) direct him to thank the Queen heartily

> for the loving promises and speeches delivered to us in her name, by her two late ambassadors, Edward Wotton and Thomas Randolphe ; but most of all by uttering to us, both by her patent and privy letters, her mind anent our title to that Crown, yielding us thereby her privy approbation to that undoubted right and claim which our descent and blood may give us to it, failing of succession of her body.

It is noteworthy that this approval of his right to the English Crown was imparted to James many months before the execution of the Queen of Scots. Indeed, in November of the same year we find James firmly convinced " that his mother's life was in no danger " (p. 317).

There are several indications in these papers of the plots and conspiracies to which the Queen was continually exposed, some of a dangerous nature, some futile. As early as 1568 a report was received from Walsingham advising the Queen of possible attempts to poison her (p. 88). In 1579 the Palatine of the Rhine sends a Privy Councillor to declare to her particulars of a conspiracy and treason against her person and estate (p. 172) ; and in 1589 one of the causes of the Earl of Arundel's indictment (p. 422) was

> that certain years past by the consent of the Pope, Queen Ellen and such others, there was chosen 20 resolute persons and desperate to have murdered her Majesty, and to have drawn her by the hair of the head through the city of London, unto whose practice he was privy.

A few years later Moody, an agent of the government (p. 454),

> assures her Majesty that whereas some advertisements are delivered that men are sent over hither to take away her life by indirect means,

I having sounded those whom I know do most desire the alteration of this estate, do find that they rest very indifferent, for that they carry great "imaginates" of the King of Scotland, whose religion they hold more unsound than her Majesty's, and therefore they say they have no reason to seek to alter an estate, except they could be sure to serve their own turns.

But the great storm centre whence such plots arose was the Queen of Scots. In a succinct statement of dangers to England, probably drawn up in 1585, the Queen's Majesty herself is said to be the patient (or object), and "the Queen of Scots the instrument whereby the perils do grow" (p. 288). The Babington conspiracy is an instance of this, with which these papers seem to definitely prove her connexion. At p. 312 is noted a long roll containing the report of the proceedings in Parliament from October to December, 1586, with regard to that conspiracy and the Queen of Scots. In the month after the latter's execution, in a long dispatch from Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas (p. 335), occurs the following passage:

The King himself told me that at the time when Barne Lindesay was sent in Scotland by Mr. Keythe, [by] whom also you sent his Majesty a hunting horn, it was reported to him by one he says who heard you say that you hoped the horn should be welcome and do good, because at that time when I was sent home with the discovery of the conspiracy wherein Babington and his consorts were convicted and his mother's letters that were taken, you sent with me a lure and a collar, whereof he took as you said more pleasure and more care nor of all the other letters that were sent him.

This would seem to be clear, if indirect, evidence that James recognised his mother's complicity in the Babington plot—evidence all the more valuable because it occurs in the discussion of quite a different matter. If this were so it may to some extent account for the attitude he adopted on receiving the news of Mary's execution, to which reference will be made later on.

One or two items of Elizabeth's private life may be noticed. Two grants at least to her musicians are mentioned, one to "Ambrogio Lupo one of the eldest of her musicians of the viols" (p. 442), and another to Arthur, Andrew and Jeronimo Bassano, apparently brothers, who are described merely as musicians. The Queen was fond of music, a taste no doubt inherited from her father, and was herself a skilled performer.* Another form of amusement to which her Majesty was prone was paying visits to her chief courtiers, who probably did not relish too frequent visitations of this nature, as it must have involved them in enormous expence—and enabled Elizabeth to effect a corresponding saving in the expenditure of the royal household; which was no doubt the reason of her being addicted to such progresses. These papers record that she paid at least four visits to Burghley, in 1572, 1575, 1577 and 1583 (pp. 110, 128, 145, 228).†

* A humorous reference by Elizabeth to her skill in music occurs at p. 294, in a letter to James on more serious matters.

† None of these papers are referred to in Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* except the first of the four documents calendared here under 27 May, 1583, which is printed in vol. ii, p. 400.

The preparations made by the Lord Treasurer to receive her Majesty are recorded with much minuteness, especially on the first and last occasions.

These papers, however, are occupied chiefly with Elizabeth's foreign policy, to which the most important of them relate. This is hardly to be wondered at seeing that nearly the whole of her reign was devoted to the development of that policy. The circumstances of the time and the situation of the kingdom demanded it. All the first years of her reign she was liable to disturbances from Scotland; and when they ceased to cause alarm, invasion from Spain, the then war-lord of the world, threatened her, and the instinct of self-preservation compelled the using all the nation's resources to check and hurl back the approaching danger. Hence in the direction of foreign policy these papers follow three main lines, relating to—

1. Mary Queen of Scots and Scotch affairs till 1587: then the affairs of James VI and succession to the English throne.
2. The affairs of Spain and intended Spanish invasions from 1587 onwards.
3. The wars in France in which the Queen interfered as as a means of striking at Spain, and the religious wars in France, from 1591.

Scotland.—From time to time glimpses of the state of affairs in Scotland during the whole reign of Elizabeth are afforded us by these papers. At her accession to the throne parties there were in a state of great confusion, the outstanding feature of which to Elizabeth must have been the danger that efforts the French were making to get possession of the government would be attended with success. At p. 41 is a memorandum of things to "be secretly shewn to the Governor of Scotland," apparently to put before him the real designs of the French King:

> The French King intends by all other means he can to draw the said Governor and his most special friends with many high promises to France, the which promises he intends never to keep, nor yet no other thing that he has already granted, as the deed will show. And if by no means of craft and subtlety he can bring this matter to effect, then his purpose is to send a great power in Scotland, under the shadow and colour to put justice and order in that realm as it is in France, for punishment of heretics and traitors as he calls them, amongst whom the Governor, and his, will be the first handled.

Some years later, at the end of 1571, an interesting despatch from Verac at Edinburgh to the French Ambassador in England (p. 105) shews that the French King had not entirely given up all hope of dominating Scotland. He points to Mar's hatred of the English, and says that Morton only received help from them with great regret as being their ancient enemies, and if the French King would make peace between the two parties Morton would be the first to make war on England. Verac, however, doubts their devotion to France, as Hunsdon was practising with success to gain them over

to Elizabeth. But from this point French influence in Scotland declined, and only one spasmodic attempt to revive it occurs in 1587 immediately after the death of the Queen of Scots (p. 341).

Not much additional light is thrown by these papers on the story of Mary Queen of Scots, most of the documents in this volume having been already printed by Murdin and Labanoff. Soon after her arrival in England she writes (p. 87) to Elizabeth, protesting against the latter's refusal to see her, as she is here "not to save her life, but to bring her false accusers before the Queen and recover her honour." In her answer a few weeks later (p. 87) Elizabeth comments on the change of tone between Mary's last letter and a previous one, and asserts that her aim is to end these troubles; in doing which she hopes Mary will show herself reasonable. In another brief letter (p. 91), which is undated but must belong to the period of Mary's arrival in England, the Queen replies to her "desire to be sure of my true amity" by telling Mary to "mistrust no double dealing, but such sincerity as fits a King to give you."

However anxious Elizabeth might be to treat her in a kingly way—and her dislike to the illtreatment of royalty in any way would impel her in that direction—the evidence against her could not be overlooked. Mary, according to a "Copy of an Act of Secret Counsell" printed at p. 83,* had already been denounced by the Privy Council of Scotland in no measured terms as privy to Darnley's murder, which was proved

> by divers her privy letters written and subscribed with her own hand and sent by her to James Earl Bothwell, chief executor of the said horrible murder, as well before the committing thereof as thereafter: and by her ungodly and dishonourable proceeding in a private marriage with him suddenly and unprovisedly thereafter, it must (be) certain that she was privy art and part and of the actual device and deed of the forenamed murder of the King her lawful husband our sovereign lord's father.

A murderer, and especially a royal murderer, was a person to beware of; and the commission of such a crime could not but prejudice Elizabeth against Mary. But from a political point of view it was still more necessary to keep her under surveillance. Already the title of the Queen of Scots to the Crown of England was widely discussed. There are two dissertations on the subject in this collection (pp. 101, 107) of about this date or a little later, one of them being in French and drawn up apparently in support of Mary's right: while for the same reason the plots that were hatched at home centred around her, and because the hopes of the Roman Catholics were bound up with her. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew men's minds turned to the danger from this quarter in England; and one writer on that outbreak enlarges upon dangers to be feared from Catholic plots, and

* This entry does not appear in the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.*

concludes in favour of the execution of the Queen of Scots (p. 112). It is plain, therefore, that from a time shortly after Mary's arrival in England, Elizabeth was subjected to urgent and well grounded suggestions tending to her execution. At least it was impossible for Elizabeth to release her, even had she wished to ; and it is very doubtful from Mary's own point of view whether she or her supporters really desired it. In a paper of intelligence in Walsingham's hand (p. 250), the date of which must be early in 1584, it is stated :

> The practice of conveying the Queen of Scots ceased, for that her being here as a prisoner may more profit her than her absence from hence any other where at liberty.

This throws a strong light upon the centre of intrigue she had become ; and by consequence upon the dangers that threatened Elizabeth in her regard. It was no wonder that the Queen's most trusted advisers became anxious about the matter, and urged her to do justice against such a dangerous rival. In 1586 Archibald Douglas writing to the Master of Gray gives a long account of an interview with Elizabeth at which he had endeavoured to ascertain what was intended with regard to the Queen of Scots (p. 307). The Queen referred him to Burghley and Walsingham, and added :

> But this far I will round in thine ear, there is of my Council such that hath persuaded me that if I should do justice against the mother I should do nothing else but advance the son, what will be more dangerous in him, degrees nearer to his weal, and that princes would be curious to look in my doings in this matter. What speech to use of this matter I leave to thyself, or if none at all I can be contented.

Douglas observed that notwithstanding any ingratitude that could be alleged on the part of the King's mother, James could not be forgetful of his own honour. To this the Queen made answer :

> I will neither condemn thy speech neither thy King and Master his meaning, but this far I may say to thee, that if the half of that good nature had been in his mother that I imagine to be in himself he had not been so soon fatherless ; and I do suspect or no less of her against her own son than I do against myself if she may perform it, for she that could not for his good bearing spare the father, how can any be persuaded that she will spare the son that she plainly affirms in her letters hath done her wrong.

From this it is evident that Elizabeth was under no delusion as to Mary's feeling towards herself ; and that the impression made upon her mind by Darnley's murder was lasting. But that his mother's life was in any danger James refused to believe. Even in November, 1586, the Laird of Barnbowgill writing from Edinburgh to Douglas (p. 317) observes :

> It is spoken here that your lordship wrote to the King, if he in any sort requested the Queen of England for his mother, that he would put himself out of credit with the Queen of England. I know it to be of truth, yet the King makes no such request to the Queen of England as he would, and that all the nobility perceives is that he is loath to " tyne " the Queen of England. The night as his Majesty shewed myself his Grace was assured that his mother's life was in no danger, I spake the most part of the nobility to move the King's Majesty to travail that his Grace's mother should neither receive shame not scaith.

His courtiers, however, were not so confident, and their fears were soon to be justified. On December 4 a proclamation was printed for declaring the sentence already given against the Queen of Scots (p. 321); and scarce two months elapsed before that sentence was carried out.

It has been noted above that most of Mary's letters contained in this collection have already appeared in print; those that have not been printed before do not seem to be of much importance. In 1584 she wrote at great length to Mauvissière (p. 243) and the Master of Gray (p. 254). To the former she describes their enemies as engaged in destroying her own and her son's claim to the Crown of England, and practising against her life and honour; denies her reported conversation with her keeper, and expresses concern for her safety during Shrewsbury's absence at Court, asserting also that she had no part in the late disturbances of Somerville and Arden. She then harps on her favourite subject, her wrongs and sufferings, and complains of want of money and the mismanagement of her dower in France. To the Master of Gray she disapproves of his embassy from James to Elizabeth as tending to divide herself and her son and so towards Elizabeth's security; and doubts not Elizabeth is feeding James, as she is herself, with the hope of succession to the Crown of England—in direct opposition to her above assertion to Mauvissière—but it is merely an artifice. Her other letters are full of minor intrigues, complaints of her hard lot and protestations of her ignorance of the many little plots that were rising around her.

On the death of Mary interest as regards Scottish affairs is at once diverted to her son. James up to the last had professed to believe her life was in no danger, though at that very time he was being strongly urged by the French King to intervene with Elizabeth to secure her safety and that no rigorous treatment should be used towards her on account of the late (Babington's) conspiracy. Although the execution might in Catholic circles be called murder (pp. 342, 404), yet James took a very different view of it. A letter dated 2 March, 1587, from Pury Ogilvy to Archibald Douglas gives a very curious account of the King's behaviour on receiving the news (p. 334):—

> Last of all I will assure you that the King moved never his countenance at the rehearsal of his mother's execution, nor leaves not his pastime and hunting more than of before.

This is the only passage in the letter that is underlined, as if to express the writer's amazement at the King's conduct. Whatever may have been his real sentiments James was not prepared to let the execution make a breach between himself and Elizabeth; and to that end seemed to accept the theory that it was the work of her Council and not herself. Thus on March 12 Richard Douglas writes to the Scotch Ambassador (p. 335):—

Always I see his Majesty ready to accept that excuse of the Queen and take the wrong done to him as done by her counsellors . . . . . but in no ways would his Majesty consent to deal with any of them who confessed to have been the authors of this injury offered to him in honour, or to have to do with them in any ways. He remains sufficiently satisfied with the counsel you gave him to seem to take this matter by heart, and as he is in very deed so he will still appear highly offended with the causers thereof, and will let them and all the world understand that he will seek by all lawful means to have so high an injury worthily repaired . . . . . I told him in what sort my lord of Leicester had subscribed the warrant, and did what I could to excuse him; so that at last I brought him thus far, that if my lord would purge himself by saying that when he signed that commission he thought it had been the Queen her pleasure, the King will be contented to receive letters from him and to deal with him. In sum, I perceive his Majesty highly offended, but yet if reason be offered and promised, he may be appeased suppose he be marvellously incensed by them who are about him to the contrary.

So determined was James to hold to this theory he would not even hear the Queen's excuses (p. 366):

Not long since the Lord Hunsdon wrote a long letter to his Majesty containing sundry "heindes" and griefs upon her Majesty's part, as also offers to the King, regretting specially he should have refused to hear the Queen's purgation touching his mother's death. As for the offers I think they are better known to you than to anybody here except to such as will communicate no purposes with me.

So wrote Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas early in 1588; while in the July before, Robert Melville had refused to approach James as to the place and method of his mother's burial (p. 344), "knowing how heavy and displeasant" it was to move it to him while it continues recent in his mind and in all the subjects of this realm; and he concludes

I doubt not but the Queen's Majesty will have respect to that is most agreeable to her own honour, seeing it is reported that she was innocent of that fact.

Even before his mother's death the condition of Scotland had rendered James's throne an uneasy one. More than once the nobles had risen against him (pp. 202, 230, 322), as they did not fail to do thereafter (pp. 410, 412, 470, 479); and on one occasion he realised that his position was almost that of a prisoner. Sir Henry Cobham writing from Paris to Walsingham in June, 1583 (p. 230) remarks:

There is in this town Sir John Seton, second son to the lord of Seton, ready to take his voyage to Spain. He has order from the Scotch King to inform King Philip that his subjects hold him prisoner, and to demand his counsel and aid.

It was evident therefore that James could not possibly dispense with Elizabeth's support, and it was this fact that regulated his conduct towards her at all times. He even submitted to her scoldings, which were neither gentle nor few. In 1589 the Queen rates him soundly for disregarding her warnings of coming danger and treating too leniently his traitorous nobles (p. 410):

If you do not now cut off clearly any future hope to your nobility through this example never to combine with foreigners or compact among themselves to your danger, I vow to God you will never possess your dignity. Living weeds in fields, if they be suffered, will quickly overgrow the corn; but subjects being dandled will make their own rein and forlett another rein.

And again a little later (p. 412).

> I beseech you therefore, despise not the work that God hath framed nor yet contemn the counsel that your assured gave you, and neglect not the many warnings that those men's own demerits have laid before you, nor forget the danger that your own person hath narrowly escaped, but finish this treason with justice which no man may reproach but every creature laud.

There are many letters that passed between the two Sovereigns in this collection, and from these a good outline of the relations between them may be gathered. It is impossible here to go into detail, but attention may be drawn to the instructions given by James to Archibald Douglas, whom he was sending as ambassador to England in August, 1586 (p. 299). They are very lengthy and deal with three matters chiefly. James asks Elizabeth for her counsel and advice as to his marriage—supposing, as noted above, she would not accept him herself; as to the religious troubles which were rife in Scotland; and as to the dangers threatening her Majesty's state and person, concerning which (p. 304)

> We cannot but greatly praise her worldly judgment as proceeding from God, Author of all goodness, to give her enemies some business to do in the bounds they possess for to keep their common malice from her and her dominions.

Reference is also made to the Queen's promise not to prejudge his title (to the English Crown) together with twenty thousand crowns as a yearly relief; and a gentle hint is added that the latter is hardly sufficient. Just before the despatch of Douglas with the above instructions, a league had been negotiated between the two Sovereigns, by their commissioners at Berwick; Elizabeth having refused to sign some instrument previously proposed for her signature, for in April, 1586 (p. 294) she writes to James in a humorous vein—

> Touching an instrument (as your Secretary termeth it) that you desire to have me sign, I assure you, though I play on some and have been brought up to know music yet this discord would be so gross as were not fit for so well tuned music. Must so great doubt be made of free good will and gift be so mistrusted that our sign manual must assure? No, my dear brother! teach your new raw councillors better manners than to advise you such a paring of ample meaning. Who should doubt the performance of a King's offer?

Whatever difficulties as to signing any document existed they were soon met, and the league* was duly formed; and in July the Queen acknowledges its conclusion thus (p. 295)—

> My trial of your sincere affection, my dear brother, in the concluding of our league hath been both pleasing to mine expectation and necessary for your government . . . . . I have no words to express the many thanks my breast yieldeth you for your ready performing of our covenant; which, by God's grace, shall ever remain inviolated for my part, and doubt not of your just requital.

* It was dated 5 July, 1586. The original is in the P.R.O. (*Treas. of Rec. Scotch Documents, Box* 100, *no.* 107) and is printed in *Rymer, O. xv.* 803.

From an undated letter of James to the Queen (p. 323), obviously referring to the same matter, we get his view of the transaction. He says he is writing

> first to thank you as well for the sending so rare a gentleman unto me, to whose brother I was so far beholden, as also for the twice sending me such sums of money, which according to the league I shall thankfully repay with forces of men whensoever your estate shall so require.

The amount of pecuniary help that the King was to receive, however, does not seem to have been to his satisfaction, for in 1588 we find him complaining loudly of the smallness of the sum sent (p. 377) :—

> I perceive his Majesty our sovereign thinks himself far deceived of his expectation, for he looked for great matters out of that country but now he sees the contrary. . . . . The king denies very fast that ever any such small sum of money was sought in his name and he assured me that he shall never let receive it.

On the other hand James was to assist her with an armed force when she so required. At a later date the opportunity did arise in connexion with the Spanish Armada, though the offers then made, of a very general character, were not accepted (pp. 380, 384). But the fact that Scotland afforded an asylum to some Spaniards, apparently refugees from the Armada, roused the Queen's ire, and drew from her an indignant letter to James in which she puts the matter in her usual forcible way (p. 408) :

> I marvel at the store you make of the Spaniards, being the spoils of my wrack. You write me word not one should bide with you, and now they must attend for more company. I am sorry to see how small regard you have of so great a cause. I may claim by treaty that such should not be, but I hope without such claim (seeing your home practices) you will quickly rid your realm of them with speed, which I do expect for your own sake, not the least for mine.

One other cause of controversy arose between the allies when Colonel Stewart was sent to demand the debt due to Scotland from the Low Countries. Out of her care for his honour and good estate Elizabeth writes to James (p. 386) :—

> The States of the Low Countries, whom you are not ignorant I have and do aid to keep them in breath from the extreme ruin that is meant them, find themselves sorely aggrieved that, at this time of their great need to relieve their own danger, their country's loss and their continual well nigh importable charges, you that profess the true religion and protest such inward affection to advance that cause, can find in your heart so great neglect of them and their wants as at this season, so out of season for them, to make a claim for debts owed to your subjects.

Apparently, however, the Queen's appeal was made to ears that were either deaf or besieged by more urgent entreaties nearer home : for three months later we find James requesting her (p. 408) "to cause hasten here the Commissioners of the Low Countries, for the reparation of their debt is craved by some of my subjects."

Spain.—These papers in the next place contain many references to the relations of England with Spain, but mostly of an indirect nature. Philip was at first well disposed to Elizabeth and on her accession expressed great pleasure

at the way she responded to his brotherly affection. A little later, in 1564, commissioners were appointed by both countries to meet at Bruges for the settlement of commercial questions (pp. 66, 67); but after this there are few indications of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. No ambassador from Spain was received in England after the departure of Mendoza early in 1584; and, indeed, Elizabeth complained* that for two years before he left Mendoza had transacted no business with her for his master—but seems rather to have acted as agent for the Queen of Scots. At the time of his dismissal a condition of things much like war must have existed between the two countries; for at the very time when the Armada was approaching the shores of England the Sultan of Turkey writes to acknowledge letters from the Queen informing him "that your Highness has waged war now for four years with the King of Spain, and all has gone as you wished." A paper of intelligence (p. 250) speaks of "the Spanish Ambassador that is departing" and must refer to Mendoza. There are many incidental references to the King of Spain and his attempts to stir up trouble for Elizabeth, but the latter was careful to maintain apparently friendly relations. In 1576 she issued a declaration denying the truth of certain statements contained in a printed Italian paper entitled *Nuovo Aviso*, charging her with procuring attempts to be made on the life of the Prince of Parma, of whom she expresses a noteworthy appreciation (p. 139). She mentions

> the notable services done by the Prince, the greatness of whose praises therein given we mean not to extenuate, for that we think him for all qualities appertaining to a general governor both for war and peace to be more worthy for the place than ever any whom the King of Spain appointed during these troubles in those countries; and if the like person had been at the beginning the governor there, the country we think had been the more happy, and the King had saved the lives of thousands of his people and many millions of his treasure.

To this, and a second charge that she had recompensed the King of Spain many ways with unkindness "for that when he was married to our sister he saved us from death, being by sentence justly adjudged thereto," the Queen replies:

> Now these two untruths . . . we are to refer them for the best trial in the world (next after the judgment of God) to the consciences and honours of the parties whom the same concerneth, that is for the first to the Prince of Parma, and as to the second the King of Spain.

She then explicitly denies the truth of both charges.

Such papers as relate to the Spanish Armada only serve to accentuate the condition of unpreparedness in which England was to meet the peril. Yet in August, 1587, the writer of an interesting letter to the Queen remarks:

> Your Majesty's resolution to maintain an armada at sea is very praiseworthy and may do much good, if only for your reputation and the expense to which it will put the King of Spain in the escorting of his fleets. Moreover it will be a sentinel to your kingdom and may find opportunity to capture the whole or part of one of the fleets, or to defeat the enemy's armada; and it cannot do so little as not to win its expenses.

* See *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign*, 1583–4, *p.* 394.

From Scotland too came a very clear warning, indicating in addition that Spanish troops were expected to land there and invade England from that quarter. In January, 1588, Richard Douglas writing from Edinburgh to the Scottish ambassador says (p. 363):

> It is here put out of all question by the greater sort that some great forces of Spaniards are to land in this country, conducted by the lord Maxwell, and from thence to invade England. I know his Majesty would be sorry that any such matter should be, but if that come to pass it is to be feared that the hard dealing his Majesty receives from that country [would] move him if not to join with them, at least suffer them to do their worst, if he be not in time dealt with on the contrary.

And he continues:

> If the bruit of the Spanish navy and preparation for war by the Duke of Parme be as great and constant there as it is here, together with this report of the defeat of the whole "reistres" in France, I think it should be a great motive to move the Queen and her Council to seek the King's goodwill and to satisfy him, as also to hasten your return to this country with plausible offers to his Majesty.

He refers to the same matter again in a later letter (p. 374). Active steps were apparently meditated, and as a preliminary in December, 1587, Lord Admiral Howard appointed Burghley his deputy, to execute the office of Lord Admiral during his own absence at sea with the fleet against the Spaniards; but it is not till the July following, so far as these papers show, that real preparations were made to provide men and *materiel* by the issue of privy seals for men, victuals and munitions of war (pp. 375, 378).

Of the actual doings and defeat of the Armada little mention is made in these papers. The expected landing in Scotland did not take place, at least not according to the programme, and in October Elizabeth writes to James acknowledging thankfully his readiness to resist it (p. 384):

> Among the rest of their succours, I suppose your realm to have been supposed not to have been least willing nor the most unready to answer their trust, which I doubt not had answered their expectation if your natural affection towards me and regard of our strait amity had not impeached their landings, which though they never proferred yet I have cause by your promise, vow, and assurance to acknowledge your full intent to have resisted such attempt; and do take your readiness in no less kind part than if the act had been put in execution.

In spite of his promises, however, James harboured some of the Spanish refugees and entertained them in such fashion as to draw from Elizabeth an indignant letter of protest (p. 407), which has already been referred to above.

If the destruction of the Armada put an end to the actual invasion of England by the Spaniards it did not stop their making other naval preparations on a large scale, which were naturally supposed to be directed against England or Ireland. Thus about July, 1592, an unknown correspondent warns Archibald Douglas (p. 471)—

> Your lordship shall make sure advertisement to her Majesty of the last news that I wrote unto your lordship, and that was towards the preparation of Spain. If those ships be not in readiness at the ports where I made mention, then write unto me that I am the false and deceitful

man, for I am to bring the same to light before her Majesty. I pray God that her Majesty find it not o'er true. Let her Majesty stand upon her own guard, and her country to be in readiness ere the last of October now next.

Again, apparently in 1593,* the Sieur de Longelee writing to Henry IV gives an account of a large naval and military force assembled at Lisbon, supposed to have Ireland or some part of England for its destination (p. 504)—

De Lisbon, l'on me mande la meme opinion que c'est Ireland ou l'ile de Vig et que les Catholiques d'Angleterre promettent beaucoup prendre l'entreprise plus facile et l'hiver plus a propos que l'ete pour y faire la guerre. L'on dit encores que la Reine d'Angleterre doit etre assaillie de divers endroits, et meme du cote d'Ecosse, a quoi je n'ajoute pas trop de foi.

But even before the coming of the Spanish Armada English statesmen had learnt that to defend our coasts from invasion the best strategy was to attack the enemy at home; and to this principle no doubt were due the attacks on Lisbon in 1589 and the expedition to Cadiz in 1596 under Essex. Of the former two brief but most interesting accounts are given by the factors of some merchants of Lubeck writing home to their employers (pp. 413, 415). Then as now the losses to commerce caused by the raid made the most impression, at all events on neutrals. They write from Lisbon and were evidently unwilling eye-witnesses of the events they relate:

On June 2 they (the English) arrived here before the town with great secrecy and burnt all they found; and on the 5th finding their ships in the harbour they took to the water again. The small castle in Cascalis was surrendered to them. God be thanked, they departed on the 18th of June with the ship of the Easterlings. . . . . Our ships have been taken and stayed by the French and others: the English harass them daily. What corn is not lost will be eaten by worms. Drake has taken his course towards Spain, therefore no more corn has come hither this summer from our land.

The expedition against Cadiz in June, 1596, was a much bigger affair, and of this a very good account is given by Sir George Gyfford to the Earl of Southampton (p. 577), written from Cadiz Road on July 5. The occupation of the town by the English lasted exactly a fortnight and as they quitted it they set it on fire; but Gyfford concludes his account by saying—

Yet have our Generals won great honour, yea, even of the enemy, by their mercifulness in suffering man, woman and child to depart with their lives and with what they had about them.

The other results of the expedition, as appears from these papers, were the acquisition of a considerable amount of spoil (p. 577), and the arising of a quarrel between Sir Anthony Ashley and Sir Gelly Meyrick over the appropriation of that same spoil (pp. 582, 604). But there was still another method of offensive defence against Spain the effectiveness of which was recognised by English and Spaniards alike, and that was to cut off the King of Spain's supplies by attacking his

* It is very difficult to assign exact dates to some of these miscellaneous papers.

Indian fleets. The necessity of seizing these ships was one of the reasons offered by Elizabeth to the Sultan to induce him to send his triremes to Spain. She had told him, he says (p. 379),

> that the King of Spain sending his fleet to the Indies was endeavouring to bring back into his kingdom in gold, silver, precious stones and spices, every year 30,000,000 (*trecenties centena millia*) of gold. And unless he were opposed he would get together so much gold and silver and such forces that he would be most rich and powerful of all princes if he but obtained peace: whose ships your Highness has often intercepted.

So fearful was the King of these ships being intercepted that a strong convoy was provided them on the way home. Chasteau Martin reports to Burghley the despatch of such convoys (pp. 481, 511), and in May, 1595, says that "the Indian fleet has arrived at Seville, with 22 millions of gold. Don Francisco Colomba has remained in the Indies with 12 galleons in order to accompany another fleet" (p. 531). When the English expedition arrived in Cadiz harbour they found that

> within the harbour, under the forts of the town, there rode 18 galleys, some 54 sail of great ships, whereof some 12 of them were the King's chief men of war, the *Phillipe* being admiral, for the wafting of 24 great ships bound and laden for the Indies (p. 578),

where their cargoes would be exchanged for a more valuable lading and they would be wafted home again. We get a glimpse too of precautions taken on the way: on one occasion an expedition fitted out against England is kept waiting for its commander, the Marquis de Saint Croix, who was in the Island of St. Michel hourly expecting the arrival of the Indian fleet (p. 504). A paper on Spanish affairs of about the year 1595 (p. 559) gives a very gloomy account of their finances, owing to the long stay of the Indian fleet which "hath driven the King to very great difficulties, being altogether unfurnished of money, without means to supply his present wants; his revenues almost all engaged, and the assignments of the money of this fleet expected already in the hands of creditors." No wonder his Majesty watched anxiously for the arrival of his fleets from the Indies (p. 571); and no wonder the English adventurers shewed equal eagerness to intercept them. The carrack seized in the autumn of 1592 was probably the fruit of such an adventure (pp. 472, 479, 480).

This method of action then—to strike at Spain through her Indian fleets and possessions—was thoroughly appreciated in, and skilfully used by England; and its effect upon the King of Spain may be finally shewn by the following extracts from a paper drawn up in Italian (p. 571). From its mention of the succouring of Calais, which had been taken by the Spaniards in April, 1596, it seems to belong to the middle of that year.

> The King of Spain has neither ships nor means nor sufficient preparations to undertake any enterprise against England, but spreads reports of such enterprises being undertaken to keep the Queen in suspicion and divert

her from sending her forces against Havanna and the Indies, where he fears a mortal blow may be struck at the heart of his power. But her Majesty and her Council being very wise will know well how to keep things in England in readiness with but little expense so that they cannot dread his machinations.

And again :—

Her Majesty has not to employ her forces and her power elsewhere than to seize Havanna and hinder the cruising and the security of the King of Spain's fleet, the maiming of which would be the cutting off of Sampson's hair, as to support it all his force goes and without which he is totally defenceless ; as without the Indies' fleet the King of Spain would rest stripped of all his power, and thus the mighty monarch would be without strength and without credit, and without means either to save himself or to do harm to others. And to this it is necessary to attend and not to allow oneself to be frightened by the shadows and the cunning demonstrations and imaginary alarms of the Spaniards, succouring Cales [Calais] therefore before anything else. . .

And finally :—

If Havanna were England's not only would she take from Spain all its vigour but all the gold would go to the Queen, with which she would be able not only to compete with Spain [but] to humble her, and both the great men and the lesser ones of the Queen might have the money of the Indies, and might hopefully believe that they could give Spain something to do.

The most modern strategist could not have given sounder advice under the circumstances. It was no doubt due to the success of this policy, as illustrated by the expedition sent against Cadiz, instead of to the succour of Calais in 1596, that the paper in Spanish of " suggestions for the King of Spain's service, made in consideration of the fortune which the armada of England has had," was drawn up (p. 602). So great, indeed, was the success of that expedition that it was commonly supposed the King of Spain would seek his revenge by the use of similar means ; and in the autumn of the same year we find Count Louis of Nassau writing to the Earl of Essex (p. 586) in the following terms :—

Ce matin jay parle a un des Messieurs des Etats Generaulx, Monsieur Redanus, qui est de mes amis, qui ma asseure que Messieurs sont fort enclin a quelque nouvelle flotte de mer vers ce coste d'Espagne pour prevenir quelque entreprise que le Roy d'Espagne pourra faire pour so revanger de vostre Excellence, ce que je prie Dieu qu'il ce puisse faire.

The danger must have appeared imminent to move the States General to contemplate such action.

France.—We must pass on now to draw attention briefly to some of the papers in this volume concerning France and French affairs. In the latter half of the volume they are very numerous, surpassing in number and interest those relating to Scotland. Nor is this strange, for upon the accession of Henry of Navarre to the French Crown the fortunes and interests of England became largely identified with those of France. Both countries were menaced by a common enemy, Spain ; both countries were deeply interested in the Reformed religion—called simply " the religion " by its adherents in France, no other being admissible. In England its establishment required consolidating ; in France it had

eventually to fight for its existence. For the same reasons the two countries were united in support of the Low Countries, though the latter did not always appreciate the form in which that support was given. Amongst the papers concerning France it will be noted that a great many, and those the most important, are letters to and from the Earl of Essex. This seems to arise from his having been put in command of the English troops sent into Brittany in 1591, from which time he maintained a constant correspondence with the two kindred spirits Henry IV and the Duc de Bouillon. At his rebellion and execution in 1601 all the Earl's papers were seized by Sir Robert Cecil as principal Secretary, and therefore naturally appear in this collection.

The first paper to which attention may be directed is the account (p. 263) given by the Earl of Derby and Sir E. Stafford of their audience with the French King, 3 March, 1585. They had been sent to discuss with the King French relations with the Low Countries since the death of Anjou; and the King urged a joint interposition with the King of Spain in order to secure to the latter's subjects in the Low Countries their old customs and liberties. The Queen Mother objected to the proposal on the ground of the disturbed condition of France: and this condition is accentuated by the following paper on French affairs (p. 264), the writer of which goes so far as to predict a second St. Bartholomew.

In January, 1587, the King of Navarre appears upon the scene in an instrument setting forth an agreement with Horatio Palavicino as Elizabeth's representative. Henry, after publishing a declaration of the causes that compelled him to take up arms (p. 357), was trying to form a league among the Princes oppressed by the Pontiff, and sent Segur to ask their assistance with men, money and munitions of war in defending the common cause. In response to this appeal the Queen aids him with 100,000 gold crowns, to be repaid after peace has been obtained in France from the French King; and in August following we get a glimpse of the use made of such aid. An unknown correspondent writing (p. 345) to the Queen on the condition of affairs in the Low Countries and the doings of the Holy League in France, says :—

> The League was dismayed at hearing of the passage of the Rhine but has since begun to recover courage, being given unexpected leisure to provide for itself, as it does. . . . . Moreover the adherents of the League are so suspicious that, expecting the King of Navarre to be in the army in person and to march quickly into Lorraine or elsewhere, and seeing none of these things done, they impute a grave error and in their ignorance judge wrongly of the army and the enterprise.

In November further reinforcements to the number of 10,000 men were promised by John, Duke Casimir, to the King of Navarre to serve till peace be made; and again the Queen is found supplying the sinews of war (p. 350).

A terrible picture of the state of affairs in France in 1589 is given in two letters to Archibald Douglas (pp. 399, 405).

The country was torn by a threefold war between the League, the Huguenots under Navarre, and the French King, who "for the present is the weakest party of the three": and in the midst of the strife tragic events are not wanting, such as the death of the Duke of Guise (p. 399) and of the Queen Mother, the latter of whom was supposed to have died by poison. By the autumn of 1589 the death of the French King had simplified matters and reduced the number of parties to two—the Huguenots under Henry IV of France, and the Roman Catholics under the leadership of the League.

It was not long before Elizabeth was constrained to come to Henry's relief with assistance in men as well as money. A letter to Burghley from Ottwell Smyth in November, 1590 (p. 436), draws a vivid picture of the distracted state of France. Upon Paris specially, which held for the League, the struggle was pressing severely; famine and terrible mortality from the plague soon led them to contemplate a surrender and a general peace. Moreover, the Spaniards were in Brittany, and it was probably this consideration and the threat it implied of cutting off communications between England and France that led the Queen to send 4,000 troops to Brittany to be used specially about Havre and Rouen. But in writing to Henry to tell him of the coming aid (p. 447) she is careful to say they are not to go further than three days' march on any other enterprise: for

> Vous scavez, mon trescher frere, ou il ni va de la conqueste d'une partie du pays, ou de l'asseurance de quelques villes ou hostages de grande importance c'est chose dangereuse a nos Anglois, voir a quelque autre royaulme du monde pour consommer le tresor, amoindrir les subjects et affoiblir les armes, et pour rien que pour esperance de ce qui est fort incertain, Pourtant ne vous desplaise, que oyant rien que demandes, voire trop de requestes sans cesser, c'est asses de facher les epaules de plus forts que d'une Royne. Car apres que sans difficulte ou espace pris de trois jours que nous avons consenty nos troupes, on vient a me r'assaillir un aultre coup pour l'Alemaigne. Mon Dien, qu'ilz vous font de disservice qui tant m'assaillent!

But the Queen cannot refrain from reprimanding him for his supineness in allowing the Spaniards to continue in the ports of Brittany:—

> Et finiray avec mes doleances, qu'en tant des moys, nonobstant vos trop grandes necessites, et mes plusieurs requestes, vous souffrez trop a leur ayse, que les Espagnols habitent vos ports de Bretaigne, a qui ilz pretendent, comme pour l'heritage de leur maistre.

This letter and the assistance it promised is characteristic of Elizabeth's treatment of Henry all through his reign. She was anxious to assist France, but always did so by driblets, whether of men or money. "Men forgot," she says, "that she had another realm besides France to keep, and that she cannot do it to her satisfaction without preserving her people's love to the utmost." To this end she was always careful both of the persons and purses of her subjects, and it is necessary to bear this in mind when tempted to condemn the Queen for her parsimony. At least she accomplished the great end she had in view.

These troops were sent to France under the command of the Earl of Essex, Sir Roger Williams being second in command (pp. 452, 453), a portion of them having been drawn from the companies serving in the Low Countries (p. 455). By September Essex had arrived in France, and the first letter to him from Henry in this collection occurs at p. 451. It was in cipher and contained the King's instructions as commander in chief to Essex as general of the English forces. Nothing is to be learnt from these papers of the success of this expedition, and they are comparatively silent on the affairs of France for the next two years. In 1593 it is true it seems to have been the Queen's intention to send further help, and orders were actually issued for the levying of men in certain counties to go to France, but there is no evidence that they were really sent. But late in the summer of 1594 a treaty was concluded for sending 4,000 foot and 100 horse into Brittany, though at the King's expense. They were in France in October, and strong complaints were made of their conduct there. Marshal d'Aumont writing to Henry (p. 515) says :—

> J'adjouxtray ce mot a ma lettre pour advertir V. M. des desportemens insolens des Angloys, car ils ne laissent rien a ravager, les esglises, les maisons des gentilshommes, les fermes et maisteries, encor aujourdhuy ilz ont volle une esglise et la maison d'un Abbe ou ilz ont pris tant en ornemens que aultres choses la valleur de plus de quatre mil escuz.

So serious were their misdeeds that some adherents of M. de Mercure, who had secretly made known to the Marshal their desire to return to their allegiance, were repelled by the ravages committed by the English, to stop which the Marshal is appealing to the Queen.

It was about this time that the intimacy between the Duke of Bouillon and Essex began, which is represented by a voluminous correspondence among these papers. Essex was not employed again in France, although there seems to have been an idea of diverting the expedition under him against Cadiz in 1596 for the relief of Calais (p. 572), which had been captured by the Spaniards in April of that year (p. 579). But de Bouillon, alike soldier and statesman, was at this time Henry's chief minister, and was sent into England on several occasions, being employed to negotiate the treaty of 1596 (pp. 573, 574). The two men had much in common, and from 1594 de Bouillon used the influence of Essex with Elizabeth as the chief means of bringing pressure to bear upon the Queen and inducing her to aid the French King (pp. 518, 525, 527, &c.) ; and his letters give a vivid and continuous picture of the state of affairs in France. As leader of the party of the religion he had a double purpose in view—to preserve his party from destruction by the Catholics, and—since the King of Spain sided with the latter—to preserve his country from Spain. In the first of these letters to Essex he sets forth the dangers, and the means to be adopted to meet them (p. 518) :—

Le Roy estant passe cy avant sera contrainct par ces mesmes Catholiques de faire la guerre a nous autres de la religion et a touts les Princes voysins qui font la mesme profession. Mais le remede est que nous engagons les couronnes de France et d'Espaigne l'une contre l'autre, lequel je tascheray par toutes moyens. Et il fault que vous de dela poussies le Roy par toutes moyens a ceste resolution. Soyes industrieux, car Pluto [Philip] ne dorme point. Il ne laisse de pratiquer ausi bien vos amys que vos enemis a vostre prejudice. Il fault que vous autres serviteurs de ceste heureuse et excellent princesse regardies a leurs projets bien loing. J'escris a la Roine en ce pacquet. Je vous supplie de presanter mes lettres.

Soon he is able to inform Essex that the war has begun, but the Queen must come to their help (p. 525) :—

J'ay tant faict que nous avous faict l'ouverture de la gueere contre les deux roys par l'entrer de ceste armee dans les pays des enemis. J'ay faict ung joly progres pour le comencemant.

But divided counsels in the King's Council are likely to frustrate his efforts :

Ou noz effectz par le temps devroyent croistre je voy qu'ilz diminueront sy Dieu n'inspire à Libra [Elizabeth] de nous ayder, de quoy je vous supplie de sonder toutz moyens pour voir sy nous pourrions avoir des hommes ou de l'argent, pour lequel je m'asseure que Leo [Henry] luy donnera toutes les assurances qu'elle en sçauroit desirer, et, sy elle en veult des particulieres de moy, je les feray telles que vous les prometres pour moy, nous ne serions pas en dispute, où j'auray pouvoir de bien loger les Anglois sy l'on veult stipuler cela de moy, ou quand l'on ne le feroit, ou je le pourrois . . . . . et n'obmetre nul moyen pour m'y aider, ne doubtant que s'il m'avenoit [l']inconveniant de perdre ce que j'ay desja conquis et qu'il nous faleust laisser le dessaing, que vous verries toutz noz ennemis recourir contre vous aussy bien que contre nous (p. 526).

Under the same date, complaining of the weakness of his forces, he says :—

Sy vostre souverayne vouloit faire promener jusques issy deus mille hommes durant ceste este nous santirions nos armes trop puissantes soubs ces anseignes pour resculler (p. 527).

Constantly during this year de Bouillon insists to Essex on the religious character of the war in France, that the interests of England are identical with theirs, and appeals for succours from Elizabeth :—

Que vous ne nencouries la mauvaise grace de ce prince vous deves ouvrir et vostre cœur et voz discours pour prevoir de quel ourage vous estes menassé et pour le present, et pour l'avenir considerer ce que vous deves pour le salut de vostre royne et patrie avec le maintien de la religion, et coment avec ces trois choses vous pouves acroistre vostre condition. . . . Nous nous plaignous que voz remedes ne sont pas si grandz que voz jalousies, et nous nous rendons stupides au nostre . . . . . ung des biens qu'on se prometoit de ceste guerre estoit qu'elle nous reuniroit avec vous, que nous aurions mesmes ennemis et mesmes dessaingz, desirant que dieu nous ouverte les yeux pour cognoistre combien de vrayes raisons Chrestiennes et politiques nous y convient (p. 528).

C'est vostre souveraine seulle quy la peut secouryr an anvoyant promtemant quatre mille hommes de pied aiant asses de cavallerie par dessa et fesant que ceus des Estats an anvoyassent deus mille. Mes sy la volonte de sa Majeste estoit telle il y faut user de diligense. Ce secours an labsance du Roy seroit continuer a sa Majesté de se montrer vraie protectrisse des afaires du Roy (p. 537).

At length in a despatch to La Fontaine informing him of the condition of affairs in France and the ebbing fortunes of those of the religion, de Bouillon intimates plainly that Henry is inclined to treat with the King of Spain, at which he expresses

no surprise as having long suspected it (p. 543). This seems to have at last convinced the Queen of the necessity of sending further aid to France ; and in the spring of 1596 a treaty with de Bouillon is concluded for the purpose. But in the opinion of the Duke the assistance promised was utterly inadequate, and he does not fail to let Essex know it ; at the same time warning the latter that his ruin is being sought at Elizabeth's Court (p. 573) :—

> Nous avons finy nostre nesgossiassion avec les articles d'une ligue ofansive et desfansive beaucoup moindres a mon jugemant que la grandeur des personnes et des roiaumes ne meritoient, moindres que nos afaires pour an estre soulagees, et infiniemant moins que mon esperanse. Nous la raportons cheus nous ou nous exagerons les raisons quy ont retenu la roine de ne faire davantage . . . . . nous ne pouvons demeurer seuls pour soustenir la guerre, et ne nous joignant il faudra se porter ailleurs a la ruine pour le moins de ceus quy font profession de la vraie religion a nostre soing et diligense de prevenir ce mal. Le temps que je demeure an ce royaume m'a asses donne de connoissance que toutes les cours ont des humeurs samblables principallement aus anvies antre les particuliers et aus jalousies contre ceus desquels la vertu exelle. Ceste raison m'a fet voir que vostre ruine est desiree et finimant recherchee.

But inadequate as were the succours promised, even they were with difficulty extorted from the Queen, to whom the Duke writes in September (p. 581) :—

> Je croy, Madame, que sil ne plaist a vostre Majesté donner le secours au besoing qu'en a le Roy, qu'estant passé ou par l'evenement ou par le temps que vostre Majesté sera marrie d'avoir perdu l'occasion d'executter tres utillement ung des principaulx points contenus en la ligue.

Which article of the league it was the Queen had failed so far to carry out we learn from the covering letter of the Sieur de Reau to Sir R. Cecil, when forwarding the above letter to the Queen (p. 381) :—

> Je vous envoie une lettre que Monsieur le Duc de Bouillon escrit a la Royne, que je vous supplie luy fere voir le plustost qu'il sera possible, par laquelle sa Majesté connoistra d'avantage la necessite que le Roy a de la prompte assistance des deux mille hommes pour empescher que les ennemis ne contraignent son armee de repasser la riviere de Somme, et lui donner cependant loisir de pourvoir a l'etablissement de son entretenemant par l'ordre qu'il se delibere mettre en ses finances, ainsy que Monsieur de Villeroy luy escrit derechef.

With a few more letters from de Bouillon to Essex of an unimportant character the documents relating to France in this volume come to a close. At the end of 1596 we see Henry, despairing of getting effective aid from Elizabeth, and doubtless anxious for the good of his crown and realm to bring the long drawn civil strife to an end, ready to make peace with his ancient enemy Spain, having already in 1593 made his peace with Rome.

With regard to the general foreign policy of England under Elizabeth, an interesting definition of it is given in a paper of December, 1589 (p. 418). It is in Italian and headed simply "M. to F.," which from internal evidence, and the fact that it is addressed to some one high in the service of the Grand Duke of Florence, would appear to signify "Minute to Florence." It is a very able state paper ; and after

speaking of the general European situation the writer remarks :

> It is therfore easy to see how necessary it is both for the *Princes of Italy* and for the *Queen my sovereign* to maintain the *balance* of Europe ; for which *she* has done, and will do, *her* part.

From that day to this the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, without entangling herself too much in alliances, has been the policy of England : and it is further interesting to notice that in our day that balance is being maintained by the aid of the smaller States, just as the writer of this minute suggests a combination of the Italian States which might form a makeweight for the purpose of imposing conditions on Spain.

Other Countries :—We can only point out that much and varied information relative to the Low Countries, Portugal—the rival claimants to which throne on the death of Don Sebastian in 1580 both alike turned to Elizabeth for assistance (pp. 176, 191, 217)—Ireland and other countries will be found in this collection and is made accessible by the index. With regard to Ireland this volume is comparatively silent ; though there are copies of letters from Henry VII and Henry VIII to the city of Waterford (p. 14), and a declaration of the value of Crown possessions in the country about 1547. There are also mentions of the disturbances that were chronic there (pp. 189, 193, 500, 546), references to the revenue, and general memoranda on the country ; but more papers concerning it may be expected in the next volume, covering the period that Essex was Lord Deputy, and the suppression of the rebellion that followed.

This collection covering so long a period, nearly the whole of the 16th century, many well known historical personages are naturally referred to in it ; but only a few can be noticed here.

Lord Burghley.—Of these Lord Burghley is the most prominent, and he appears before us in many different aspects. As Chancellor of the University of Cambridge he is frequently consulted by individual Colleges to secure their privileges or to settle disputes that have arisen (pp. 127–133, 147, 162, &c.). One of his chief hobbies was Theobalds, which came into his possession in 1563 ; many of these papers relate to the works and alterations he carried out there (pp. 110, 169, 449, &c.). The description of the accommodation afforded by the house in 1572, contained in a paper drawn up in preparation for a visit by the Queen in July of that year, is very full and particular. Another favourite pursuit of his was the study of pedigrees, especially of the Cecil family, of which many proofs are to be found in the present volume (pp. 140, 178, &c.). He also kept a diary of the principal events that happened during his life, beginning characteristically with his own birth :—"1521,

Sept. 13. I, William Cecil was born between 3 and 4 in the afternoon" ! (pp. 141, 199, 389, &c.). Of the correspondence in this volume a large proportion is naturally addressed to Burghley as Secretary ; but after 1590 Sir Robert Cecil takes more and more of the burden from his father, and by the year 1596, when he was made principal Secretary, was transacting most of such business (*cf.* pp. 461–464). But the most important work done by Burghley as here illustrated was that pertaining to the office of Lord Treasurer. For nearly the whole of three reigns—Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth—there were but two Lords Treasurer,—the Marquis of Winchester, appointed in 1551, and Lord Burghley, who succeeded him in 1572 and held office till his own death in 1598. As Lord Treasurer he had control of the revenues of the Crown ; and we therefore find that petitions to the Queen for grants of offices, of lands, or for leases in reversion, &c., were referred to him for report at some stage (*e.g.* pp. 490, 553). Moreover, as head of the Exchequer those who had suits in the Court of Exchequer or were contemplating litigation there, or who had already come within the grasp of the law for not fulfilling their financial obligations to the Crown (p. 553), sought his favour and assistance to facilitate their suits or to get them out of their difficulties (p. 439). The Lord Treasurer was not, indeed, a Judge of the Court of Exchequer, but in the ordinary routine of business he referred matters every day to one or more of the Barons, to the Chancellor, or to the Queen's Remembrancer for report. Papers of this character are frequent in this collection ; and it may be of use for those interested in such matters to point out that further information on suits before the Court of Exchequer referred to here may frequently be found among the several classes into which the Records of that Court still preserved are divided—Bills and Answers, Special Commissions,* &c. Officials engaged in collecting the customs or other revenues made great efforts to keep out of the clutches of the Court of Exchequer by appealing to the clemency of their head. It will be found indeed that most of the matters in which Burghley was called upon to intervene were of a financial character.

The immense influence wielded by Lord Burghley in the several offices over which he presided immediately suggests a striking analogy. Just as the period of Personal Monarchy ended with Elizabeth, so did the period of what may be termed the personal administration of the great offices or Departments of State. Among the Domestic State Papers is a series of "Supplementary Papers," some sixteen volumes of which are designated Exchequer Papers. These cover the whole reign of Elizabeth, and consist of petitions addressed chiefly to the Lord Treasurer, alone or jointly with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The greater number belong to

* In illustration of this *see* notes to pp. 135 and 438.

the period of Burghley's tenure of that office; and though such petitions were sometimes addressed to his successor, by the middle of James' reign they practically ceased. By consulting those petitions further information may frequently be found on matters referred to in these papers. It was about the same time that the office of Lord Treasurer was first put into commission, or in other words the personal administration of the Exchequer began to give way to departmental: and no subsequent Lord Treasurer ever exercised half the influence that was wielded, on the whole with strict impartiality, by Lord Burghley.

The Earl of Leicester.—But few of these papers concern the Earl of Leicester, Essex's predecessor in the royal favour, and most of those refer to his governorship of the Low Countries. Early in 1580 slanders concerning him were prevalent in North Wales, which the Council endeavoured to suppress (p. 175). On his taking charge of the Low Countries the Earl made great efforts to provide sufficient money, from private sources (p. 288), to supplement the sum of 125,000*l.* yearly considered sufficient by the government for the expedition. Even before his departure Leicester pointed out that this sum was quite inadequate, and detailed many directions in which expenditure would be necessary but for which no provision had been made (p. 292). Once again it would seem that Elizabeth's parsimony was at least in part responsible for the failure of an expedition to assist her allies. Archibald Douglas writing in August, 1586, to dissuade the Master of Gray, on behalf of the Queen's Council, from undertaking his proposed journey to the Low Countries to serve under Leicester, says (p. 309):—

> First, they earnestly pray that no more shall be sent out of that realm than are already departed; secondly, they desire you to stay at home as you mind to do them pleasure. The reasons they do give for both these are founded upon the one ground, that the Earl of Leicester hath committed a great error in drawing more people in that country than he can furnish pay unto, and that her Majesty will furnish no further than for the ordinary garrison, to keep the towns delivered and to be delivered to her.

Between the large ideas of the Earl and the niggardliness of his royal mistress his administration soon came to an untimely end. The one document that apparently relates to that administration (p. 358) seems to point to the same conclusion. Leicester was seemingly held in great esteem by James, for when Archibald Douglas was sent to represent the King at the English Court in August, 1586, in addition to general and private instructions he was provided with special instructions both for Walsingham and Leicester; to the latter of whom he was to give the King's thanks for his desire to see James' title to the English crown advanced, and also to consult him concerning the King's marriage.

Earl of Essex.—The personage who comes most prominently forward in these papers, after Lord Burghley, is perhaps the Earl of Essex; and, indeed, from the brilliancy of his

course and his personal relations with the Queen he may be said for the time even to have obscured that old and tried statesman. His first appearance is as commander of the troops sent to Brittany in 1591 in aid of the French King (p. 451); and from that moment till the end of the volume he is the most conspicuous figure on the stage. From that time he was immersed in martial affairs; Henry IV found in him a kindred spirit, and knowing his influence with Elizabeth sought to bring it to bear for the purpose of inducing the Queen to aid him more effectually (pp. 451, 452, 455). But the most important friendship Essex formed in France was with the Duc de Bouillon, with whom he entertained a correspondence represented in these papers by numerous and important letters. From these, and from the letters of Ersfild to Essex, a good picture can be obtained of the state of affairs in France, and of the hopes they entertained, too often doomed to disappointment, of help from England.

We hear little of the Earl until he is again put in command of an expedition, this time in conjunction with the Lord Admiral, in 1596. It was a mixed expedition, consisting of both naval and military forces and was originally intended for the relief of Calais,* then hard pressed by the Spaniards (p. 572); but on the capture of that town by the latter on April 17 (p. 570), its destination was altered to Cadiz, where it arrived in June. The capture and spoiling of the town (p. 577) have already been referred to; and by the whole expedition, said an eyewitness and member of the force, "our generals won great honour, yea, even of the enemy" (p. 579). They also obtained more material results, but not enough to satisfy their somewhat grasping Sovereign, whose anger fell heavily on all the leaders including the Earl of Essex.†

The only direct evidence as to the relations of Essex and the Queen in this volume is contained in a letter to Elizabeth at p. 549.‡ It is endorsed in French, and with the date 1595, which is most likely correct. But from internal evidence the only thing that can be said about it is that the Earl was apparently trying to emerge from one of the periods of disgrace into which he so constantly fell, and to reinstate himself in the Royal affections. Both language and sentiment are unimpeachable, and we may perhaps conclude from his being appointed to command the expedition of 1596 that his object was attained, and that he had been restored to favour.

Hints are not wanting of the intrigues against Essex that were carried on by his fellow courtiers, as he asserted; and which are not to be wondered at in view of the headstrong temper and proud bearing of the royal favourite. Put in

* The first instructions to Essex, to proceed to the relief of Calais, were dated 13 April, 1596. *See* S.P. Dom. Elizabeth, *under date.*

† *See* Devereux' *Lives of the Earls of Essex.*

‡ This does not appear to be printed in Devereux' *Lives.*

command of the expedition to Brittany when not yet twenty-five, made a bosom friend of by such soldiers as Henry IV and de Bouillon, flattered by his Sovereign's notice, it would have been strange indeed if his actions had not given rise to some jealousy on the part of the old and tried servants of the Queen. In an undated letter, apparently written in 1595 (p. 553) to an unknown friend in France—most probably de Bouillon—after describing the state of affairs in Scotland and its effect on England and France, the Earl says :—

> Les inconvenients que vous arrivent pour avoyr manqué nostre assistance et les accusations que font les ennemys de vostre entreprinse, sur le voyage de Bodelé, ont estes aperceux par vostre amys et remonstres a Libra [Elizabeth] quant il y avoyt temps de les prevoyer. Mais je suis tout seul. J'ay l'esprit de Libra et tout son conseil opposite. Car mes compagnons ne preschent autre qu'avarice et securité.

And in 1596 de Bouillon, when quitting England at the conclusion of one of his embassies to Elizabeth, writes to Essex from Gravesend (p. 573) :—

> Le temps que je demeure en ce royaume m'a asses donne de connoissance que toutes les cours ont des humeurs samblables prinsipallemant aus anvies antre les particuliers et aus jalousies contre ceus desquels la vertu exelle. Ceste raison m'a fet veoir que vostre ruine est desiree et finimant recherchee. Les moiens que l'on y tient dans vostre royaume et pres de vostre mestresse vous sont plus connus qu'a moy quy m'anpeschera de les vous dire.

This is striking evidence from an observer who while well disposed to Essex had other ends to further at Elizabeth's Court, of the existence of intrigues there against the Earl. It must be left to the next volume to shew how those plots, fanned by his own folly, eventually brought about his ruin.

James, Earl of Bothwell.—Incidental notices of Bothwell occur frequently in these papers, but the most important document is the recitation in full of the process for a divorce between him and Lady Jane (or Janet) Gordon, his 'putative' wife, in April and May, 1567 (pp. 72–82). It is chiefly in Latin and very long, covering more than ten pages of this Calendar, and led to a divorce being granted to Lady Jane on the ground of Bothwell's adultery (p. 74); which, however, would appear to have been superseded by a final sentence four days later declaring their marriage to have been invalid owing to the parties being within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity (p. 78). It is significant of the man and the times that the last document of the series is a notarial certificate of threats and undue influence having been exerted by Bothwell's servants to force Master John Manderston, canon of Dunbar, one of the Commissaries, to bring the matter to a definite end (p. 82). As to Bothwell's connexion with the death of Darnley, the Lords of Secret Council boldly denounced him as "chief executor of that horrible murder, as well before the committing thereof as thereafter" (p. 83). A letter from Bothwell of a later date, written during his

temporary banishment from Scotland, is of interest as shewing his relations with the most prominent statesmen in England.

Archibald Douglas.—Another Scotsman who figures largely in the latter part of this volume is Archibald Douglas. He appears first officially in August, 1586, when he was sent by James to discuss three pressing matters with Elizabeth (p. 299) —the King's marriage, the religious troubles in Scotland, and the dangers that beset the Queen's person. He is generally described, at least by Scotsmen, as "the King's Ambassador" or "my Lord Ambassador"; but whether he occupied that position seems a little doubtful. He informs the Queen about 1593 that "he has been resident in England by the King of Scotland's command these 6 years and better, at his own charges" (p. 485), and this statement if true would hardly be consistent with the status of a recognised ambassador. His chief correspondents appear to have been Richard Douglas and the Master of Gray; but he does not seem to have taken part in any important negotiations after his first appearance. His countrymen were fully alive to the advantage of having a friend at the English Court in their private affairs (pp. 349, 443, 562), and he took care to turn his position to his own personal profit, following the example of most courtiers of the time. He did not always keep clear himself of financial difficulties, on one occasion being summoned to Edinburgh by the Scottish Council to answer "a suit for the return of a chanzie of gold or its value" (p. 433). From these papers he would seem to have been engaged in a somewhat remarkable number of love affairs (pp. 443, 444, 599, &c.).

Henry IV of France.—Much may be gathered from these papers concerning Henry of Navarre, but the estimate generally formed of his character is only confirmed thereby. In January, 1587, while still King of Navarre, he formed a league amongst the German and other evangelical Princes and States in opposition to the Holy League, the aim of which latter was to bring back the whole world under Papal tyranny (p. 329). To this league Elizabeth contributed 100,000 gold crowns, but of course under strict provisions as to repayment. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada he sent his chamberlain to the Queen to offer his congratulations (p. 413):—

> Pour se conjouyr avec elle de l'heureuse et grande victoire que Dieu luy donna sur l'armee d'Espagne, qui se peult veritablement dire le commencement de la ruine de nos communs ennemis et de l'esperance du bien et repos de la France sy tant est que le Roy, Monseigneur, veueilhe paraschever les bons et heureux commencements.

To perceive that this was the beginning of the end was surely proof of political sagacity, but much had to happen before the end came in sight. To Henry it is plain France was himself; the prosperity of the one was also that of the other. His object was to become King of a strong because united France. As leader of the Huguenots, therefore, he

opposed Spain and the Papal party until all possibility of their ascendancy was destroyed; but that that might be accomplished he was quite ready to sacrifice his religious convictions—never very deep—and become Papist to conciliate the other side. Similarly when all real danger from Spain was removed he was quite ready to make peace with the King of Spain. Thus in 1595 de Bouillon, himself of "the religion," intimates to La Fontaine, the French ambassador in England, that Henry was meditating this step (p. 542). He says the successes of the Spanish arms do not make him fearful for the Religion :—

> Mais bien vous diray-je les creintes qu'elles me donnent voyant les humeurs disposees a vouloir le repos et nos necessitez generales, qui sont asses forts conseillers pour persuader de ne pouvoir trouver nostre salut qu'en une reconciliation, de laquelle les commencemens sont desia tels que l'on peult aiseement en juger la fin, qui ne peult estre qu'en executant les conditions apposées a l'absolution donnee au Roy. . . . . Le Roy m'a incertainement parlé de traicter avec le Roy d'Espagne : chose si elle advient, qui ne me surprendra pas, l'aiant presume de longtemps. Et semble que chacun a aidé a ce desseing mesme ceux qui avoient plus d'interest au contraire. Et ce desir lui croisera autant qu'il verra que les moiens de sauver son estat, honneur, et reputation lui en seront plus ou moins offertz. Il m'a dict estre disposé a faire une conference avec la Roine, procedure que je trouve tresbonnee.

His one desire was to see peace restored to France, and it was this that gave urgency to his frequent requests to Elizabeth for aid, that he might the sooner overcome the obstacles to that peace : but as soon as he felt himself strong enough to stand alone he lost no time in concluding peace with the power that up to that time had been the common enemy, namely Spain.

A careful perusal of these papers would enable the student to follow the fluctuations of the religious wars that devastated France in Henry's reign. The King was a bold leader of men, and an example also occurs here of his skill in military engineering, which, however, does not seem to have been very great. At La Fere, which he was besieging in November, 1595, he resolved to take the city by drowning it. For that purpose an immense trench or dyke was constructed (p. 545) ; but it was thought unlikely to accomplish its purpose because the river to supply it was but small, and for other reasons. By the following February the trench had not taken effect and it was decided to enlarge it ; but it seemed likely that that might be impossible owing to the prevalent frost and to the approach of the enemy to relieve the town (p. 569).

The first of these two letters gives an interesting account of the King's daily life amongst his soldiers and at home.

Antonio Perez.—In July, 1595, the French King having requested Elizabeth to send Antonio Perez to him, the latter was dismissed and betook himself to France. On his departure he submitted a memorial to the Queen in Spanish (p. 535) which has been printed elsewhere from another and an

imperfect version. He arrived at Dieppe, from which place Edward Wylton, an agent of Essex, sent the Earl a full account of his movements and bearing (p. 538) :—

> He is exceeding timorous, and will not stir abroad without us, disliketh the French and their manners, boasteth greatly of her Majesty's and your favours, is discontent that Bassadonna hath not returned his money, and desireth infinitely to be with the King, as well for his special service as because he hopeth presently to discern of his estate.

It would appear that he was regarded with suspicion in some quarters, for even in France a spy was employed by Wylton to watch his doings (pp. 538, 540) : but on his arrival at Paris he met with good entertainment. The Council assigned him a guard of four of the King's Swiss bodyguard, and the King gave him a pension of 4,000 crowns, "to be paid in such sort as he shall not need to solicit the financiers, for against that he has always protested" (pp. 540, 541). His fears for his personal safety seem to have been justified, for in France the King of Spain employed agents to kill him. One of these was Senor de Penilla, who affirmed he came out of the Spanish camp, and was supposed to be employed to kill both the King and Perez ; finding himself suspected Penilla took to flight (pp. 540, 541). Early in 1596 another Spaniard, Don Rodrigo Meduro, entered France with the same double purpose in view (p. 564) ; and a month later at Paris, we read, "here have been put to the wheel two Spaniards which were said to have intended the King's death, but upon their death they denied it, confessing no other purpose but against Senor Perez" (p. 565). Whether these were the same two as those mentioned above does not appear. Antonio Perez was a disturbing guest wherever he went. We take leave of him in these papers with a letter to Nanton (p. 600), in which he alludes to letters received from the Earl of Essex, and also from Bassadonna, and exhibits his usual spirit of suspicion and intrigue.

Sir Horatio Palavicino.—Among the important personages by whom Elizabeth was surrounded the financier Horatio Palavicino was not the least useful to the Queen. We meet with him first in this volume about the year 1583 (p. 241) in a paper relating to "his cause," which concerned money owing to him from the Queen. Somewhat later (p. 259) we come on a paper of information as to the manner in which Palavicino's business with Elizabeth was carried out. From this we gather the Queen was trying to pass her indebtedness to Palavicino on to the Low Countries, and to induce him to look to them for payment ; while he naturally refuses on behalf of himself and his brothers, also concerned in the matter, to consent to be dependent on the success of the Low Countries,—at the time very problematical. In January, 1587, we again meet with Palavicino acting as the Queen's legate in making an advance to Henry of Navarre in aid of the Protestant league he was forming (p. 329). He

is referred to again incidentally on several occasions; and in 1596 Battista Giustiniano writes to Cecil on behalf of his brother Fabritio Palavicino (p. 568). The latter had drawn up a petition apparently to the Lord Mayor, in which he recites the Queen's indebtedness to Horatio, his brother, since 1583, and how much of it is still unpaid. He then points out that a part of such debt and interest belongs to himself as partaker in the advance; and inasmuch as the city of London gave collateral bonds for payment, he prays his lordship to make payment of his portion in the five sums mentioned, and also to obtain order from her Majesty for payment for the future. The Palavicinos, like most of her creditors, found it difficult to obtain their due from the Queen.

Many other personal matters of interest will be found in these papers, a few of which only can be mentioned. A long dispute took place in 1583 between the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred, executor of the will of the late Marquis, concerning the latter's estate (pp. 227–233, &c.). In 1585 an official record was drawn up of the proceedings against the late Earl of Northumberland for treason, for the purpose of refuting "those that report maliciously of the proceedings against the Earl of Northumberland" (pp. 270–281): and papers relating to the conspiracies of Babington and the Earl of Arundel also occur (pp. 312, 421, &c.). The unruly condition of the northern Borders is illustrated by the quarrel between Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and Sir John Selby (pp. 353–357).

The matters of interest of a miscellaneous character touched upon in these papers are numerous, and only a few can be indicated. In these days when much attention is given to the study of economics, the trade and commerce of past times have become important matters. They may be studied here in general, by means of the index, under such heads as the Hanse Towns; the Steelyard; Merchant Adventurers; Flanders; Denmark, &c.; while the cultivation of and trade in various articles will be found under their names: *e.g.* woad (pp. 16, 19, &c.), wool (pp. 52–57), salt (pp. 89, 91, &c.), cloths (pp. 102, 475, &c.), starch (p. 475), &c. Several points of International Law with regard to enemy's goods in time of war may be noted. In the time of Henry VIII a proposal was made to exempt woad from confiscation in the event of war breaking out with the country exporting it (p. 16); and at p. 259 occurs an article of the ordinances made by the French King in 1584 as to enemies' goods in French and allies' ships. By the draft of a treaty between England and France (which is undated, but may possibly belong to 1596) it is stipulated that "if there happen any war betwixt these two Princes, there shall be limited two months (of 60 days) after the publication of the war for the merchants to retire themselves with their goods" (p. 575). The proceedings of

modern nations under similar conditions hardly shew a like consideration for the enemy.

It was no doubt due to the wars raging in France and Flanders from 1580 onwards that so large a number of refugee aliens sought an asylum in England. Long lists of aliens, giving their names and trades, occur at pp. 216, 219–227, 240, 244; though as they have been printed by the Huguenot Society of London they are not for the most part reproduced here. An inquiry was also instituted as to Italians who had arrived in England (p. 242); and it was apparently found necessary to legislate generally on the subject of aliens (p. 475).

Ecclesiastical matters as usual are very much to the fore and are very frequently referred to. On the one hand perhaps the most important papers are Mr. John Udall's confession of his opinion touching ecclesiastical government, and his submission to the secular government (pp. 500, 502): and in the other direction may be noted the efforts to deal with the Jesuits, especially in Scotland. The Master of Gray observes in 1586 that "if the Queen crave not earnestly of the King that the Jesuits be put forth of this country, it will not be done, notwithstanding our proclamations; for they get oversight only in despite of England" (p. 311); and some months later Archibald Douglas is informed "the state of this country remains at this time very unsure, papists daily flocking and Jesuits both Scottish and English coming from France, the papist lords looked for at Court, which breeds a fear and a jealousy in the hearts of the rest" (pp. 338, 341). James was apparently anxious to be rid of them, and the more so as rumours spread abroad of the coming Spanish invasion, so that in January, 1588, Richard Douglas writes:—"His Majesty has declared himself lately a great enemy to all Jesuits, priests, notorious papists and maintainers, to the great comfort of the better sort of his subjects. Strait acts are set out against them, as of pain of death if they be after a month found in the country," &c. (p. 368). But it does not appear that even by these means he was able to secure their banishment from Scotland.

A commission issued to Burghley and others towards the end of 1589 on the subject of "Masterless men in Essex and Herts" (p. 417) throws some light on the condition of the lower orders of the people. A few papers concerning the Channel Islands are of interest (pp. 31, 59, 68, 69, 93, &c.), particularly with regard to the Queen's new erected Grammar school at Guernsey (p. 91). Papers on naval and military matters abound, as we should naturally expect for this period; while the student of such matters as letters of marque, pirates, the plague, mines and minerals, and many others will find these documents repay investigation. Finally, mention should be made of the maps and plans, of which this volume contains a good number, sometimes coloured, sometimes plain; the

plans of Ostend (p. 503), of Croyden Fort by Sir Martin Frobisher (p. 516), and of the river Lea (p. 522) may be instanced: and of a Welsh game or play called "Whippergundy" (p. 584), the nature of which does not appear.

E. SALISBURY.

CALENDAR OF THE CECIL MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED AT HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART XIII.

ADDENDA.

Offices of the Dead.

12th cent.—Officia defunctorum.
Vellum. (292. 3.)

Lordship of Denbigh.

1276.—Rental of the lordship of Dynebiegh belonging to the earldom of March, Mich. 3—Mich. 4 Edward I, William de Shaldeford being then steward of Dynebegh.
Vellum. Latin. (287.)

Forest of Galtres, co. York.

1300.—Extract from the Roll of the Perambulation of the Forest.—Made on Sunday after the Feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, 28 Edward I.
Latin. (132. 7.)

The Proverbs of Solomon.

13th cent.—"Les proverbes de Salamon le Roi de Hierusalem."
Vellum. (299. 1.)
"Les Moralitez des Philosophes."
Vellum. (299. 2.)

The Old and New Testaments.

13th cent.—Scholastica Historia de Vetere et Novo Testamento a magistro Petro Manducatore edita.
Vellum. (327.)

Cæsar's Commentaries.

13th cent.—"Les Commentaires de Cæsar."
Vellum. (330.)

The Customs.

1332.—Warrants with regard to customs on imports: Cornwall. 5 Edward III.
16*th cent. copies.* 3 *pp.* **(247.** 192.)

Eyworth.

1342.—Indenture of fine, John de Purley to Edward le Lespencer, of lands in Eyworth.—15 Edward III.
(291. 2.)

Peter de Crescentiis.

1357.—Liber Ruralium Commodorum a Petro de Crescentiis Curie Bononiae, ad honorem Dei omnipotent: et sereniss: Regis Karoli, compilatus.—A.D. MCCCLVII.
Vellum. **(282.)**

The Hanse Towns.

1360.—Exemplification of the charter granted by Edward III to the Hanse Towns.—1360.
Latin. Endorsed by Burghley. 4 *pp.* **(247.** 1–2.)

Adam Fraunceys.

1363.—"Registrum cartarum et monumentorum de maneriis, terris et tenementis Ade Fraunceys, Civis London'" (manors of Rocholteshall, Chabhames and Wyke, and lands in Edelmeton, co. Middlesex).—36 Edward III.
Vellum. **(291.** 1.)

Albert, Duke of Bavaria.

1367, July 6.—Conductus pro Alberto Duce Bavariae.—July 6, 41 Edward III.
Ex Rotulo Patencium.
Copy, dated 1585. 2 *pp.* **(142.** 1–2.)

Adam Fraunceys.

1373.—Record of proceedings at York on 24 April, 1324, and subsequent dates against Adam Fraunceys of Ribchester and Adam Fraunceys, who were outlawed for making default of appearance to answer to certain charges of larceny and burglary and disclaimer by Adam Fraunceys, citizen of London. The record is to stand against "Adam Fraunceys of Ribchester" only, the record against "Adam Fraunceys" being insufficient.
Copy from the Coram Rege Roll of Mich., 43 *Edward III,* "*Rex*" *Roll* 26. 1 *p.* **(291.** 3.)

Treatises.

14th cent.—Liber Questionum Scholasticarum.
Exceptiones proverbiorum ex libris philosophorum atque poetarum.

Breviss. compilatio ex dictis magistri Bernardi.
VII Sapient: Sententiae, septem versibus explicatae.
Ex vaticinio Sibyllae &c, de nomine Jesu Christi.
De numeris Sacris 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7.
(279.)

Treatises.

14th cent.—Summula Historiae Angliae ab Egberto ad Edwardum I.
Tractatus de cruce J. Christi, de poenitentia, de mirabile fine Judae Traitoris. De Statura et forma Domini J. Christi.
Quaestiones necessariae, per Robertum Pynke, F. de Ord. Pred.
Tractatus qui vocatur Pars Oculi.
Vita B. Jobi abbreviata a mag. Petro Blessensi exposita.
Meditationes B. Bernardi.
Lucidarius.
Miraculum de spiritu Guidonis Civis Civitatis Alesti canonizati, 1323.
Tractatus de Raptu Anime Tundali e ejus visione extractus de libro qui vocatur "Vincentius de Speculo Historiale."
Manuale Sacerdotum.
Libellus B. Augustini de cognitione vere vite.
(290.)

St. Gregory.

14th cent.—Flores Psalterii a Beato Gregorio editi papa urbis.
(292. 1.)

Priory of St. Michael's Mount.

14th cent.—Registrum Cartarum Prioratus Monasterii Montis S. Mich: in Cornubia, et Cellae Abbatiae S. Mich: de periculo maris in Normannia.
Vellum. (315.)

Chronicles of England.

14th cent., *circ.* Edward II.—Gesta Anglorum ex Hist. Willielmi Malmesburgensis, Henrici Huntingdoniensis et Walteri Coventriensis descripta.
Vellum. (321.)

Gratian's Decretals.

14th cent.—Liber Decretorum Gratiani cum apparatu Bartholomaei Brugensis.
2 *vols.* *Vellum.* (322–3.)

Richard Rolle's Version of the Psalms.

14th cent.—The Psalms, and the hymns of Moses, Isaiah, Habakuk, &c., translated from the Latin by Richard Rolle, Hermit of Hampole.
(328.)

GUILLAUME DE GUILEVILLE.

1413.—The Dreme of the Pilgrimage of the Soule, translated out of Frensch into Englisch, with som addicions.—1413. [By Guillaume de Guileville.]

Signature of Henry VI at commencement and end. (270.)

THE WOOL SUBSIDY.

1416.—Extract from Rolls of Parliament, with regard to the subsidy of wool and other commodities granted to the King.—3 Henry V.

16*th cent. copy.* 1 *sheet.* (247. 211.)

PAY ROLL of [the GARRISON OF CALAIS?].

[1417.]—The account extends from 9 June 3 [Henry V] to 6 August 5 [Henry V], and relates to a garrison of about 500 men. The names given number 402, consisting of 128 mounted men at arms with a horse archer, 145 mounted archers, 108 men at arms on foot, &c.

Paper roll many yards long, the heading of which has been torn off.

French. (212. 16.)

TREATY OF TROYES.

1420, May 21.—Treaty of Troyes between Henry V, King of England, and Charles, King of France.—"Trecas," 21 May, 1420.

French and English versions.

Various documents in Latin relating thereto are appended.

40 *pp. Copy in a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century handwriting.* (137. 1–20.)

DEED.

1431, July 4.—Grant by William Hulles, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, to William Cecil, gentleman, of an annuity of 10 marks from the coal mine of Fenham, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the habit of a gentleman of the house of the Order in Clerkenwell, or 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu thereof, payable towards Christmas time. To be forfeited if the said William quits the service of the prior or his successors. —4 July, 9 Henry VI.

Heading to the effect that the document is copied from a Chartulary. Dated in margin, wrongly, 1427. *Endorsed with abstract of contents.* ½ *p.* (201. 2.)

LANTHONY PRIORY, near GLOUCESTER.

1442, Sept. 20.—Exemplification with regard to the lands of the Priory of St. Mary Lanthon' juxta Gloucester.—20 Sept. 21 Hen. VI.

Seal. Parchment. 1 *p.* (215. 1.)

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

1449, Oct. 13.—Letters patent of a grant to John Say for life, in reversion on the death of John Lematon, of the offices of clerk of the works of Berwick-on-Tweed and of the town and castle of Roxburgh and marches of the same, treasurer of the wars there, and controller of the customs at Berwick, at the accustomed fees.—Westminster, 13 October, 28 Henry VI.

Latin. Portion of Great Seal. Parchment, damaged. (**222.** 17.)

BOWSTAVES, &c.

1454 and earlier.—Extracts from accounts of bowstaves, wainscots, &c., imported at various times during the reign of Henry VI, to 32 Henry VI.

2½ *pp.* (**247. 153.**)

The TOWN OF VERE.

1472, Feb. 18.—Letters patent of Henry de Borsalia, Count of Grantpré, Lord of Vere, &c., and the burgomaster and commonalty of the town of Vere, declaring that in return for letters of privileges granted by Edward IV and his Parliament to them, the subjects of the said King shall have liberty to come and go and trade in the town of Vere free of all impositions, subsidies, &c., saving the right of the Count of Holland and Zeland.—18 February, 1472.

Endorsed with note of enrolment in the Memoranda of the Exchequer (King's Remembrancer), Easter, 13 Edward IV. Signed, "Henry." *The Count's seal in red wax and the seal of the town of Vere in green, fair condition. Latin. Parchment* (**222.** 10.)

COBHAM COLLEGE.

1479, April 8.—Lease made 8 April, 19 Edward IV (1479), by the Master of Cobham College to Robert Holt of a house and lands in Cobham.

Copy, made in 1574. *Endorsed:* Copy of Mr. Serjeant Barham's lease. 2 *pp.* (**145.** 65–6.)

JOHN STANLOWE, deputy of THOMAS BURGH, knight, Steward of the King's Duchy of Lancaster in co. Lincoln, to all MAYORS, SHERIFFS and other MINISTERS.

1483, Jan. 10.—Whereas all tenants of the Duchy by reason of various grants of the King's ancestors and by authority of Parliament ought to be quit of payment of toll, pavage, lastage, &c., for all their goods and merchandise in all markets and towns throughout England, they are to allow Thomas Wellynge, Thomas Sowre and Robert Freman, husbandmen, of Wodyngton, to come and go with their merchandise into the parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, without taking toll &c. from them, or permitting any injury to them.—10 January, 22 Edward IV.

Latin. Parchment, damaged. (**222.** 9.)

The Channel Islands.

1352 to 1488.—Extracts from the Originalia rolls of the Exchequer relative to the appointment of Wardens and Governors of the Channel Islands.
4 *pp. Latin. Sixteenth century copies.* (**222.** 23.)

Hertfordshire Manors.

1488.—Accounts of the manors of Baas, Perrers, &c., Herts.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley. 5 *pp.* (**142.** 3–5.)

Waltham Forest.

1489, Dec. 2.—Grant to John, Earl of Oxford, of 9*l.* 2*s.* per annum for three foresters for Waltham forest.
Latin. Copy. 2 *pp.* (**146.** 15–16.)

The Archduke of Austria.

1499.—Copies of commercial treaty with Philip, Archduke of Austria, and other papers relating thereto.—1499.
Latin. Endorsed by Burghley : Staple for the wools. 12½ *pp.* (**247.** 198.)

Fasts and Festivals.

15th cent.—Homilies on the fasts and festivals of the Roman Church.
(**280.**)

Chronicles.

15th cent.—Historia Angliae ab condito mundo ad Henricum V.
" The poyntes of accorde made between Henry and Charles, Kynge of Fraunce," &c.
Chronicle, Richard I to Henry VI.
Chronicle of foreign occurrences, 1316 to 1377.
Forma Regum et Reginarum Coronationis Angliae.
" This be the taxes of the 15 of our Lord the Kyng of all the Wards of London."
Vice Comitatus London 'et Middlesex.'
Allocatio Libertatis Sancti Pauli.
Charter of the City of London. *Temp.* Richard I.
Expulcio Adami et Eve a Paradiso.
Latin and English.
(**281.**)

The Psalms.

15th cent.—Liber Psalmorum.
Latin. (**292.** 2.)

The Earl of Salisbury.

15th cent.—"Cartulary of deeds of Montague's land, Earl of Salisbury in the time of Henry VI."
(293.)

Heraldry.

15th cent.—Tractatus nobilis de Lege et Expositione Armorum. System of Heraldry.
(295. 1.)

French Romances.

15th cent.—Le Breviare des Nobles, par Maistre Alain Chartier.

Le Debut Reveille Matin.

La Belle Dame Sans Mercy. La Requeste et supplication faites aux dames par les attendans. La queste du Don d' Amoureuse Mercy contre M. Alain Chartier.

La copie des lettres envoyées par les Dames a M. Alain. L'excusation de M. Alain à Amours envoyées aux dames. Comment la Belle Dame Sans Mercy fut accusée vers amour pour sa non pitié de son amant. La condempnation de la Belle Dame Sans Mercy.
Vellum. (297.)

Gower.

15th cent.—Vox Clamantis, by Gower.
(300.)

Bede's History.

15th cent.—Historia Anglorum Sive Saxonum post Ven. Bedam edita a mag. Rog. de Hovedon.
(307.)

Missal.

15th cent.—Officium Beatae Virginis.
(308.)

The Bible.

15th cent.—Biblia Sacra et Libri Apocr.
Latin. (309.)

Treatise.

15th cent.—Theological work in French. *Imperfect.*
Vellum. (312.)

The Acts and Revelation.

15th cent.—Acta Apostolorum et Apocalypsis Joannis. Versio duplex Latine.
(324.)

SUBSIDIES.

1502, Feb. 12.—Declaration by William [Siver], Bishop of Carlisle, of monies received within the county of York and other places for the King from Easter, 16, to 12 February, 17 [Henry VII]. Note at foot as to the temporalities of the Bishopric of Durham, granted to the Bishop during the voidance of the same, on certain conditions recited.

10 *sheets.* [*See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part I, *p.* 3. *No.* 10.] **(207. 1.)**

RAYNHAM.

1506, Dec. 1.—Lease of a tenement called Bolingtons, in Raynham, Essex, granted by Robert Lathum to Thomas Dockwra, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.—December 1, 1506.

Copy. Endorsed: "Mr. Taverner. Southwell." 2 *pp.* **(2428.)**

RICHARD CECIL.

1508, Oct. 8.—Will of Richard, son of Philip Cecil, of Walterston.

Note by Burghley that David Cecil was brother to this Richard.

1¼ *pp.* [*Incorrectly described in Part I, p.* 3, *No.* 12, *as the testament of Philip Cecil.*] **(141. 28.)**

The STEELYARD MERCHANTS.

1508.—Extract from the records of the Exchequer, concerning the recognisance of 20,000*l.* wherein the Stillyard merchants stood bound to the King.—23 Henry VII.

Latin. 3 *pp.* **(247. 259.)**

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

1510, March 5.—*Inspeximus* with confirmation by Henry VIII of similar confirmation by Henry VII of letters patent of Edward IV confirming letters patent dated at Westminster, 8 July, 18 Richard II, granting the inhabitants of Guernsey, Sark and Alderney exemption from payment of tolls and customs in England in the same manner as natives.—Westminster, 5 March, 1 Henry VIII.

Latin. Copy on paper. **(222. 25.)**

The STEELYARD.

1511, Oct. 16.—Letters by Henry VIII, appointing Sir John Tate, alderman of London, justice for the causes of the Stilliard.—16 October, 3 Henry VIII.

Contemporary copy. Latin. Endorsed by Burghley. 1¼ *pp.* **(247. 3.)**

COBHAMBURY.

1513, Nov. 4.—Extract of the Court roll of Cobhambery.—4 November, 5 Henry VIII.

1 *p.* **(145. 15.)**

The Emperor Maximilian to Wassilia, Emperor of Russia.

1514, Aug. 14.—" . . . farness of the way or journey: and then some information of the matter do come unto us: we will in person go against him, or else send our captains and princes with our might and power, into his lands or dominions. Then God being merciful unto us, and our Lord God give us his help, against our enemy the 'Kyne' of Poile and mighty prince of Litan, that we may recover our castles, which injuriously he keepeth now under his subjection. We will proceed so far against the same our enemy, or whosoever shall be lord of Poiland, and of the mighty princedom of Lituania, and against all our enemies, that with you we will always be at one, or as one. And if it so do happen that our matters proceed not, against our enemy, according to our meaning and intent: yet will we from henceforth, and so long as God lendeth us life, be with you always one against him, or whosoever shall be lord of Poiland, and of the mighty Dukedom of Lituania, and all our enemies. And our messengers and merchants shall have through your countries the ways and passages free, without damage or hindrance: the like whereof shall your messengers and merchants have in all our dominions. That all above rehearsed which herein is written, by us Maximilian by God's grace emperor," &c. " And you our brother mighty Lord Wassilia by God's grace Emperor and Ruler of all Russia," &c. " For the surest witness of truth, we have kissed the Krosse, and to this most surest writing we have put to our seal, given in our town Gnumdenau, the 14th day of the month of August, in the year after Christ our Lord's birth one thousand five hundred and 'fourtyen,' of our Romain Empire the nine and twentieth, and of Hungaria the five and twenty."

1 *p. Apparently portion of a contemporary translation.* **(214. 1.)**

[The Same] to [the Same].

[? 1514.]—" . . . to subjection the land of Pruse against the Dowche coasts. The like whereof he hath done in your Lordship's castle Kyan, with other your Majesty's holds, which unrightfully he holdeth under him in subjection. . . . go against our enemy Sygismonde King of Poile . . . mighty prince of Lithuania, and his friends. . . . so much as God shall help us, use our power against him as an enemy. So that we Maximilian, King of Romaines and Hungary, and our imperial majesty, will now begin on our side, with Sygismonde, King of Poyle and mighty prince of Lithuania, to do our endeavour so much as God shall help us. Also, so forth further our cause in truth without deceit according to this our writing, with you, and the castles in Prusland against the borders of the doches, that we shall recover them which unrighteously he detaineth under him. A[nd] you

mighty Prince Wassilia, by God's grace Emperor and ruler of all the countries of Russia, when ye have begun with your enemy the King of Poyle and mighty prince of Litan, shall prosecute your matter so far with him, as God shall help you, for the recoverance of your lawful patrimony and heritage. So that which of us that first goeth against our enemy, shall so, and in such sort, further his matter, . . . our enemy the King of Poyle and mighty . . . of Litan, that we Maximilian King of Roamines and Hungary and our imperial majesty, or our princes and captains shall go against him, giving you knowledge thereof. So shall you yourself go about the matter, or send your princes and captains into his lands: in using the matter so with us. And if you our brother mighty prince and great Lord Wassilia by God's grace emperor and ruler of all Russys, do go against our enemy, or shall send your princes and captains, giving us knowledge thereof; then will we also truly and according to this our writing, go with you against our enemy, or send our princes and captains into his countries. And if it so do chance, by reason of the farness of the way, that we cannot give you, our brother, knowledge so soon as we do send our princes and captains, with our mighty power, into the lands of the King of Poile and mighty prince of Litan: any knowledge thereof coming to you: then shall you our brother great Lord Wassilia by God's grace emperor and ruler of all Russia do the like, going with us against him, yourself, or do send your princes with your power into his countries. Also if it be so, that you our brother mighty prince and great Lord Wassilia, emperor and ruler of all Russya, do send your princes and captains into his dominion, we having no knowledge thereof, for the . . . —*Undated.*

1 *sheet, imperfect. Apparently another portion of the translation of the preceding letter.* **(210.** 4.)

Wool Staple.

1522–3, Jan. 17.—Treaty with the Archduke Charles with regard to the wool staple.—Calesie, 17 January, 1522.

Copy. Notes by Burghley. 9 *pp.* [*See* Calendar of Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, Vol. III, Part II, No. 2777.] **(247.** 205.)

Sir Thomas Lovell.

1524, Aug. 19.—Note of the names and additions Sir Thomas Lovell is named by in a pardon granted by Henry VIII to Sir Richard Brooke, Sir William Paston, Francis Lovell and Jo. Charleton, Lovell's executors.—19 August, 1524.

1 *p.* **(2136.)**

Sir John Mundey.

1524, Nov. 23.—Letters by the King, appointing Sir John Mundey, alderman of London, justice for the causes of the Steelyard (Stilliard).—23 November, 16 Henry VIII.

Contemporary copy. Latin. Endorsed by Burghley. 2 *pp.* **(247. 4.)**

Sir Richard Wingfield.

1525, April 5.—Extract from the will of Sir Richard Wingfield.

Bequests to the prior of Lotheringham, Suffolk, for obits for Dame Katherine, Duchess of Bedford and Buckingham, his late wife; to the priory of Stonlie, Hunts, for obits and masses for the souls of his wife, himself and his ancestors, and for the maintenance of a singing canon there. Bequest to the figure of Our Blessed Lady in the chancel of the priory of Lotheringham of two brooches of gold, one of which, the Salutation of our Lady, the King gave him. Leaves his plate and household goods at Kimbolton Castle to his heir on certain conditions. —5 April, 1525.

1¼ *pp.* **(2419.)**

Manor of Base.

1528, Oct. 6.—Extract from the Court rolls of the manor of Base [co. Hertford], relative to the grant to Katherine Abbot for life of a pasture called 'Shortebroomes' with remainder to John Fynche, his heirs and assigns.—Tuesday before St. Dionisius, 20 Henry VIII.

½ *p. Latin.* **(2211.)**

Treaty of Cambray.

1529 [Aug. 5].—Copy of the Treaty of Cambray retained by the three English Commissioners.

"Tractatus intercursus Cambracensis, 1529." *Cf.* Rymer XIV, 326.

8 *pp.* **(137. 32.)**

Christ Church College, Cambridge.

1531, Sept. 5.—Extract from indenture between Henry VIII, and Henry Lokewood, clerk, master or keeper, and the fellows and scholars of Christ Church College, Cambridge, regarding lands in the town of Roydon, Essex and Herts; for which lands the master and fellows keep a yearly obit for the soul of one Edith Fowler.—September 5, 1531.

½ *p.* **(2485.)**

John Lengran.

1532, Dec. 10.—Licence for the term of six years to John Lengran, "our jeweller merchant of Valecyne," and his servants to pass into and out of the realm with jewels, &c., so that the

King have first choice and sight of the said jewels.—Manor of Greenwich, 10 December, 1532.

Signed by the King. Parchment. 1 *p.* **(215.** 2.)

[The KING] to [the BISHOP OF WORCESTER] and the other AMBASSADORS in ROME.

[1531 or 1532.]—We understood from your letters dated at Rome February 12 that the Pope had rejected in Consistory the allegations made by Dr. Karne as *excusator*, because he had produced no mandate and that the Duke of Albany was not willing to allow time for you to write to us to send the mandate and although, according to the letter of his most Christian Majesty, he had interceded most diligently with the Pope for time to be allowed and the matter proposed by Dr. Karne to be admitted, yet he had effected nothing. To such speedy settlement of the cause did everything look that they were about to proceed to judgment without waiting for the report of the commission demanded by themselves to examine certain articles in Spain. The Pope, whilst professing in words his willingness to permit delay, does in fact strongly refuse it. For, as you write, he summoned the Consistory with far greater haste than was necessary, although he could have found many reasons for not summoning it or for not summoning it so speedily. But their one aim seems to be to appear to be our best wishers whilst they take extreme measures against us. We cannot wonder enough—and we will that you boldly advise the Pope as to this—that when anything is proposed in our name which is reasonable and just and consonant with the Pope's own laws, yet it is rejected in hurried and disorderly fashion by the Consistory on the ground only that it is not in accordance with its practice (*stilo*). What this practice may be we know not nor are we bound to know; but the Pope's rights (*jura*) we ought to know and they should be true rights. What is it to us what the Court of Rome may do or admit, to us who cannot be summoned to litigate in Rome nor can wish to be, unless we would give up the privileges of our realm, a thing which neither our nobles would permit nor we would do? But opportunity is never wanting to the doer of mischief. Indeed, it has been our lot so far to be calumniated from every quarter from which calumny could come. Because our cause is favoured and justified by the laws of God, there are some at Rome, by whose counsels the Pope is led, who have thought good to say that a matrimonial cause should be decided not by the laws of God but by the canon laws. But when the canon laws are on our side, they shelter themselves behind the practice (*stilum*) of the Court. Names are juggled with in order to find some obstacle to us. We have informed the Pope in our letters many times that we cannot and will not be summoned to law outside our realm of England. Nor should we send a mandate to the prejudicing of what is in accordance

with reason and natural equity. We are treated with indignity and suffer the most grievous wrongs, which affect us the more because they are committed in a stealthy and cunning manner. The practice (*stilus*) of the Court is a fine excuse for the Pope, for he can abrogate it with a single word when he likes. To our prejudice he is dispensing with public laws published throughout the world, but in our favour he dares not forego the private practice of the Court, which is known to none. We see all this and shudder at these wrongs, serious in very deed though disguised with highly-coloured phrases (*verborum fuco simulatas*). Is it just for an ignorant man to be bound by laws which he cannot know? And how can we learn here the practice of the Roman Court when it is so variable that no one even in Rome, as we hear, knows it exactly? Is it part of this practice to demand commissions to inquire into the truth and before this truth is found to proceed to judgment? We wish you to pursue that course which you have thought out with prudence and diligence in your dealings with the Pope, to wit, that Dr. Karne appeal to him in accordance with the procedure laid down by Capasokk' himself as though he were the injured party and that his matter being admitted there be no demand as of right for a mandate. Know that we do not wish you to exhibit a mandate unless, when everything has been tried, you see that its exhibition could be of any service to us and then with such protestation as may preserve our privileges whole and intact.

Draft or copy. Mutilated. Latin. Undated. 7½ *pp.* **(201. 33.)**

Deanery of St. Paul's, London.

1536, July 24.—Confirmation by Henry VIII of the letters of dispensation of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting Richard, Bishop of Chichester, to hold the deanery of St. Paul's, London, vacant by the death of Richard Pace, to which the King desires to present him *in commendam* with the bishopric of Chichester; exempting him from residence, &c. —Westminster, 24 July, 28 Henry VIII.

Latin. Parchment. [*See* The Calendar of Cecil Papers, Part I, *p.* 11, *under date* 20 *July*, 1536, *for the Archbishop's letter.*] **(222. 34.)**

Sheerness and Hawkewood.

[1540.]—Interrogatories on behalf of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, against the Mayor, &c., of Rochester, in a question of trespass upon a mussel fishery in Shiernashe (? Sheerness) and Hawkewood, Kent.

1 *sheet.* **(145. 107.)**

Exchequer of Chester.

1542–3, March 10.—Award of Sir Thomas Wriothsley in the cause between Sir Rees Manxell, chamberlain of the county

palatine of Chester, and Robert Tatton and Randle Lloyd, clerks or barons of the Exchequer in that county; concerning the exercise of the office of clerkship or baronship of that Exchequer.—March 10, 34 Henry VIII.

Copy. 3 *pp.* **(2376.)**

Leases.

1543.—Act of Parliament for leases made by Lord Parr, Marquis of Northampton.—1543.

Copy. 1 *p.* **(2447.)**

Exchange of Lands.

1544.—" 35 Henry VIII. Act of Parliament for an exchange betwixt the King. Sir Antony Denny and Rob. Dacres."

An endorsement only, in Burghley's hand. **(213. 47.)**

Alchemy.

1545, August.—The books of Alchamyste of Geber the Arabyn.

The Glass of Alchamyste of Roger Bacon.

A correctorie of Alchamyste of Rychard of England.

The lesser rosarie of Alchamyste.

Secrets of Alchamyste of Calarde, the son of Lazichi.

A precious table and commentarye of Alchamyste of Hermes. Set furthe at Bariney, Helvetica, by Mathewe Appary, at the coste of John Peter, the Writer, at Norimburgeth. August 1545.

At end: Address by "Thomas Peter the writer to the studious reader," with list of books on alchemy.

(271.)

Treatise.

[1546 ?]—A commentary on the eighth book of the *De Civitate Dei*, mainly devoted to the praises of King Henry VIII. The panegyric on that King in Part I, *p.* 48, No. 202, forms the prologue to the commentary.

Latin. 21½ *pp.* **(277. 4.)**

Public Affairs.

[Hen. VIII.]—Schedule of papers relating to public affairs. Apparently *temp.* Henry VIII.

Three sheets fastened together. **(142. 6.)**

Waterford.

Hen. VII & Hen. VIII.—Certified copies of letters from Henry VII and Henry VIII to the Mayor, &c., of the city of Waterford.

From Henry VII.

(1) Thanks them for the information of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck at Cork, and offering reward for his apprehension.

(2) Gives details of the proceedings of Perkin Warbeck in Devonshire, and of his submission. Particulars of Warbeck's origin.

(3) Makes them a grant of certain revenues.

From Henry VIII.

(4) Thanks them for their assistance during the rebellion of the Earl of Kildare, and instructing them to apprehend the rebels.—Dated, Warwick Castle, October 24, 3rd of our reign. (1511.)

(5) Confirms their former rights and liberties.

(6) Thanks them for their informations. Sends them a "bearing sword" to be borne from time to time in the city.

(7) Has sent sufficient power to repress the rebels there.

(8) Thanks for their services against Thomas FitzGarrard and his rebels.—Westminster, 9 November, 26th of our reign. (1534.)

(9) To the same effect.

Three parchments fastened together. **(142. 7.)**

HAND GUNS and CROSSBOWS.

[Hen. VIII.]—Proclamation or warrant regulating shooting with hand guns and crossbows.

Copy. 3 *pp.* **(142.** 209.)

MAIDSTONE COLLEGE.

[Hen. VIII.]—Particular of woods occupied by the late master and fellows of the late dissolved College of Maidstone.

3 *pp.* **(145. 37.)**

LORD COBHAM.

[? Henry VIII.]—(1) Accounts relating to the lands of George, Lord Cobham.

2 *pp.* **(145.** 39.)

(2) Particular of certain lands belonging to Lord Cobham about Maidstone.

1 *p.* **(145.** 44.)

(3) Rental of part of the Cobham property, Kent.

A roll. **(145.** 106.)

CLIFFE, CO. KENT.

[? Henry VIII.]—Deposition with respect to right and interest in the woods growing in the waste grounds called Porteway, in Clyfe, Kent.

2 *pp.* **(145.** 43.)

Chalk, co. Kent.

[? Henry VIII.]—Terrier of the manor of Chalk, Kent. 6 *pp.* (**145.** 45.)

Maidstone.

[? Henry VIII.]—The parsonage and vicarage of Maidstone, as they are now let; also particular of lands belonging to the Mote and the lordship of Oldborrowes.
2½ *pp.* (**145.** 49.)

The Calvacanti to [the King].

[? Henry VIII.]—In order to recompense their past services to the Crown and to enable them the better to continue them, put forward the following scheme for consideration.

None of the imports into England is less charged with duty than woad (*pastello*). For a hundredweight which at present is worth about 3*l.* and ordinarily about 2*l.* is only valued in the Custom at a mark, which at the rate of 15*d.* per pound, which all commodities pay, comes only to a payment of 10*d.*, or about 2 per cent. of its real value. The petitioners think that without giving anyone cause to complain this commodity might be charged with 2*s.* 2*d.* the hundredweight upon what comes from France and with 1*s.* 1*d.* upon what comes from Portugal. This impost they pray be conceded to them gratis and in remuneration of their services under the name of *vendita colorata* or *ferma* as may be found better.

About 6,000 bales of woad weighing about a hundredweight and a half each, are imported annually into the kingdom. The greater part comes to strangers and into the hands of one of the petitioners.

They pray for a grant of this duty for twelve years in which time they ought to refund themselves. The impost they think should not be demanded as an extraordinary charge but as an amendment of the duty. Woad paying the new duty might be allowed to come into the kingdom at any time in the ships of friendly nations and also declared free from confiscation in the event of war breaking out with the country from which it was exported.

Should the impost be considered unreasonable in view of the new friendship with France, it must be answered that it will be general. Complaints by Englishmen may be met by pointing out that they still pay less than foreigners and that the price of cloth will not be sensibly altered.

Finally, let it be considered that the Crown will recompense two of its most affectionate servants without cost to itself. In order not to endanger the honest report they believe they have in the kingdom, they pray that the grant be made not to them but to others who will transfer it to them.

Reasons given for believing the new duty will not be unjust. —*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Request di Calvacanti." *Italian.* 2½ *pp.* (**170.** 42.)

GRIEVANCES.

[? Henry VIII.]—Fragment of a petition to the King, with regard to the shipment of grain or victual: as to commons: the abolition of leasemongers: that lands and tenements may be let to the occupiers, and all victual sold, as they were in King Henry the Seventh's days: disparking of parks: tanning, &c.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**214.** 2.)

PETER VANDYVALL.

Henry VIII.—Warrant to officers of ports, admitting Petre Vandyvall, merchant stranger, to be jeweller and licensing him to enter and depart the realm with jewellery, embroidered garments, tapestry and arras, &c.; the said goods to be first brought to the King for the first choice and sight thereof.—*Undated.*

Draft. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 3.)

RUTLAND.

[? Henry VIII.]—Portion of a commission of appointment to a bailiwick, in the county of Rutland.—*Undated.*

Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 4.)

FORTRESSES.

[Henry VIII.]—Ordinances and statutes devised by the King for the good rule of his castles, bulwarks and other fortresses appointed to the survey of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.—*Undated.*

Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 5.)

HARTLEPOOL.

[? Henry VIII.]—Map of Hartlepool, with the harbour, and drawings of shipping. By Robert Dromeslawer.

1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 4.)

A PLOT OF TENTS.

[? Henry VIII.]—Elevations of two large tents, coloured. —*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 5.)

WALTHAM.

[? Henry VIII.]—Plan of a house, endorsed, Waltham in the Forest.—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 18.)

DUNSTABLE.

[? Henry VIII.]—Plan of a house, inscribed, "the plat of Dunstabyll" (? Dunstable, Beds.).—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 22.)

PLAN.

[? Henry VIII.]—Ground plan, endorsed, "for a place of pleasure."—*Undated.*
1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 20.)

NORHAM CASTLE.

[Henry VIII.]—Plan of Norham or Northam Castle on Tweed.—*Undated.*
Parchment. (Maps **1.** 26.)

MILITARY MATTERS.

[? Henry VIII.]—Description of military duties and exercises.—*Undated.*
44 *pp.* (**239.** 2.)

A bill touching the marching of a battle and placing of the same.—*Undated.*
4 *pp.* (**239.** 10.)

NEWHAVEN.

[? Henry VIII.]—Plot of Newhaven.—*Undated.*
1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 54.)

EXCHANGE OF LANDS.

1547, July 26.—Exchange between Edward VI and the Duke of Somerset.
Copy. 11 *pp.* (**142.** 8.)

J. PAYNHA (?) to the PRINCESS MARY.

[1547,] July 28.—After writing to her Highness by Figueredo, learnt the death of the King her father and, by her letter in reply to his, "quanto lo avia sentido de que yo avia de tener la pena que era razon temendo le el amor ques razon y deseando tanto la consolacion y descanso a vuestra alteza que yo le deseo." The King, his master is sending Fernande Silveira, a gentleman of his household, to visit the King, he sends him on his part to visit her Highness. Need therefore only add that he hopes for good news of her. In answer to her letter, agrees that he has been deceived in "Myg." Silveira will tell particulars.—Lisbon, 28 July.
Spanish. 3 *pp.* (**43.** 3.)

CROWN POSSESSIONS IN IRELAND.

[1547.]—Declaration of the average yearly value of all castles, lordships, fee farms, subsidies and other possessions, both spiritual and temporal, in Ireland which are in the King's hands by inheritance or by authority of Parliament. Total, 5,348*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; whereof in costs and reprisals 5,021*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; and so there remains clear 327*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in addition to reversions of lands and possessions falling to the King on the death of the grantees of the yearly value of 500*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
Paper roll of four mems. injured at the head. (**222.** 32.)

WALTHAM CROSS.

1548, April 24.—Agreement of sale by Robert Burbage to John Thomson of the "Seven Stars" and the "Cross Keys," Waltham Cross.—April 24, 1548. *Seal of John Thomson.*
1 *p.* (2225.)

IRELAND.

1548, Easter.—Reparations done upon the King's manors in Ireland from 1541 to date.
1 *p.* (142. 20.)

WOAD.

1548, Sept. 20.—Indenture between Henry Bretayn of Monckton, Wilts, on the first part, and Thomas Heale of New Sarum and Thomas Darbie of Cranborne, Dorset, of the second part, relating to ground in Lymington, Hants, sown with "oode," demised by Heale to Darbie, with mills, &c., necessary for the grinding, weathering, drying and making of "oode." —September 20, 1548.
Parchment. 1 *p.* (215. 6.)

JOHN YONG to [SOMERSET].

[1548.]—Has of late been in parts beyond seas, principally in the dominions of Venice, the Duke of Florence, and the Swizzers, and sends "your Grace" the result of his observations. Speaks of "your Grace's" renown abroad. Sends his observations for the good service of his Majesty, as our musters are far out of order.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Sir William Cecil: "A devise of John Yonge's for the musters and warres in England." 20 *pp.*

IRON MILLS AND FURNACES in SUSSEX.

1548, 13 Nov. to 1549, Jan. 14.—(1) Commission to Thomas Carden, knight, Edward Shirley, John Thetcher, Edward Bellingham and 16 others (named), or any 6 or more of them, to examine witnesses on oath on the interrogatories enclosed. —Westminster, 13 November, 2 Edward VI.
i. First the iron mill of Robertsbridge standing within 3 miles of the salt water.
ii. The iron mill of Etchingham within 5 miles of the salt water.
iii. The iron mill of Paschely within 4 miles of the salt water.
iv. The iron hammer of Mowntfild within 4 miles of the salt water.
v. The iron hammer of Chiddingly within 4 miles of the salt water. *Interlined:* "beseeching your Grace to give commandment especially that it may go no longer."
vi. The iron mill of Sheffield within 7 miles of Lewes.
vii. The iron mill of Freshfield within the parish of Horstead, 6 miles of the town of Lewes.
viii. The iron mill of Bucksted within 8 miles of Lewes

ix. The iron mill of Framfield within 6 miles of Lewes.

x. Also the 4 iron mills of Warbleton standing within 6 miles of the salt water.

(2) Petition to the Duke of Somerset, for a new commission.

Articles to be inquired of by virtue of the King's commission to be directed to certain men of Sussex concerning the hurts done by iron mills and furnaces made for the same.

1. How many iron mills and furnaces for the same be now in Sussex ?

2. How much great wood by estimation is yearly destroyed by the said mills and furnaces ?

3. How much the price of a load of wood is already enhanced in divers places in Sussex by occasion of the said mills and furnaces ?

4. Whether the said iron mills and furnaces be occasion of great detriment as well to the inhabitants in the towns of Calais and Guisnes, Bullen (Boulogne), &c., as also to the inhabitants of many towns and parishes in Sussex concerning their fuel.

5. If the said iron mills and furnaces be suffered to continue, then whether thereby there shall be great lack and scarcity of timber and wood in the parts near the mills for the making of houses, ships, &c. All the wood now standing within the county is not able to satisfy the ordinary occupations and necessary fuel wood for the poor commons the space of 20 years.

6. What number of towns are like to decay if the iron mills and furnaces be suffered to continue ?

7. What number of persons are like to want livings if the iron mills, &c. be suffered to continue ?

8. What hurts and harms have been done by occasion of the mills ? and what be like to follow if they continue ?

9. Whether notwithstanding the said great number of mills iron is of a more greater (*sic*) price than it was at before there were so many ?

10. How many of the iron mills and furnaces may conveniently be suffered to continue, and which of them the same is ? (*sic*).

These be the names of all the parishes in Sussex which ought to be inquired of and how many men, women and children be in every of them, which parishes are next unto the sea, and 10 miles from the wood, which is like to decay for lack of timber and wood which they cannot live without.

First Pevensey, Westham, Eastbourne, Friston, Eastdean, Jevington, Westdean, Littleton, Loynton, Anfriston, Seaford, Bletchington, Bishopton, Heyghton, Denton, Myching, Pedinghow, Telscomb, Rotingdean, Ovingdean, Brighthemston, Howve, Aldrington, Southwick, Kingston Bowsee, New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, Portslade, Hangleton, West Blatchington, Petcham, Preston, Stamner, Falmer, Kingston Iford and Radmyle. And to these may be joined Hastings,

Winchelsea and Rye, with all those towns that have wood, timber, lathes, board and such like from the said towns of Rye and Winchelsea, as Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, Calais, Guisnes, Hammes, Blacknes, Hambleter and Boulogne, with all the rest of the King's Majesty's towns and pieces that are on th'other side the sea which in short time shall much more feel the great incommodity that daily groweth through those iron mills that are near the sea coast than those other parishes and villages and towns on this side.

(3) The certificate made into the King's Majesty's High Court of the Chancery the quindene of St. Hilary, by John Thatcher, Thomas Morley, William Oxenbridge, Thomas Darrell, William Thrille, Richard Sharpe, John Moore, James Hobson and Thomas Birchet, commissioners with others concerning the iron mills in Sussex and by division limited to the Rape of Hastings in the said county.

The names of the jury of the townships of Rye, Winchilsea, and Hastings taken in the name of the whole inhabitants of the said towns. [Twenty-three names given.]

The presentments of the aforesaid jurors for and concerning the annoyances of the iron mills in Sussex exhibited at Battle the 14 January 2 Edward VI, as followeth :—

To the first article we present that in the Rapes of Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings are iron mills and hammers to the number of fifty and upward.

To the second we present that the iron mills and furnaces do spend yearly by estimation one with another above 500 loads of coals, allowing to every load of coals at the least three loads of wood ; that is every iron mill spendeth at the least yearly 1,500 loads of great wood made into coals, besides the great and noisome spoil of the said woods which is engendered for lack of cherishing of the increase of the same so felled to the use of the iron mills.

To the third we present that not only within these seven years last past the price of a load of wood by reason of the number occupied at the iron mills is enhanced to the inhabitants of the aforesaid towns at the least 6*d*. upon every load, but also the sellers of the wood weighing the "skantie" of woods grown by occasion of the iron mills do bring less loads daily, and that way also besides their daily rising in price do nip the poor inhabitants of the said towns a quarter of a load of wood in every load.

To the fourth we present that the iron mills and furnaces, and especially all those that are within ten miles of the seaside, as the mills of Robertsbridge, Etchingham, Warbleton, Penhurst, Chidingly, Pascheley, Montfeld, Sheffield, Freshfield and such other within ten miles of the seaside or six miles of the Downs of Sussex will not only bring to pass, and that in short time, that the King's Majesty's towns of Boulogne, Calais, Guisnes, Hammes and other the King's Majesty's pieces and holds on the other side the sea shall have no kind

of wood for their fuel out of Sussex from whence they make their chiefest provision ; but the towns of Rye and Hastings with Winchelsea. Hythe, Dover and Sandwich with divers other towns and parishes that make their provision at Rye shall not have wood for their money if the iron mills stand any while, for they shall not have it to be gotten in the country.

To the fifth we present that if the iron mills be suffered to continue there will not only be such 'scantie' of timber that there will not be to build in the parts near them either houses, water mills or windmills, bridges, sluices, ships, crayers, boats, and especially for the King's Majesty's towns and pieces on the other side the sea ; besides the lack of timber that will be for the making of gunstocks, wheels, arrows, pipes, hogsheads, barrels, buckets, sieves, saddletrees, 'dossers,' bellows, showles, 'skopets,' bowls, dishes, bills, spears, morrispikes with such like necessaries ; but also the aforesaid towns of Hastings and Rye which are at a daily charge in making of 'jutties' and piers for defences of safeguard against the seas shall not be able to have in the country nigh by reason of the iron mills timber sufficient to maintain their piers and 'jutties.'

To the sixth we present that if remedy for the iron mills be not shortly had, the towns of Hastings and Rye for lack of timber to maintain their daily buildings against the seas, for lack of timber to repair and new build houses, and for lack of necessary wood for fuel for the relieving of the poor fishers after their arrival from their daily fishing to dry their clothes and warm their bodies, by whose trade chiefly the said towns stand, the same will shortly decay.

To the seventh and eighth articles we present that the number of the towns and parishes that must needs decay by reason of the standing of the iron mills and furnaces is so great ; and as to the number of such as lack livings and are like to lack through their mean, we cannot number, the same is and will be so great.

To the ninth we present that if the iron mills continue only there shall be but a few take commodity by them, and many a thousand not yet born feel with their parents the great hurt and incommodity engendered by their continuance.

To the tenth, that where before these number of iron mills were erected men might buy iron for 4*l.* the ton, iron now is worth 9*l.* or 10*l.* the ton, or better.

To the eleventh we present that those iron mills and furnaces which are above ten miles off from the seaside and 6 miles from the downs, and not within 10 miles of the sea coasts or 6 miles of the downs, may best be spared to stand.

Commissioners' seals attached.

(3) The names of the jury of the Rape of Hastings [16 names]. Presentments of the said jury to the above articles : brief and to the same effect as the above.

(4) Certificate made into the King's Majesty's High Court of Chancery the quindene of St. Hilary by Edward Shorley, John Staple, Edmund Michell, Thomas Challoner, John Batnour, Robert Morley and John Stemp commissioners with other, concerning the iron mills in Sussex, and by division limited to the rapes of Lewes and Pevensey in the said county.

The names of part of the jury of the borough and rape of Lewes, besides 80 persons sworn also with the other, taken in the name of all the whole inhabitants [35 names].

The presentment of the aforesaid jury concerning the annoyances of the iron mills in Sussex exhibited at Lewes January 12 in the year 2 Edward VI, as hereafter ensueth :—

To the first article we present that there be within the shire of Sussex to the number of 53 iron mills and furnaces.

Unto the second, that a hammer and a furnace spendeth yearly a thousand loads of coals, which amounteth to three thousand loads of wood, besides the waste, which we be not able to answer unto.

To the third article, that within 15 years last past upon the downs a load of wood was commonly bought and sold for 14*d*., and now by occasion of the mills and furnaces every load is enhanced to 2*s*. 8*d*. and 3*s*. And in the Weald among the woods a load of wood was commonly brought and sold for 4*d*., and now by occasion of the mills every load is enhanced to the sum of 12*d*.

To the fourth, the mills and furnaces do damnify and hurt as well the inhabitants of the towns of Calais, Guisnes, Boulogne and other beyond the sea as the inhabitants of Sussex.

To the fifth we present that if the mills and furnaces be suffered to continue, whereas now all manner of timber and wood for all manner of occupations as well for the sea as for the land is very scanty already, by the said mills and furnaces hereafter should be scarcity and almost none to be gotten.

To the sixth we present that if the mills and furnaces be suffered to continue all the towns and villages upon the downs between Lewes and Bramber are within a short while like to decay and not to be inhabited for lack of timber and fuel.

To the seventh, that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages abovesaid shall be driven to seek their living in other places and there utterly to forsake their dwelling, whose number we be not able to express, if the mills and furnaces be suffered to remain.

To the eighth we do present that what hurts and harms hath been done by occasion of the mills and furnaces we cannot express, it is so great, and what will follow hereafter we be not able to say.

To the ninth, whereas before so great a number of these furnaces and iron mills were erected and set up iron was at 3*l*. the ton, now it is enhanced to 8*l*. the ton and upward.

To the tenth article we present that if the mills should be suffered to continue, then within short time tanners should not be able to occupy their tanning for lack of tan, because they fell the woods out of season.

To the eleventh article, we think there may no iron mills and furnaces conveniently continue and remain within the space of 20 miles of the sea.

The names of the jury for the rape of Pevensey (30 names).

To the first ten articles we present in every point according as the jury of the rape of Lewes have presented.

To the eleventh article we do present that the furnace and the hammer now being within the forest of Worth may conveniently continue and remain : and unto all the residue we do refer us to the King's most honourable Council.

Signed and sealed by the commissioners.

(5) The information of the hurts by mean of a hammer begun to be made at Lamberhurst, which is 16 miles from the seaside.

Alexander Collyn hath begun to make a hammer for iron making in the parish of Lamberhurst in Sussex, for the which he hath obtained grant of Sir John Gresham, knight, owner of the waste ground and common wood in and nigh Corselewood in Wadhurst, and hath cut down the most part of all the oaks standing in the same wood and ground and beginneth to cut down the beeches standing and being in the same ; by mean whereof in short time the same woods if that hammer do there continue will be utterly wasted and destroyed, to the utter undoing of a great number of the inhabitants and tenants in that part. And that there be in the parishes of Lamberhurst and Wadhurst three hammers and four furnaces which will spend much woods, and that the hammer if it be thoroughly occupied will spend about 400 loads of coals, and to every load of coal is required 3 wain loads of wood. And moreover for the conveyance of water for the maintaining of the same hammer the same Alexander Collyns hath caused a great ditch to be made by estimation in length 3 or 4 furlongs, which he hath made cross a highway there nigh a place called Hotheby and by the same ditch intendeth to turn the water of a common stream or river there which doth divide the King's Majesty's shires of Kent and Sussex, and also the lordships and lands of divers of the King's subjects, whereby hereafter may ensue much trouble and business in that part and great hurt and charges to the inhabitants there if speedy remedy be not had for the premisses.

Underwritten : "Per me Thomam Darell informatorem presentis Jure."

6 *membranes : parchment.* **(222. 31.)**

Deposition of William Wightman.

1548–9, Jan. 23.—Further remembers that within two or three days after his coming to the Lord Admiral's service

he was commanded to draw a minute of certain letters to be written to divers gentlemen and others to learn after what sort the late King departed with those jewels and household stuff, which were from time to time delivered to the Queen, whether by way of gift or loan. This minute was penned by the advice of Mr. Weston, and after it was perfected deponent had to write one of those letters to Mr. Henneage; another to William Clerk late Mr. Henneage's servant; another, he supposes, went to James the keeper of Westminster house, and three or four more were written. One, he thinks, went to Sir Thomas Cawarden. These letters were severally answered, but their answers the Lord Admiral kept so secret that deponent never saw them. A little before Christenmas the Lord Admiral wrote a letter to the Lady Mary to learn after what sort the King departed with those jewels that his Highness delivered to the Queen at the Admiral's coming in. This letter was carried by Walter Erle. The Admiral did also at his going into Gloucestershire at Mr. Peckham's house write nine or ten letters, all of one effect to divers lawyers, desiring them to certify him in writing what judgment the law would give in two articles which he sent unto them by Mr. Weston signed with his own hand. These letters were almost all answered, and the answers sent by Mr. Weston to Sudely, who can declare the particular names of all the learned men. Deponent never saw the answers, for immediately upon the receipt of them his lord locked them up in a casket of his own. Howbeit has since understood by Mr. Weston that, if his lord could prove the gift by the King, the law was clear he ought in all their opinions to have the things given.

Remembers that when his lord sent him back from Uxbridge to Lady Browne he bade him tell her from him, that as he was lately at Hamworth looking amongst a great sort of old writings he found out his will, which he made when he went over with the King to Boulogne, whereby he had bequeathed unto her five hundred marks; so as if he had died at any time since she should have been no loser by him. Deponent was willed to travail to cause her break up house and sojourn with the Lady Elizabeth, for the saving of charges. This message he did, which to him made a show of a certain good will the Admiral bare towards her; and so much the more because at her late being at London he desired much to have spoken with her; but when deponent told her the Admiral's desire that way she prayed him to excuse her, by saying that she was purposed to go to the Lady Elizabeth's house the next morning very early. Whether the Admiral did in this give him somewhat to gaze at whiles he went about other matters or no he cannot tell; or whether he meant to have used her in any kind of practice with the Lady Elizabeth because she was wise and able to compass matters. But he never spake with her since the death of deponent's old master. At his first coming up to London after the Queen's death the Admiral

had divers conferences with Mrs. Cheke at Chelsea, who came from the lady of Somerset's grace at Sion thither only as Hammond or Pigot told deponent to comfort his lord for the Queen's death, making her excuse to see Lady Herbert.—23 January.

Endorsed in a later hand: 23 January, 1548. *See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part I, *p.* 61, *and* S.P. Dom. Edward VI, Vol. VII., *No.* 8.

Holograph. 2¼ *pp.* **(176. 71.)**

PRINCESS ELIZABETH to the LORD PROTECTOR.

[1548–9,] Jan. 28.—As to the slanders respecting herself and the Lord Admiral.—"Written in haste from Atfelde this 28 of January. Your assured friend to my little power, Elizabeth."

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* **(133. 4 (2).)**

[*The original of the letter calendared from a modern copy in Part I, p.* 64, *No.* 269, *and printed in extenso,* Haynes, *pp.* 89, 90.]

SIR WILLIAM SHARINGTON.

[1548–9, Jan.]—Interrogatories for Sir William Sharington and his answers, concerning his proceedings as Master of the Bristol Mint and as to his private affairs.—*Undated*

6 *pp.* [Haynes, *pp.* 62–5.—*In extenso.*] **(201.** 69.)

Examination of JOHN HARRINGTON.

1548–9, Feb. 4.—The Lord Admiral never rode forth to London, that he could perceive, since his last coming thither. He never saw Mrs. Ashley since the Queen died, and thinks that since that time she never spoke with the Lord Admiral. There was never conference of any love or marriage between the Lady Elizabeth and my Lord Admiral that ever he knew of or suspected. On communication of the Lady Jane, he heard the Lord Admiral say that she should not be married until such time as she should be able to bear a child, and her husband able to get one.—4 February, 1548.

1¼ *pp.* [Haynes, *p.* 94.—*In extenso.*] **(201.** 73.)

The LORD ADMIRAL.

1548–9, Feb.—Confession of Lady [Elizabeth] Tyrwhitt concerning the Lord Admiral. Detailing conversations between the Lady Elizabeth, the late Queen and the Lord Admiral. —*Undated.*

2 *pp.* [Haynes, *p.* 103.—*In extenso.*]

Confession of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt concerning the Lord Admiral. Details speeches of the Admiral's at Mortlake Park as to the marriage of the King's sisters; and conversation with the Queen's grace as to Sudeley's lands.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* [Haynes, *p.* 104.—*In extenso.*] **(201.** 74.)

Maidstone College.

1549, March 25.—Account of William Green of Maidstone of receipts of the lands late of the College of Maidstone, also of corn due to Lord Cobham and payments of the same.
4 *pp.* (**145.** 32.)

1550, Sept. 26.—Maidstone College. Copy of the release made by George, Lord Cobham, to Walter Herenden for Harwasshe, &c.
1 *p.* (**145.** 35.)

John Travers to ————.

1550, Dec. 6.—Apparently recommending the suit of a son of Sir William Wise.—Dublin, 6 December, 1550.
Endorsed : From Sir John Travers to my Mr. *Fragment only.* ½ *p.* (**201.** 85.)

Sir John Alen.

[1550.]—Letters patent of a grant to Sir John Alen, knight, late Chancellor of Ireland, in consideration of 22 years' service to the King and his father in Ireland, of a yearly pension of 100*l.* for life, to commence at Michaelmas, 1550, and to be paid out of the revenues of the county palatine of Chester : with licence to be absent from Ireland and live in England, &c.
Latin. Copy. Parchment, injured. (**222.** 21.)

The Steelyard Merchants.

1550.—Shipments of clothes by the Stillyard merchants, from 1 Edward II (1307) to 3 Edward VI.
5½ *pp.* (**247.** 253.)

The Hanse Merchants.

1551, Oct.—Papers in an enquiry into a complaint that the Hanse merchants have coloured the goods of one Laurence Fensell, a foreigner not free of their society, whereby the King has lost his custom.—October, 1551.
39 *pp.* (**247.** 229.)

The Bargain of the W. (? widow) of the Earl of Southampton to Sir William Herbert.

1551.—Value of the lands of Thomas Earl of Southampton is 1,300*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Henry, his son and heir, is of the age of 4 years. Terms upon which the wardship and lands are sold to Sir William Herbert.—4 Edward VI.
1 *p.* (**2138.**)

———— to [the Lord Protector].

[1547–1551.]—Thanks him for his present delivered by Mr. Edward Garland and Mr. Giles Crowe. Desires to be

employed in his Majesty's service. Mentions letters written from the Emperor. Has written to his Majesty the cause of his stay, and the two gentlemen sent by his Majesty are acquainted therewith. Begs him to hasten the despatch of his Majesty's resolution, so that he may the sooner prepare himself and the captains and soldiers to accompany him in that journey.—*Undated.*

Draft. Damaged. Endorsed : "Letter to Protector." 1 *p.* (**201.** 98.)

Commissioners of the Hanse.

1551–2, Jan. 12.—Commissioners of the Hanse to the King. Recommending John Redelin and another, sent by them to England to treat.—Lubeck, 12 January.

Contemporary copy. Latin. Endorsed by Cecil : 12 January, 1551. 1 *p.* (**247.** 276.)

Great and Little Munden.

1551–2, Jan. 15.—Book containing copy of lease of land, parcel of the park called Flodgacy, in the parish of Myche Munden, Herts, granted by the Marquis of Northampton to Dame Margaret Roche, 15 January, 1552; also copies of court rolls relating to the same lands, to lands in Little Munden, Herts and others.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Fludgacy, the lease and copies. 10 *pp.* (**2386.**)

The Hanse Privileges.

1551–2, Feb. 24.—Decree of the Council respecting the Hanse privileges.—24 February, 6 Edward VI (1552).

Signed by Winchester, Northumberland, Bedford, H. Westmorland, F. Shrewsbury, T. Darcy, John Gate, R. Sadleyr, W. Cecyll.

3 *pp.* (**247.** 270.)

Duplicate of above, signed by the above except Gate and Sadleyr and by E. Clynton, N. Wotton and T. Ely, Canc.

5 *pp.* (**247.** 272.)

Contemporary copy of the above.

2½ *pp.* (**247.** 88.)

House Charges.

1552, April.—Note of my master's charges of his house between April 5, 1551, and April 3, 1552.

2 *pp.* (**143.** 73.)

The Steelyard Merchants.

1552, July 13.—Warrant to the officers of the port towns, giving leave to the Stillyard merchants to transport certain cloths and lead.—13 July, 6 Edward VI.

Draft. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**247.** 313.)

Thomas Stucley.

1552, Aug. 2.—Passport by the King of France to Thomas Stucley, "lequel nous a suivy durant la guerre," now returning into England, for himself, servants, horses and baggage.—Folleinbray, 2 August, 1552. Signed "Par le Roy, Bochetel."
Seal. Parchment 1 *p.* (**215.** 8.)

Remembrances for Mr. Vicechamberlain.

[1552, Sept.]—A warrant for 210*l.* to be paid to Bartholomew Compayne for so much delivered by him by exchange to Mr. Barnabie in France.
[*Side note by Burghley :* 600 French crowns at 7*s.* the crown.]
A warrant to the Chancellor of the Augmentation not to meddle with the late lands of the Duke of Somerset's, sometime belonging to the Duchy, but to suffer Mr. Vicechamberlain to resume the same into the view of the Duchy.
A warrant to Mr. Vicechamberlain that he resume the said Duchy lands within his office.
A warrant from the King to Mr. Souche to deliver to Mr. Vicechamberlain 100 deer out of the park and chase of Gillingham, whereof 20 to be prickets, sorells and bucks, and the rest to be "rascall," for the storing of Sunborne park in Hampshire.
A warrant to the officers of the Toyle to take the said deer and to convey them to Sunborne.
A warrant to Mr. Vicechamberlain to employ the same deer upon Sunborne and to see the grounds fair kept and the pale well fenced.—*Undated.*
(**213.** 52.)

Bishop of Lincoln to Sir William Cecil.

1552, Oct. 20.—Fragment, containing only the concluding lines of the letter. "Your hands, before your determinate sentence be given.—From Nettilham 20 October, 1552."
½ *p.* (**2149.**)

The King to the Commissioners of the Hanse.

1552, Nov.—In reply to theirs of Sept. 7th. He desires the place of the diet to be in England.—November, 1552.
Contemporary copy. Latin. 1 *p.* (**247.** 316.)

Intelligence from Rome.

[1552,] Dec. 12.—Last Tuesday the Pope summoned ten cardinals and explained to them that he had done so that Don Luighi de Toledo might tell them publicly what he had told the Pope in private. Accordingly Don Luighi made a speech explaining that the King of Spain had ordered the Viceroy of Naples to march 20,000 men to rescue Sienna from the hands of the persons in whose power it was, and that for this purpose he was come to ask that the troops might pass

through the Pope's dominions. The Pope replied that he could only feel displeasure at war between two Christian powers; that he accepted the King of Spain's promise that the passage of the troops through the Papal states would be orderly; the King must not be surprised if the Pope took special precautions for the safety of Rome. Thereupon Don Luighi departed. It is said that not less than 4 or 5,000 infantry and 500 horse are to be raised as a guard for Rome.

It is said that the talk about Sienna is really to cover a design upon Parma.

Italian. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 1332.)

English and Hanse Merchants.

[1552.]—Articles exhibited to the Council by the English merchants trading into the Netherlands to prove that the merchants of the Hanse had sundry ways forfeited their privileges.—*Undated.*

11½ *pp.* (**247.** 224.)

The Hanse.

1552.—Declaration of John Rudelius and Francis Pfeill, legates from the Hanse, containing an answer to certain accusations laid to the Hanse.—*Undated.*

Latin. Endorsed: 1552. 9 *pp.* (**247.** 278.)

Notes for a reply to the above.—1552.

4¼ *pp.* (**247.** 288.)

Answer to a declaration of John Rudelius and Franc. Pfeill, Ambassadors for the Hanse towns, wherein the said Ambassadors went about to clear the Stillyard merchants from sundry accusations.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy. Latin. Endorsed (*contemp.*) *as* 1552. 4 *pp.* (**247.** 75.)

Another copy.

4¼ *pp.* (**247.** 284.) *Endorsed by Cecil:* 1552.

English version.

3¼ *pp.* (**247.** 77.)

Reply of Rudelius and Pfeill, Hanse Ambassadors, to the above answer.—1552.

Latin. 7 *pp.* (**247.** 290.)

English version.

2½ *pp.* (**247.** 294.)

Answer of the Council to the above reply of the Hanse Ambassadors.—*Undated.*

Latin. 5½ *pp.* (**247.** 296.)

English abstract of the same.

2½ *pp.* (**247.** 300.)

Reply of the Hanse Commissioners to the above answer of the Council.—*Undated.*

Latin. 2½ *pp.* (**247.** 302.)

Answer of the Council to the last reply of the Hanse Commissioners.—1552.
Latin. 2½ *pp.* (**247.** 304.)

English draft of the same.—1552.
2½ *pp.* (**247.** 306.)

Reply of the Hanse Commissioners to the same.—*Undated.*
Latin. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 308.)

Answer of the Council to the last reply.—*Undated.*
Latin. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 310.)

Reply of the Hanse Commissioners to the last answer of the Council.—*Undated.*
Latin. 2¼ *pp.* (**247.** 311.)

JOHN RUDELIUS and FRANCIS PFEILL to the KING.

[1552.]—For obtaining the particulars granted in his last letters. Give thanks, upon their departure, for their honourable entertainment.—*Undated.*
Latin. 3 *pp.* (**247.** 314.)

MAGISTRATES OF HAMBURG to the KING.

1552–3, Jan. 1.—On behalf of Francis Pfeil and another, their legates.—Hamburg, 1 January, 1552.
Contemporary copy. Latin. 1 *p.* (**247.** 277.)

The CHANNEL ISLANDS.

[Before Jan. 2, 1552–3.]—Portion of a petition from the inhabitants of the Channel Islands [to the Protector Somerset] with respect to the King's lands; the partition of lands; for repair of the ports; for free access and trade there of Frenchmen and Englishmen in time of war between them; for licence to sue to the French King for the renewing and ratifying the letters placards for the same; for the captain, baillie, dean and others to decide causes of small importance; for regulations with regard to chancery writs and commissions; and the custom for wheat carried forth to be taken away or mitigated.—*Undated.*
Paper roll, damaged. (**215.** 7.)

COMMISSIONERS OF THE HANSE at Lubeck to the KING.

1553, [April 5.]—Recommending Hermannus Appollonius, whom they have sent about their affairs.—Lubeck, 1553.
Latin. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**247.** 317.)

The HANSE COMMISSIONERS.

[1553, April 5.]—Declaration by Hermannus Ploninges of his embassage from the Hanse Commissioners.—*Undated.*
Latin. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 318.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

1553, April 8.—Answer to the embassage of Hermannus Appollonius from the Hanse Commissioners.—8 April, 1553.
Draft. Latin. 2¼ *pp.* (**247.** 319.)

The King to the Hanse Commissioners.

1553, April 10.—Sent by Hermannius Appollonius, and containing the substance of the answer to him of April 8.—April 10, 1553.
Draft. Latin. 1 *p.* (**247.** 321.)

The Bishop of St. David's.

[1553 ?]—John Anwick's defence of the Bishop of St. David's, his master.
The Bishop is charged with being an abuser of his authority, a maintainer of superstition, unsatiable and covetous, &c., and with being behindhand with the King's money. His principal adversaries are Thomas Yonge, chaunter of St. David's, Roland Merik, doctor of law and canon there, George Constantine, the Bishop's registrar, Roger Barloo, brother of the Bishop of Bath, Griffith Donne, town clerk of Carmarthen, Thomas John Thomas ap Harry, gent. and John Evans, clerk, the Bishop's chaplain. "Rawlins' information" is mentioned [*See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part 1., No. 481.]—*Undated.*
8 *pp.* (**201.** 112.)

The Steelyard.

1553.—Warrant by the King to the officers of the ports, ratifying a former licence to transport to the Stillyard merchants.—7 Edward VI.
Contemporary copy. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 323.)

Drainage of Fenlands.

[c. 1553.]—Map of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, &c. Showing drainage system.—*Undated.*
1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 2.)

Edward VI to the Magistrates and Commonalty of Lucca.

Edw. VI.—Commending to them Peter Vannes, their fellow citizen, his Ambassador to the Doge of Venice, now going home with the King's leave to attend to his private affairs.—*Undated.*
Latin. 18th century copy. 1 *p. Damaged.*
[*Cf.* S.P. Foreign, 16 October, 1551.] (**222.** 22.)

Cypher.

[? Edw. VI.]—Key to cypher, in hand of Henry VIII or Edward VI's reign.
1 *p.* (**213.** 37.)

Maidstone College.

[King Edw. VI.]—Particular of lands of the late dissolved College of Maidstone.
12 *pp.* **(145. 19.)**

Tinners of Devon.

[Edw. VI or earlier.]—Allegations for the tinners concerning their working in other men's several grounds ; and the answers to the same.

Refers to the county of Devon. Reasons given why the tinners should not be allowed to work in other men's "several grounds," but only in the moors, forests and wastes. The tin in the former should be worked by the owners and inheritors thereof. Among the reasons is the following :—"It is and always has been the opinion of the tinners and miners that the tin which is found in several ground came from the moor and forests which was by the violence of Noah his flood broken and separated from the head and substance thereof called the great 'Rewes' of tin growing and at this day continuing in the moor and forest. And the said tin so sundered and divided from the great Rewes was by reason of the said flood 'sparkelid' and cast into sundry places where it is now found, and so the abundance of tin remaineth in the moors and forests and not in the several ground."—*Undated.*
2 *sheets.* **(207. 3.)**

The Steelyard.

[Edw. VI.]—Notes relating of the privileges of the Stillyard, in Burghley's hand.—*Undated.*
Endorsed : Edward VI. 1 *p.* **(247. 73.)**

The Hanse Merchants.

[Edw. VI.]—Answer of those merchants of the Hanse who are resident in the Stillyard in London to the complaints of the Merchants Adventurers.—*Undated.*
13½ *pp.* **(247. 80.)**

Another copy.
12½ *pp.* **(247. 263.)**

Dantzic.

[Edw. VI.]—Complaints of English merchants against the town of Dantzic, with regard to customs.—*Undated.*
Endorsed : Injuries done to the merchants of England by the Hanse. 2 *pp.* **(247. 249.)**

Another copy.
(247. 257.)

The Hanse.

[? Edw. VI.]—Thirteen articles against the Hanse's pretended privileges —*Undated.*
1½ *pp.* **(247. 261.)**

The King's Swans.

[Edw. VI.]—The ordinance for the conservation and upping of the King's swans and cygnets, and of his lords spiritual and temporal and of his commons, within the counties of Lincoln, Northampton. Huntingdon and Cambridge.
Printed. Broadsheet. Endorsed by Cecil: "For the Swans." **(223. 17*a*.)**

Aristotle.

[Edw. VI.]—Annotations upon Aristotle's "Topica."
134 *pp.* **(269. 1.)**

Armory.

[Edw. VI.]—"The Accedence of Armorie." Opens in the form of a conversation between "Leigh" and "Genard."
34 *pp.* **(295. 2.)**

The Privy Council.

1553, July 16–Sept. 30.—Original Council Book of Queen Mary.
44 *pp.* [*Printed*, Haynes, *p.* 155, *and* Acts of the Privy Council, New Series (edited Dasent).] **(245. 1.)**

The Hanse.

1553, Oct. 24.—Agreement between the Queen's Commissioners and the Ambassadors of the Hanse.—London, October 24, 1553.
Contemporary copy. 1¼ *pp.* **(247. 92.)**

Another copy.
2½ *pp.* **(247. 325.)**

The Hanse Commissioners.

1553–4, Jan. 23.—Record of transactions with the Hanse Commissioners, December 13 to January 23, 1 Mary.
Latin Endorsed by Cecil. 8½ *pp.* **(247. 7.)**

[Don Francisco de Este] to Queen Mary.

1554, July 1.—Congratulates her upon her marriage.—Naples, 1 July, 1554.
Signed. Italian. p. 1. *Endorsed:* Don Francisco de Este to the Queen's Majesty. *Sealed.* [*The original letter, of which a translation is calendared in Part I, p.* 135, *No.* 494.] **(147. 10.)**

Marg. Duchess of Mantua (?) to the Same.

1554, July 8.—Her pleasure at hearing of the Queen's marriage cannot be fully expressed by letter; so she sends Mons. Scarampe, Bishop of Nola, for whom she desires favour. —Mantua, 8 July, 1554.
Signed. Italian. 1 *p.* **(147. 11.)**

LORD DACRE.

[1554.]—Valuation of the lands, &c., of Gregory, Lord Dacre of the South.
Notes by Cecil. 2 *pp.* (**146.** 124.)

THE HANSE.

1554.—Information exhibited by the Merchant Adventurers, to disprove the allegations of the Hanse Ambassadors.—1 Mary.
16 *pp.* (**247.** 328.)

THE HANSE.

1554–5, Feb. 26.—Order of Council touching matters in variance between the Merchants Adventurers and the Merchants of the Hanse.—Westminster, 26 February, 1554.
Contemporary copy. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 93.)

Another copy.
3½ *pp.* (**247.** 352.)

MANOR OF HOO.

1555, June 30.—Extracts from ministers' accounts of the manor of Hoo, relating to a customary payment called Muskelles Potte. The manor is now given to Lord Cobham.
Copy certified by Thomas Wyseman. 1 *p.* (**201.** 124.)

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

1555, Dec. 8.—"Sacrosancta missa D. Jacobi Apostoli." Latin translation of the Greek Liturgy of St. James.—"Londini, 8 Dec., 1555. R.A." [? Roger Ascham].
61 *pp.* (**268.** 1.)

TAILOR'S BILL.

1555, Dec. 22.—Tailor's bill, Sir William Cecil.
2 *pp.* (**143.** 96.)

WILLIAM FISHER.

1555.—Accounts of William Fisher for year ending Michaelmas, 1555.
Notes by Cecil. 6 *pp.* (**143.** 74.)

ALMS AT WIMBLEDON.

1555.—Given to poor folk at Wimbledon.
In Cecil's hand. 1 *p.* (**143.** 78.)

BOOKS.

1555.—"Seress. and Byrtman's bill for books."
Notes thereon by Cecil. 3 *pp.* (**143.** 91.)

LINEN CLOTH.

1555.—Bill for linen cloth supplied to Sir William Cecil.
1 *p.* (**143.** 95.)

[Queen Mary] to ————.

[? 1555.]—Although your Highness [*altered from* "your Excellency"] shall understand at good length both by our letters patent, sealed with our great seal of our realm of England and delivered to your trusty and faithful servitor Ozif, &c., and by the report also of your said Ambassador our good wills and affections to continue and by all good offices increase the brotherly love, amity and mutual intelligence and traffic between us, our realms, dominions and subjects, yet sending presently unto you this bearer Mr. Richard Shelley, one of the ordinary gentlemen of our house, we have commanded him to visit you on our behalf and to present unto you our letters and most hearty commendations and to declare certain other causes unto you in our names to whom we pray you give firm credence as to ourself.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1mo Marie Q." *Draft.* 1 *p.* (**201.** 129.)

The Hanse Merchants.

1555–6, March 23.—Petition of the Hanse merchants against the Mayor and Sheriffs of London ; with order of the Council thereon.—23 March, 1555.

4 *pp.* (**247.** 354.)

Servants' Wages.

1556, March 30.—Servants' wages due Lady Day, 1556.

1 *p.* (**143.** 79.)

[William] Fisher.

1556, Mich.—Defaults in Fisher's accounts of Michaelmas, 1555 and 1556.

In Cecil's hand. 1 *p.* (**143.** 77.)

John Pack.

1556, June 1.—John Pack's lease of lands in Fryngbury or Fyngebury [Frindsbury, Rochester].

1½ *pp.* (**145.** 48.)

Grocer's Bill.

1556, July 5.—Bill of W. Box, grocer, for supplies to Sir William Cecil.

3 *pp.* (**143.** 93.)

Thomas Parry to Sir William Cecil.

1556, June 7.—Prays him to write to Mr. Clerke in favour of John Lyngar, who has served "My Lady's grace" [Elizabeth] very honestly and painfully, and who desires to take a farm of Clerke's.—June 7, 1556.

Signed. 1 *p.* *Much damaged by damp.* (**213.** 69.)

The Hanse Merchants.

1556, Dec. 23.—Licence to the merchants of the Hanse to export certain cloths.—Greenwich, 23 December, 1556.
Contemporary copy. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 357.)

The Hanse Merchants.

1556 [Dec. 24].—Decree of Council touching the merchants of the Hanse.—1556.
Latin. Contemporary copy. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 94.)

Another copy.
2 *pp.* (**247.** 356.)

William Fyssher to Sir William Cecil.

1556–7, Jan. 23.—Relating to Cecil's Lincolnshire property. —Grantham, 23 January.
Endorsed by Cecil : "1556." 2 *pp. Holograph.* (**201.** 125.)

The Hanse Towns and the Steelyard.

1557, April 12.—Notes by Sir William Cecil as to the merchants of the Stillyard and negotiations with the Hanse Towns : 1553 to 12 April, 1557.
1 *p.* (**247.** 90.)

The Steelyard.

1557, April 12.—Licence to the merchants of the Stillyard to export certain cloths.—Westminster, 12 April, 1557.
Contemporary copy. 1 *p.* (**247.** 357*a*.)

Travelling Charges.

1557, May 13.—Charges of my master's journey from Wimbledon to Channon Row and so to Burley, and the return journey.
Notes by Cecil. 3 *pp.* (**143.** 84.)

Household Charges.

1557, May.—Household and extraordinary charges at Channon Row (Sir William Cecil).
Notes by Cecil. 4 *pp* (**143.** 80.)

The Steelyard.

1557, Oct. 27.—Order of the Council that bonds should be taken of the Stillyard merchants for payment of their customs and subsidies.—Star Chamber, 27 October, 1557.
Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**247.** 358.)

Tailor's Bill.

1557–8, Jan. 12.—For Sir William Cecil :—3¼ yds. of cloth to make a cloak and a jerkin at 12*s*., making the cloak 4*s*., making the jerkin 16*d*., ribbons, buttons, silk, &c. for the same.

212623

3 yds. of fustian to make a doublet at 2*s.* 4*d.*, making the same 2*s.*, lining, buttons, silk, &c. for the same. Total 3*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

For Mr. Halle :—Making a cloth nightgown, a doublet, a satin jacket and a grosgrain jacket. Total 9*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

For Master Thomas [Cecil] :—Making a fresado coat, a fustian doublet, and a grosgrain jacket. Total 52*s.*

Notes by Cecil. Endorsed by Cecil : "1557, January 12. Mathews' bill." 3 *pp.* (**143.** 97.)

The Marquis of Winchester to the Customers, &c. of London.

1558, April 17.—Directions with regard to exports.—17 April, 1558.

Contemporary copy. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 186.)

Subsidy on Cloth.

1558, May 28.—Warrant ordering a levy of subsidy or poundage of 12*d.* and customs duty of 3*d.* upon cloth imported or exported.—Manor of St. James, 28 May, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

Contemporary copy. Endorsed by Sir Robert Cecil : Davye's note. 1½ *pp.* (**186.** 12.)

Calais.

[? Philip and Mary.]—Map of Calais and district, headed "A description how Calais may be besieged with 8,000 footmen and 200 horsemen, that all France shall not compel the army to fight other than in defence of a fort, remove the siege, or disturb their victuals or the victuals that may come out of Flanders."—*Undated.*

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 55.)

Notes.

[? Philip and Mary.]—"John Vahan ded.

L L and H. discord. [*In margin :* blew and yellow.] The messengers Layton and D. Urmod. Reward to the gard 10*l.* a doo. Lay gon owt of wit. L Hwn and L enemyes L L Rad thorow London.

Dier lusty.

Sakvell cum home.

Kinge Phillipes gold.

Sweden Lady in cort Q. Dowghter.

L arme lycens for wod and bere.

Q. W. nedes not for no pardon wyffe.

Drewery maryed to Lady Woddhowsse.

Munday nyght the 23 of January the Imbassador supped at Durham place the next nyght at Baynerd's castell.

That R R spake not in 13 dayes abowt the coygne and other matters. Sundays newes by Straunge who browghte Charlles the Emperowrs yonger brothers picture to the K.

Thes newsse wyll be shortly with the emperowr.

Not[e] that Hary Gwyn wolde nedes have had mony of Mr. Standen for to by rapers and dagers and other thinges." —*Undated.*

1½ *pp.* (**201.** 128.)

Accession of Queen Elizabeth.

[1558, Nov. 17.]—"Novembres gratulationes: id est in auspicatissimum initium fælicissimi Regni Divæ Elizabethæ, Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ, Carmina gratulatoria a Regiis Alumnis Westmonasteriensibus gratitudinis et observantiæ ergo Decimo Septimo die Novembris conscripta." Consisting of :—

1. A poetical address to the Queen from *universus Cœtus regiorum Alumnorum Westmonasteriensium.* 8 *lines.*
2. *Carmina gratulatoria* from the following :

Thomas Cooper. *Latin and Greek* 12 *pp.*
Richard Ireland. *Latin and Greek.* 8 *pp.*
Marmaduke Dorington. *Latin and Greek.* 8 *pp.*
Robert Christian. *Latin and Greek.* 8 *pp.*
Henry Child. *Latin and Greek.* 8 *pp.*
Rowland Gryffyth. *Latin.* 8 *pp.*
Peter Smart. *Latin.* 8 *pp.*
Edward James. *Latin and Greek.* 8 *pp.*
Charles Pratt. *Latin.* 8 *pp.*
Roger Derham. *Latin.* 8 *pp.*
John Crosse *Latin.* 4 *pp.*
William Driwood. *Latin.* 4 *pp.*
John Matthew. *Latin.* 4 *pp.*
Edward Fletwood. *Latin.* 4 *pp.*
Richard Martins. *Latin.* 4 *pp.*
Hugh Roberts. *Latin.* 6 *pp.*

(**298.** 6.)

The King of [Spain] to the Queen.

[1558,] Dec. 27.—Cannot exaggerate his pleasure at perceiving, by her Highness' letter, and that of the Earl of Essex, and by what Lord Coban [Cobham] has told him, how really she responds to his brotherly affection. When any other opportunity offers of doing her pleasure, her affairs shall be to him as his own. Begs credence for the Count of Feria.—Grunendael, 27 December.

Spanish. 1 *p.* (**133.** 188.)

Lord Cobham's Lands.

[? 1558.]—Lands in Kent and Essex entailed by the will of George, Lord Cobham.

1 *p.* (**145.** 114.)

William Brooke's Lands.

[? 1558.]—Lands entailed upon William Brooke.

½ *p.* (**145.** 115.)

Lord Cobham.

1558.—List of subsidies levied upon George, Lord Cobham, and William, Lord Cobham.
1 *p.* **(145.** 174.)

[*circ.* 1558.]—Note of debts due to the Crown by George. Lord Cobham.
Latin. 1 *p.* **(145.** 201.)

Windows.

1558.—"Windows requisite for my new building in the front."
Endorsed: 1558, Mem. Masons. *All in Cecil's hand.* **(213.** 103.)

Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

1558–9, Feb. 12.—Grant by Henry, Earl of Arundel, to Sir Thomas Parry, Treasurer of the Queen's Household, of the office of stewardship of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, granted to him by the late Dean and Chapter. —12 February, 1 Elizabeth.
Signed. 1 *sheet.* **(223.** 8.)

St. Peter's, Westminster.

1558–9, March 7.—Grant by John the abbot and the convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, to Sir Thomas Parry, knight, Treasurer of the Queen's Household, of the office of Chief Steward of all their honors, lordships, manors, &c., for life, at a yearly fee of 10*l.*—The Chapter House, Westminster, 7 March, 1558, 1 Elizabeth.
Latin. Parchment. Portion of seal, broken. **(222.** 15.)

The Hanse Towns.

1559, Sept.—Letters of commission given by the Hanse Towns to six Commissioners, authorising them to treat with the Queen's Commissioners.—September, 1559.
Contemporary copy. Latin. Endorsed by Cecil. 4 *pp.* **(247.** 14.)

Another copy of the same.
6 *pp.* **(247.** 40.)

Notes of proceedings at the conference of the above.
1½ *pp.* **(247.** 17.)

Exposition of certain general terms in the charters granted by the several Kings of England to the Hanse merchants.—Elizabeth [probably same date as above papers].
2½ *pp.* **(247.** 19.)

Twelve articles of demand exhibited by the above Commissioners.—*Undated.*
Latin. Notes by Cecil. 1¼ *pp.* **(247.** 21.)

Ambassadors of Hanse to the Council. Detailing their demands.—*Undated.*

Latin, with side notes in English. Endorsed: Sept. 3. 22 *pp.* (**247.** 337.)

[? 1559, Sept.]—Articles of the Hanse Commissioners to show how their privileges were by several acts of parliament kept unviolable unto them.—*Undated.*

2½ *pp.* (**247.** 29.)

[? 1559, Sept.]—Complaints propounded by the citizens of London against the Hanse towns, with their petition.—*Undated.*

Latin. Contemporary copy. 4 *pp.* (**247.** 24.)

[? 1559, Sept.]—Project of articles to be alleged against the general confirmation of the Hanse's privileges.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1 *p.* (**247.** 27.)

The Garrisons about Berwick.

1559, Dec. 24.—Warrant to Valentine Brown to take account of treasure, munitions &c., sent to Berwick and the garrisons in those parts.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. 1 *p.* (**142.** 21.)

The Government of Scotland.

[1559.]—These things would be secretly shown to the Governor of Scotland by some man whom he believed to be his sure friend.

In the first, that all the French King's working is and shall be to depose the said Governor from his authority and government of the realm, and thereafter to destroy him all utterly, so that he nor his succession shall never be able to succeed to the crown, in case the Queen of Scots decease without succession of her body.

And that this matter may be the more easily compassed and brought to effect, whatsomever thing the said Governor will desire of the French King he shall apparently grant to the same, to the effect he may draw the principal strengths of that realm in his hands.

The which strengths being obtained and gotten, then shall the French King, with the consent of these lords and barons that favour him, and hate the said Governor, find out such occasions that through his evil government and other matters, which he intends in the Queen's name to lay to his charge since the decease of her father, that he is unable to brook the said government, and therefore not only depose him thereof, but also forfeit him of all right and title that he has to the crown, and his own heritage also.

And that he shall understand this is the French King's mind to work of this manner, it was devised there should a banquet have been made in the galleys at the Queen's departing forth of Scotland to France, to the which banquet

the Governor and his brother the Bishop of St. Andrew's were desired, and came not. Soothly if they had come and kept the said banquet, they had altogether gone to France.

And now seeing that the said purpose succeeded not, the said French King intends by all other means he can to draw the said Governor and his most special friends with many high promises to France, the which promises he intends never to keep, nor yet no other thing that he has already granted, as the deed will show.

And if by no means of craft and subtlety he can bring this matter to effect, then his purpose is to send a great power in Scotland, under the shadow and colour to put justice and order in that realm as it is in France, for punishment of heretics and traitors as he calls them, amongst whom the Governor and his will be the first shall be handled, or else when he and his friends have assisted unto the French King's power in performing of the foresaid things, then shall they "mell" with him, because he shall be unable to resist them.

Therefore let him and his wise friends consider the things aforesaid, and in time provide friends for him, or else he is able to repent when he may not mend.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Remembrances of Scotland." 2 *pp.* (170. 55.)

Anthony Hickman and Edward Castelyn to Sir William Cecil.

[c. 1559.]—Are indebted to the Queen 4,733*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, but are unable to pay it, by reason of the injuries done them by the King of Spain and his subjects, unless Cecil will cause recompense to be made to them from such goods as remain under arrest belonging to the subjects of the said King.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (513.)

Marquis of Winchester.

1559–60, Jan 21.—Copy of the Marquis of Winchester's patent of the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Contemporary copy. Endorsed: "1607." 1 *p.* (142. 197.)

Countess of Ormond.

1559–60, March 14.—Privy seal for the payment of 250*l.* to the Earl of Sussex, to be delivered by him by way of loan to the Countess of Ormonde, for her necessary charges to Ireland, which sum she is to repay in Ireland.—Palace of Westminster, 14 March, 2 Elizabeth.

Contemporary copy, damaged. 1 *p.* (201. 130.)

The Duke of Norfolk to Sir William Cecil.

[1560,] June 12.—He had prevented Cecil's request for staying the French at Alnwick. There is no cause why they should go into Scotland, and hurt may come thereof. "As

ever the Divell is busye to cast bones," so Cecil may perceive by Lord Grey's letter enclosed that he has not been unoccupied among the Lords of the Congregation. They are over-hasty to strive for the government before the French were expelled. If Alnwick guests might enter, they would be well contented to become partakers either of the one side or the other, whereby they might make a division among themselves, and then they would soon hope to bring their conquest to pass. Has written wishing Lord Grey to stand upright, qualifying all parts; also to the Laird of Lydington what hurt might come by such a strife.

[*D. of Norfolk's Entry Book, f.* 27.] (**138.** 39.)

The Hanse Towns.

[1560, June 27.]—Grant of traffic to the Hanse towns.—*Undated.*

Latin. 3 *pp.* (**247.** 31.)

English translation of above, endorsed by Cecil, 27 June, 1560.

2½ *pp.* (**247.** 37.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

[1560, June 27.]—Means of agreement propounded by the Hanse Commissioners.—*Undated.*

Latin. Endorsed by Cecil: 27 June, 1560. 3½ *pp.* (**247.** 33.)

Another copy.
(**247.** 117.)

Adolph, Duke of Holstein, to the Queen.

1560, June 29.—When on his travels heard from Lord Hunsdon that his robes as a Knight of the Garter had been made by her Highness's order. Is sending one of his servants with Lord Hunsdon to fetch them.—"Datum in Cautelberg in die Petri et Pauli. Anno MDLX."

Holograph. 1 *p. Latin.* (**147.** 15.)

The Hanseatic Orators to the English Commissioners.

1560, July 27.—We have received on different dates two writings from your Highnesses, one purporting to be a reply to the Articles previously set forth by us, and the other entitled "Moderatio in Commercio inclitae Societatis Hanse." We have read these more than once, and can only state that some of the proposals contained in them are impossible (*intolerabilia*) and calculated to destroy all commercial intercourse between the subjects of the respective States. We think a consideration of our history will cause you to relax somewhat on these points. The utility of the long friendship between the English Kings and our Confederation was expressly acknowledged by

Edward IV. Differences had been settled satisfactorily by the grants of new privileges or the clearer definition of old ones. Relations of the Hanseatic merchants with England from the time of Edward III and privileges obtained by them in the country.

But our conflict with Edward IV was bitterer than all, and at one time appeared impossible of settlement save by the sword. Its occasion was two fold. In the course of the contest between Henry VI and Edward IV for the crown of England, seventy merchant vessels with cargoes of great value were forcibly taken from our government, though not at war with either King. Forty-four were seized by one Robert Chain, an Englishman, nineteen others by the Earl of Warwick, and seven from Norway by a captain called Ross. These seizures were admitted in Parliament and the value estimated at two hundred thousand pounds.

The second occasion arose in 1468. Some men of Lynn, contrary to a recent treaty between Denmark and England, had sailed to Iceland, where, after murdering their commander, they had plundered the accumulated royal tribute and wasted a good part of the Island with fire and sword. The matter was reported to Christiern, King of Denmark, and shortly afterwards some ships from Lynn laden with goods were stayed by his order at the entrance to the Sound. Diplomatic correspondence between the two Kings remained without effect. The people of Lynn accused the Hanse merchants, in London, of having got the ships detained and the King decided to grant reprisals against all the Hanse confederation except Cologne. Fighting went on by land and sea for three years, with considerable display of courage and an equal amount of pecuniary loss. At last the Duke of Burgundy and other Princes intervened, and the restoration of peace was begun to be attempted at Treves (*in civitate Trajectensi*).

Our Government demanded the restitution of the seventy ships, or their price, with compensation for injuries inflicted, merchants imprisoned, contracts delayed and privileges infringed. The English King approved of peace, but could not pay the amount of the damages, although that amount was not in dispute, having been admitted in public Parliament. After some delay peace was concluded on the following conditions. The King was to confirm our previous privileges, adding new ones agreed to at Treves (*Trajecta*). He was to make over to our Society the Court of the Steelyard at London and two other Courts at Boston and Lynn respectively To make good losses from privateers, our merchants were to be exempt from custom up to the amount of ten thousand pounds. After this treaty trade sprang up afresh.

Tranquility lasted till the time of Edward VI, if we do not reckon the slight disputes which arose in the fifth year of Henry VII, resulting in a pronouncement by a convention at Antwerp against strained interpretations of documents.

Under the last named King's successor, in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of his reign, conferences at Bruges had their wonted happy result. The King, on the matter then in question being faithfully referred to him by Thomas More and his colleagues, expressed his will that our rights should not be disturbed, and seldom afterwards did the traducer of a Hanse merchant gain aught save the dismissal of his case and a sound rating. The slight difference which arose shortly before the death of that Prince of great hopes, Edward VI, was settled at the beginning of the reign of the Lady Mary, and there was no hint of our being hampered in our liberties till it was falsely suggested to the Lords of the Council that our merchants had not observed that moderation in regard to the market at Antwerp which our delegates had verbally promised. Such was the origin of the present controversy, a worthy occasion forsooth for destroying a friendship cemented by the mutual services of three centuries.

In fact until now every difference has been settled either by the favour of royalty, the mediation of justice or the decision of a Convention.

Your Highnesses will observe, moreover, the venerable antiquity of our privileges, especially that of express exemption from the greater customs. In the concord of Treves we forgave great injuries in return for the perpetuation of our privileges. Reason, equity and justice alike demand that England should keep the promises made to our League by three centuries of her Kings.

Detailed Replies to the English Commissioners' Amendments.

Reply to Chapter I.

The privileges apply only to members of the Teutonic Hanse residing in the House at London which is commonly called the "Guildehalla Teutonicorum." The expression used in all the documents is "*habentes*," not "*inhabitantes*," "Guildehallam." The ownership of the Guildhall is vested in the Society as a whole, not in the particular agents or representatives who have been sent from time to time to do business in England. The Guildhall, though an excellent promenade, would make a very poor residence. The Court of the Steelyard was first acquired by us at the Convention of Treves.

Your Highnesses also press for a list of our membership. Although we have privileges in France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Belgian provinces and elsewhere, no other government has ever made such a request. Our powers do not enable us to comply with it, but we will forward it home if the Queen so wishes.

The Statutes of our Society are specially aimed against fraudulent pretence of membership. No one is admitted to

any market in this emporium unless he is furnished with a certificate from the authorities of a chief city (*primariae civitatis*) near his native place that he is a Hanseatic, and that his merchandise has no part or lot with strangers.

We think this method preferable to the testimonial under the seal of Lubeck, on which your Highnesses would insist.

Your Highnesses have been misinformed as regards the Alderman of London appointed to see that these and other regulations were kept. From the 8th Article of Edward I's grant of privileges, it appears that a faithful and discreet citizen of London is to be assigned to us as a Justice, before whom we may be able to have our cases tried and to exact our debts, if the Sheriffs and Mayors afford us not speedy justice. So far from objecting to such Alderman, we hope that a happy settlement of this strife will afford us an early opportunity of electing one afresh.

Reply to Chapter II.

It is stated to be proved from your archives that the governors of the Society of the Hanse appeared to a citation and proved their privileges regarding such merchandize only as came from the realm of Germany. These circumstances are unknown to us. We find no word of them in the Regesta of our Government. Probably the person who appeared was the Alderman of our Court of the Steelyard. If he successfully defended a portion of our privileges we ought not to suffer thereby.

The remainder of this chapter comprises the answers to these four articles.

(i.) On the strength of their privileges the merchants of the Hanse can only import their native products.

(ii.) Vice-versa, they can take away lawful exports from England, but only to their own country.

(iii.) Goods exported may not be retailed at Antwerp or in lower Germany.

(iiii.) We may import and export whence and whither we will, but on paying the same impost as other foreign merchants.

Reply to Chapter III.

It has been fully shown that the Hanseatic merchants have never paid any custom as aliens or otherwise than according to their privileges. With regard to her Majesty's declaration that we should pay the same customs as subjects, we are ready to come to a fair agreement with your Highnesses. The restriction at the end of the chapter in its present wording is, however, too narrow.

Reply to Chapter IV.

The facts are plain. Every goodman who has traded in London at Blackwall hall knows that our merchants have always without question freely traded with anybody within the liberty of London, until about four or five years ago, when the point was raised and decided in our favour by the

Lords of the Council without waiting to hear the witnesses whom I, Henry Suderman, being in charge of the matter, had brought to Greenwich. Any contrary privileges of the citizens of London are barred, if of earlier date than our privileges by the terms of the Concord of Treves, if of later date, by the 9th Article of Edward I's grant. As much was admitted by the Londoners in 15 Edward IV.

Reply to Chapter V.

True it is that the merchants of our society must satisfy the claims of justice in a lawful court, but such lawful court may be special by privilege. Our men apply to the Chancery, but not to the Exchequer, and are exempt altogether from the Admiralty jurisdiction.

Considerations Regarding a few Articles of the Former Despatch.

The Lord Mayor in his reply to our fifth article denies that he has contravened any heads of our agreements. Why, then, has not the money annually tendered under agreement to him and to the Sheriffs been accepted? Why, also, are our merchants prevented from trading freely within the liberty of London?

Our merchants have never refused to repair the gate called Bishopsgate.

The men of Cologne are entitled to the advantages of the Concord of Treves, having been re-admitted to their full share of privileges two years after it was made.

Our sailors are frequently mentioned in the grants of privileges. If, therefore, they are capable of sharing in our privileges, and our privilege exempts us from the percentage of salt (*quota salis*), our sailors ought to be exempt from the same. As a fact it cannot be shown that our sailors have ever paid the percentage hitherto.

We welcome royal officers whose function it is to prevent frauds on the royal revenue. But we do object to the Packer, who is seldom at hand when wanted owing to being overwhelmed with business. We pray your Highnesses that we may be free of him in accordance with our ancient privileges, but we should not object to the appointment of a sworn officer peculiar to our house, to be paid so much per cloth for superintending the binding up of bales and preventing the possibility of fraud. His duties would thus resemble the Packer's.

Of course the Queen may make new Statutes. But her royal predecessors for their heirs as well as for themselves, with the consent of Parliament, have renounced that prerogative as against the merchants and men of the federated society of the Hanse. It is only fair then that her present Majesty should admit the same exception in their favour as her predecessors have done into statutes otherwise general for her people and realm.

Lastly, as regards the point mentioned at the end in both despatches, that English claims to privilege have been disallowed at Dantzic (*Gedanum*) and at other places in Prussia. We reply that the men not only of Dantzic but of all our other cities will be ready to pay all honour and goodwill as between friends to English subjects, and to allow them all privileges which they have been wont to enjoy. If her Majesty's subjects believe that they really have the right of trading at Dantzic with all and sundry, let them put the matter to the touch trial, and show that they have ever had even the vestige of such a privilege, which the men of Dantzic think the English cannot do. We have never had such a privilege, though in the same league as the people of Dantzic. The latter, however, confidently assert that they have always shewn courtesy to Englishmen and that no just cause of complaint against them shall ever arise in the future.

We apologise for being so lengthy.

27½ *pp. Latin.* (**207.** 10.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

[1560, July 31.]—Agreement of the Hanse Commissioners to sundry of her Majesty's demands.—*Undated.*

Latin. Endorsed by Cecil: 31 July, 2 Elizabeth. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 43.)

The Hanse Towns.

[1560, July 31.]—The orators of the Hanse protest with the consent of the Queen's orators that in drawing up at the Queen's request the following list of Hanse cities and places, they do not renounce a wider designation of their dominions or prejudice their rights in any way.

Wandalicæ :

Lubeca, Hamburga, Rostochium, Wismaria, Straelsundt, Lunenburga.

Pomeranicæ :

Stettin, Ancklem, Golnaw, Gripswolda, Colberg, Stargard, Stolp, Rugewolda.

Prütenicæ :

Gedanum, Colmar, Thorn, Elbingen, Koningsberg, Braunsperg with the whole of Prussia.

Livonicæ :

Riga, Dorpt, Revel.

Saxonicæ :

Magdeburga, Braunschwiga, Goslaria, Embeck, Gotting, Hildesbaim, Hannoveren, Ulsen, Buxtebuden, Staden, Bremen, Hamelen, Minden.

Westphalicæ :

Monasterium, Osnabruga, Tremonia, Susatum, Herfordia, Padelbornum, Lembgáw, Bilefeld, Lippa, Cosfeldia.

Rhenanæ, Clivenses and Marchenses :

Colonia, Wesalia, Duisbergum, Embrica, Warburg, Vuna, Ham.

Geldricæ :

Noviomaghum, Zutphania, Ruremunda, Arnemia, Venlo, Elburgum, Harderwich.

Transissalanæ :

Daventria, Swollis, Campen.

Phrisicæ :

Groninga, Stavern, Bolswerde.

The following are the names of the dismembered States :— Stendel, Soldwedel, Berlin, Brandenburga, Franckofordia ad Oderam, Vratislauia, Hall, Aschersleben, Quedelenburg, Halberstadt, Helmstedt, Kÿll and Northeim.
Endorsed by Cecil : 31 July. *Latin.* 2½ *pp.* (**247.** 44.)

The Hanse Merchants.

[1560, Aug. 3.]—Articles concerning the new privileges of the Hanses, sent by Mr. Wotton to the Court. Signed : N. Bacon, Winchester, William Petre, and N. Wotton.—*Undated.*
Contemporary copy. Endorsed : 3 August, 1560. 1 *sheet.* (**247.** 47.)

The Hanse Merchants.

[1560, Aug. 5.]—Articles of agreement propounded from her Majesty to the Hanses.—*Undated.*
Latin. Endorsed by Cecil : 5 August, 1560. 2½ *pp.* (**247.** 48.)

Another copy.
2½ *pp.* (**247.** 100.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

1560, Aug. 6.—Articles of agreement propounded by the Hanse Commissioners to the Council.—*Undated.*
Latin. Endorsed by Cecil : 6 August, 1560. 5 *pp.* (**247.** 52.)

Another copy.
(**247.** 102.)

Sir Nicholas Bacon to [Sir William Cecil].

1560, Aug. 6.—Details proceedings with the Hanse Commissioners.—*Endorsed by Cecil :* 6 August, 1560.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**247.** 105.)

Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Marquis of Winchester, Sir William Petre and N. Wotton (Commissioners) to the Queen.

1560, Aug. 6.—Detailing their negociations with the Hanse Commissioners.—London, 6 August, 1560.
Signatures. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 106.)

Contemporary copies.
(**247.** 51.) and (**247.** 98.)

The Same to Sir William Cecil.

1560, Aug. 6.—On the same subject.—London, 6 August, 1560.
Signatures. 1 *p.* (**247.** 107.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

[1560, Aug. 7.]—A censure made upon the articles delivered by the Hanse Commissioners, by conference with the former articles delivered by the Queen's Commissioners.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Cecil: 7 August. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 57.)

The Privy Council to the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Hanse Ambassadors.

1560, Aug. 7.—Her Majesty grants the Ambassadors two months delay in which to consider the articles last propounded by her. If not accepted, she will then be at liberty in like manner as before this treaty. Signed by W. North, Arrundell, W. Howard, T. Parrye, E. Clynton and W. Cecyll.—Farnham, 7 August, 1560.
Contemporary copy. 1 *p.* (**247.** 58.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

1560, Aug. 8.—Answer of the Queen's Commissioners to the Hanse Commissioners.—8 August, 1560.
Draft. Latin. Note at foot by W. Petre. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 60.)

Another copy.
(**247.** 121.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

[1560, Aug. 8.]—Answer of the Hanse Commissioners to the Queen's Commissioners.—*Undated.*
Contemporary copy. Latin. Noted by Cecil: 8 August, 1560. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 62.)

Another copy.
(**247.** 115.)

Sir Nicholas Bacon, C.S., the Marquis of Winchester, Sir William Petre and N. Wotton (Commissioners) to [the Privy Council].

[1560,] Aug. 8.—Detailing their proceedings with the Hanse Ambassadors and enclosing further articles from them.—London, 8 August.
Signed as above. 1½ *pp.* (**247.** 111.)

Contemporary copy.
2 *pp.* (**247.** 59.)

Sir William Petre to Sir William Cecil.

1560, Aug. 8.—As to negociations with the Hanse Commissioners.—London, 8 August, 1560.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**247.** 112.)

The Steelyard.

1560, Aug. 17.—A declaration of the order taken with the aldermen and merchants of the Stillyard for their shipping and customs from the time of the agreement made with their Ambassadors.—17 August, 1560.
2 *pp.* (**247.** 63.)

Adolphus, Duke of Holstein, to the Queen.

1560, Aug. 21.—Has been prevented before from writing that he has been with his brother, the King of Denmark, for some days. Has spoken to him, as of his own motion of an alliance between the two kingdoms, and is to have his reply in a few days. Cannot conceal that he heard from his brother that the King designate of Sweden had applied to him for a safe conduct through the Sound in order to sail to England to carry out the contract of marriage he had entered into with her Majesty. Cannot believe that this is true or that anyone can be more bound to the Queen by duty or promise than her Majesty's most devoted brother. If the Queen will deign to write him again a few words, it will relieve the state of sadness in which he has been since he left England.—"Datum in arce nostra Suavestede xxj Augusti Annorum l.x. Vestræ S. deditissimus frater, Adolphus Holsatiæ Dux."
Holograph. 2 *pp. Latin.* (**147.** 16.)

Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir William Cecil.

[c. 1560.]—"Slanders, lies and scoldings, maliciously, grossly and impudently vomited and jangled out in certain traitorous books and pamphlets, concerning two Councillors, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Sir William Cecil, principal Secretary to her Majesty."
Endorsed : "Extract from a curious MS., thought to be composed by that able statesman, Sir William Cecil" : about 1560. 2½ *pp. Modern copy.* (**141.** 26.)

Kings of Portugal.

1560.—Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal, to Sebastian.
Endorsed by Cecil : 1560. *In Cecil's hand.* 1 *p.* (**141.** 36.)

Sir William Pickering.

1560.—Letters patent, appointing days of payment of the sum of 1,290*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, due by Sir William Pickering to the

Queen, in connection with his mission to King Philip of Spain to receive 3,000 Almaynes for Queen Mary's service in England.
Draft, corrected by Cecil. 7½ *pp.* **(141.** 243.)

Officers of Army and Navy.

[1560.]—Rates of pay for various troops. The Duke of Norfolk, Lieutenant-General in the North; Lord Gray, Lieutenant of the Army; Lord Scrope, Marshal of the Field; Lord Wharton, Counsellor Assistant; and other officers named.—*Undated.*
Endorsed: 1560. 1½ *pp.* **(239.** 13*a*.)

Bound up with the above is a list of "Captains for the land": Sir Arthur Grey, Sir James Crofts, Sir Nicholas Arnold and 60 others. *Partly in Burghley's hand.* Also "the names of such as have served on the seas":—Sir William Woodhous, Sir Peter Carewe, Sir John Parrotte, Sir Gawaine Carewe and 35 others.—*Undated.*
2 *pp.* **(239.** 13*b*.)

The Merchants of the Steelyard.

1560.—Cloths shipped by the merchants of the Stillyard since they were first respited by a letter from the Council for the payment of their custom.—1560.
1 *sheet.* **(247.** 64.)

The Merchant Adventurers' Grievances.

[1560.]—Doleances of the Merchants Adventurers exhibited against those of the Hanse.—*Undated.*
1½ *pp.* **(247.** 71.)

The Hanse.

[? 1560.]—Note of petitions presented to Sir William Petre by the Aldermen of the Stillyard, in the name of the Society of the Dutch Hanse, remaining presently in London.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* **(247.** 119.)

Export of Wool.

[? 1560 and 1561.]—A series of papers relating to the export trade in wool and the customs duty derived therefrom, apparently arising in connexion with a proposal that the "Queen's Majesty take into her hands the utterance of all the wool that shall pass out of the realm," viz.:—

(1) A paper endorsed in Cecil's handwriting "Staple Matters," being notes of the various statutes relating to the Staple in England.
1¼ *pp.* **(139.** 253.)

(2) The reckoning of two thousand "serplers" of wools and three hundred thousand "felles" as it was commonly bought and sold in King Henry VIII's reign, during the time

of the intercourse, when the " angle " was at 7*s.* 6*d.* the piece, and the exchange at 26*s.* 8*d.* Flemish for the pound sterling.

Estimated gain on the sale of 267 sacks of Leinster wools bought in England at 20*s.* the tod or 13*l.* the sack and packed in 300 pockets (which is 100 serplers), 1,604*l.*

Similar calculations are made for " Marche " wools, " Cotsold " wools, Berkshire wools, Clyfte wools and fells, the total gain being estimated at 17,881*l.*

This value is esteemed after the rate as most commonly the buying and selling was in those days. But most men made a great deal better reckonings. It may well be reckoned their gain in 2,000 serplers wool and 300,000 fells was not under 25,000*l.* In the beginning of King Edward's reign there was one time that generally all men sold at the full price of the Staple according to the intercourse, for the merchants strangers claiming the intercourse desired to have all the wool in the Staple at the price. And a few of them would have bought all. Wherefore the Company of the Staple they took order and divided all the wool amongst them. But to make any certain reckoning according to the full price of the intercourse is not possible for me, for this 32 years that I have known the Staple was the full price of the intercourse never generally observed by all men but only at that time above mentioned.

Since that time as since the alteration of the moneys in King Henry's time, in King Edward's time and so forth in Queen Mary's time, their gains hath been much more : for while the exchange was under 20*s.* Flemish the pound there was great profit in the Staple. But the times were so uncertain by reason of the often altering of the exchange that it is not possible to make any reckoning thereof with any certainty or truth.

Unsigned. Undated. Endorsed in Burghley's handwriting : " Accompt of ij^{m}. serplars accord. to y^{e}. sale a^{o}. H. 8." 2 *pp.* **(139.** 254.)

(3) Henry VIII, for seven years, granted to all strangers exemption from paying more custom than Englishmen, wherefore I think that if the Queen would grant such a freedom to the Venetians for ever they would give at least 100,000 *lire* and the following advantages would ensue :—Wealthy merchants would come from Venice, whereas now there are only factors ; if other nations followed the example of the Venetians and wished to acquire the same freedom, the Queen would draw therefrom at least 250,000 *lire* and the country would be enriched as Venice, Lyons and Antwerp have been by the like freedom ; thirdly, the English, to have their customs as before and not pay more than others, would disburse a good sum of money.

Italian. 1 *p.* **(139.** 256.)

(4) The merchants of the Staple of late time have brought yearly to Calais 1,300 serplers of divers country wools or

thereabouts, weighing 3,600 sacks English weight more or less, or 364*lbs.*, the prince levying 40*s.* a sack for his custom. There also go to the same Staple 400,000 fells on which the custom is 2*d.* a fell.

[Particulars follow of other charges of the merchants for packing and repacking, freight, etc.]

There went out of England 120 sacks of Leinster wool at 13*l.* 10*s.* the sack ; 650 sacks of March wool at 9*l.* the sack ; 1,000 sacks of Cotswold wool at 8*l.* ; 800 sacks of Berkshire at 7*l.* ; 150 sacks of young Cotswold at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; 880 sacks of Clifte wool at 5*l.* 4*s.* and 400,000 fells at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the hundred.

The weight in England is so much more than the weight of Calais. A sack of wool in England containeth 52 nails : at Calais 90 nailes, every nail 4*lb.* and every pound 14 *oz.* : and a naile in England is 7*lb.* and every *lb.* 16*oz.*, so that 45 nailes in England made just a sack in Calais—whereupon there is 7 nailes advantage in every sack. Item, there is allowed to every buyer by the seller in every serpler 4 nailes and 1 naile at the draught which maketh 5 nailes of the weight of England. Item, there was allowed by the Prince's weigher when the wool was customed 7 nailes of English weight in every serpler and 1 naile in the draught, 8 nailes in all. Item, every serpler was weighed at the King's beam in Calais after good weight and the canvas that is about every serpler is sold for wool, and weigheth 2 nailes after the weight of England and is worth 10*s.* 8*d.*, after 12*l.* a sack, the canvas costing 4*s.*, and so is there gotten in every serpler 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, the merchants did buy fells here in England by 6 score to the hundred and at Calais sold 5 score to the hundred and the price of every hundred one with another at Calais was 5*l.* and here in England but 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

2½ *pp.* (**139.** 257.)

(5) Information as to wool in England.

Weight.—7*lb.* : 1 naile ; 2 nailes : 1 stone ; " 14*lbs.* or 2 stone " (*sic*) : 1 todde ; 13 todde : 1 sack.

Sorts.—" Leinster " wool growing in Hertfordshire ; " Marche " in Shropshire and Staffordshire ; " Cotswold " in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire ; " Berks " in Berkshire, Warwickshire and Buckinghamshire and in the west part of Northamptonshire ; " Keisten " and " Linsaye " in Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Bedford and Huntingdonshires and in the east part of Northamptonshire.

Packing.—In " clothes " called " serplers " made of 13 ells of ell-broad canvas called " barras " canvas, in which are put 40 toddes of wool commonly and 2 of those sêrplers is carried for a todde.

Charges.—For carriage, packing, freight, custom, etc., commonly about 5*l.* on the serpler or 33*s.* 4*d.* upon a pocket.

Weight of wools at Calais :—4 pound is a nail, and 90 nail maketh a sack, Calais weight.

Prices according to the intercourse with the Emperor.—Good Leinster 33 marks the sack, middle Leinster 25 marks; good Marche 26 marks, middle Marche 17½ marks; good Cots[wold] 20 marks, middle Cotswold 14½ marks; good Berks 18 marks, middle Berks 13½ marks; good young Cootes 16 marks, middle young Cootes 12½ marks; good Linsay 14½ marks, middle Linsay 11½ marks; good Kesten 13½ marks, middle Kestein 10½ marks.

These prices they do not always sell for, but they do always hope to receive our money after the table or 28*s.* Flemish for our pound sterling table.

1 *p.* (**139.** 259.)

(6) Calculations as to Cotswold wools.

(**139.** 260.)

(7) "What advantage and profit it will be more to the Queen's Majesty and the Common Weale of this realm by the taking of the utterance of all the wools and fells into her own hands that shall pass out of England, than it will be if the same be letten out unto merchants."

1 *p.* (**139.** 261.)

(8) "Causes moving me to deliver unto my Lord certain articles and a reckoning touching wools and fells."

When I heard that the charter of the Staple was taken to be void by the loss of Calais, that the custom was raised upon the merchants of the Staple and that a greater custom was offered by others being no merchants of the Staple, it seemed to me that neither the one nor the other could prosper being so charged so long as no provision is to abate the price of wools; for on the one side the dearth of wools and fells within this 30 years have brought the Staple to such a case that a great many towns in Holland and Flanders be fallen to clothing of Spanish wools and return not to clothing of English wool again, so that if it had not been for two towns in Holland which have a trade in making of fresadoes of coarse wools and of fells, the Staple could not thus long have been upohlden. And if other that trade of fresadoes decay, or else the dearth of English wools cause them to fall to the clothing of Spanish wool, the Staple cannot continue to pay any great custom. And on the other side, though those other merchants (as men wanting experience of these things) offer a great custom to get the whole trade into their hands, thinking to be great gainers, yet in the end it will fall out otherwise, and then the commodity of wools and fells is like to be of no reputation. These articles not to be taken to be done purposedly against the merchants of the Staple, for I have all my life been brought up in that trade, and therefore intend not to be against them but rather wish to do them good.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**139.** 262.)

(9) The difference between the custom of 2,000 serplers of wool and 300,000 fells as the merchants pay for it and as otherwise there is to be made of it—amounting to an increase of 26,893*l.*

1 *p.* (**139.** 263.)

(10) The sum of money that the Staplers have saved or detained in their custom in wools shipped in London only in the years specified, viz. from 1550–1555—altogether amounting to 15,365*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

2 *pp.* (**139.** 264.)

(11) Representation from the Wool-Staplers in view of the advance of the custom on wool. They allege that they are already very much decayed, but offer an advance of 10*s.* on every sack of wool over and above the accustomed custom if they may pass with such wools as they have presently dearly bought, paying the old custom. They accompany the offer with petitions with regard to the custom to be paid by strangers permitted to ship upon licence, the renewal of their own privileges, the prevention of smuggling, etc., and ask that certain specified regulations may apply to all licences which may be granted. With respect to information of great fines taken by the Company for admission into the freedom of the same, they declare that though they have received divers into the freedom they gave it freely to the most, and have not levied these 20 years past to their remembrance 1,000 marks, although they have borne charges during that time above 20,000 marks for their great losses and the payment of their great debts, besides the great losses sustained by the surprise of Calais. Besides, there are already more merchants than there is wool to furnish them with. The chiefest and greatest cause of the disorders among the merchant adventurers hath grown by the number of redemptioners.

Endorsed : " Staplers' offer. 1559." 2½ *pp.* (**139.** 266.)

(12) " Whether it be better for the Commonweal to have wool and other commodities of the realm dear or cheap."

Better to have wool cheap than dear, for there are many more wearers of woollen commodity than growers of wool.

Endorsed by Cecil : " 13 Martii, 1559." 2½ *pp* (**139.** 268.)

(13) Paper endorsed by Cecil, " 22 Februar : a replication to maintain the former discourse "—apparently a reply to objections raised against the writer's calculations by the wool-staplers. At the bottom is the request, " I beseech your honour let not my handwriting be seen. I am suspected already but I force not for it so your honour be my buckler."

See S.P. Dom. Vol. XV, No. 65. 2½ *pp.* (**139.** 270.)

(14) A note of such wool and wool-fells as hath been shipped and transported out of the realm by merchants of the Staple, together with the custom and subsidy paid for the same in the years ensuing—that is from 2 and 3 Philip and Mary to 2 Elizabeth. *Endorsed by Cecil.*

2 *pp.* (**139.** 272.)

(15) The reckoning of wools bought in England in a°. 1559 and sold at Bruges in anno 1560. *Endorsed by Cecil.*

2 *pp.* (**139.** 273.)

(16) The prices of wools in the Staple as it was rated by the intercourse, as it was sold in the time of King Henry VIII,

as it was sold at Bruges in A°. Dni. 1560, and as it is like to be sold and uttered if the Queen's Majesty take the same into her own hands. *Endorsed by Cecil.*

2 *pp.* (**139.** 275.)

(17) The reckoning of 2,000 serplers of wool and 300,000 fells as they be like to the bought and sold if the Queen's Majesty take into her hands the utterance of all the wools that shall be carried out of the realm, whereby appeareth what profit yearly will come thereof unto her Majesty.

The profit is estimated at 44,928*l.*

Endorsed by Cecil : "June, 1560. An account against the Staple." 2 *pp.* (**139.** 277.)

(18) Certain articles and reasons to declare how the Queen's Majesty may make the best commodity and advantage of the custom of wools and fells both for her Majesty and the Common weale of this realm.

5 *pp.* (**139.** 280.)

(19) May it please your Honour to be advertised that according to your commandment I have drawn forth a note of all such clothes, both short and long, whites and colours, dressed and undressed, as also of carsaies and western dosses which the merchants of the Still-yard have packed since the 4th of July, 1560, until the 27th February, 1560[-1], viz. :

Short cloths, whites, undressed	5,138.
Long cloths, whites, undressed	99.
Short cloths, coloured and dressed	2,679.
Long cloths, coloured and dressed	51.

Carsaies, 91, whereof 3 for a short cloth.

West dosses, narrow, 171, whereof 4 for a short cloth.

1 *p.* (**139.** 283.)

(20) A paper in Sir William Cecil's hand beginning "To be considered, how the commodities of cloth and wool might be stapled here in the realm and vented forth of the same."

Sets out reasons for and against.

1 *p.* (**139.** 284.)

(21) A declaration shewing what loss the Queen's Majesty hath sustained by lack of diligent circumspection of the weight of wools transported out of this realm.

Endorsed : Mr. Lowe. *Unsigned. Undated.* (**139.** 292.)

James MackConell.

1560–1, Jan. 20.—Indenture between the Queen and James MackConell, of Scotland. The Queen grants to him the lands lying between the Inewre [Inver ?] and the Boyse [Bush ?] in Ireland, which he claims to be his old inheritance ; and the captainship of the Rowte between the Boyse and the Ban for 21 years ; on condition of the yearly payment of 60 beeves : that he shall appoint Sorle Boy his brother, or such other able man, to have the rule of the said lands ; and of the rendering of certain services specified.—20 Jan., 3 Elizabeth.

Signed by the Queen. Parchment much damaged. 1 *p.* (**215.** 9.)

The Coinage.

1561, March.—Proclamation with respect to the coinage.
1 *p.* (**142.** 22.)

The Council of Trent.

[1561, April.]—Extract from the writings of Cardinal Cusanus, Eusebius and others.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Cecil : "Cardin. Cusanus."
3 *pp.*
Extracts respecting the Council of Trent.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Cecil : "Concilium Tridentinum." 2½ *pp.*
The above are apparently in the same hand. There is a separate leaf with them, which is endorsed by Cecil : "Christiani Imperatores Convocarunt Concilia." Also in a contemporary hand "1594." (**137.** 244.)

The Cobhams.

1561, June 13.—Two obligations of William, Lord Cobham, and John Broke *alias* Cobham, with respect to the payment of customs due in connection with a cargo of wool shipped by James Fuscharyn and James Ragosyn, merchants of Venice. Signed by William Cobham and John Cobham.
Notes of the cancelling of the obligations, 12 Feb., 13 Eliz., 1571.
3 *pp.* (**145.** 51.)

[1561, June 13.]—"The extent out of the Exchequer for my [William, Lord Cobham's] debt, against me and my brother John." This has reference to the obligation named in the preceding.
Latin. 1 *p.* (**145.** 202.)

[1561, June 13.]—Text of the order and bonds taken of William, Lord Cobham, and John Cobham in respect of wool shipped by James Fuskaryn and others.
1 *p.* (**145.** 200.)

[1561, June 13.]—Note of how much of the instalment was paid for the custom of the wools.
½ *p.* (**145.** 203.)

Decayed rents.

[? 1561.]—Notes as to certain decayed, decreased and allowed rents, &c. and the late commission granted out of the Exchequer in the third year of her Majesty's reign for the examination and reviving of the same.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Cecil : Answer to certain articles of A. H.
1 *p. damaged.* (**214.** 3.)

John Gaywood to Sir William Cecil.

1561.—His wife Elizabeth, attendant upon Lady Anne Wharton, is imprisoned in the Tower by the Council's order. Prays for her release, in view of her being with child, and

that she has confessed already her whole offence, she being but in the degree of a servant, and rather constrained than willing to keep close any such things.

Endorsed : 1561. 1 *p.* (1861.)

RALPH BOSSVILE.

[? 1561.]*—Sums of money received by Mr. [Ralph] Bossovile,† late Clerk of the Court of Wards and Liveries, not answered to the Queen. Total 258*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (2130.)

The COINAGE.

1561–2, March.—Proclamation with regard to the coinage. Dated, Palace of Westminster.—March, 4 Eliz., 1561.

Eight contemporary copies, 1 sheet each. (207. 11 ; 230. 11.)

JERSEY and GUERNSEY.

1562, June 27.—Certificates of demises and grants of the Queen's lands &c. in Jersey and Guernsey as are passed in fee farm by Sir Hugh Poulet, Captain of the said Isle, Richard Wursley, George Poulet, George Milles, and Peter Smyth, by virtue of their commission dated 27 June, 4 Eliz. [1562]; with the fines and rents. Also lands passed in exchange.

Signed by the above Commissioners. 10 *sheets of parchment.* (223. 6.)

ARTICLES for the INTERVIEW between QUEEN ELIZABETH and MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

[1562, June.]—Articles between the Commissioners of the Queens of England and Scotland, arranging for the meeting of the Queens at York, or between York and the river Trent, between August 20 and Sept. 20. Gives the conditions of meeting, and the arrangements for the Queen of Scots' journey.

Draft, wth corrections by Cecil. Parchment. 1 *p. Printed in Haynes pp.* 388–390. *See* Calendar, *part.* 1, *p.* 266. (215. 10.)

GUERNSEY.

1562, July 4.—Commission to Sir Peter Mewtas, Sir Hugh Powlett, Captain of Jersey, Richard Worsley, Captain of the Isle of Wight, George Mylles, Peter Smyth and Thomas Compton ; for the survey of the Isle of Guernsey, with schedule of the information to be obtained.—Westminster, 4 July, 1562.

Parchment. 1 *p.* (215. 11.)

[The QUEEN] to [the HANSE STEADS].

[1562, July.]—Acknowleges their letter of May, and discusses various matters relating to their privileges.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1¼ *pp.* (247. 129.)

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* See *S.P. Dom., Elizabeth*, XIX, 65 (*p.* 186 *Cal.*).

† Appointed 25 Oct., 1558.

Latin version of the above letter, with note at foot "Ex per me R. Aschamum."
Endorsed by Cecil, July, 1562. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 130.)

The Council to the Executors of George, late Lord Cobham.

1562, Sept. 2.—For the payment of 120*l.* due for the subsidy.
Note of the payment thereof, December 4, 1562.
1 *p.* (**145.** 175.)

Jersey.

1562, Oct.—Ordinances for Jersey. Sir Hugh Poullet Captain and Governor.—October, 1562.
Signed by Hugh Poulet, the Commissioners, and the jurats. Seal. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 12.)

Frederic III, Elector Palatine, to the Queen.

1562, Dec. 10.—As to the Queen's desire, as mentioned by her envoys, Henry Knolles [*Cnollins*] and Christopher Mundt [*Montius*], for a common league between all the Protestant kings and princes.
"Ex civitate nostra Heydelberga x Decembris Anno Domini MDLXII."
Signed: Fridericus Elector Palatinus.
[*For original see* Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, 1562, *p.* 534, No. 1220.]
Copy. 4½ *pp.* (**147.** 20.)

Customs Rates.

1562.—"The Rates of the Custom house, Subsidye or Poundage. Imprynted at London at the longe Shop, adjoining unto Sainct Mildreds Churche, in the Pultrie, by Ihon Alde. 1562."
Contains a few M.S. notes by Burghley and others. (**334.** 1.)

Sir William Keyllwey to the Council.

[1562 or later.]—By letters of Sept. 4 Eliz. he was commanded to repair to Portsmouth [*damaged*] charge in the absence of Sir Adrian Poynings, with certain allowances. Was also by the Council's letters charged with the offices of muster master, paymaster, and water bailiff, besides dealings with marine causes, and with the purveyors. He was also enforced to be at great charge by reason of the continual coming and going of noblemen of each nation about the Queen's affairs. Prays their mediation with the Queen for consideration of his expenses.—*Undated.*
Damaged. ½ *p.* (**213.** 77.)

[The Queen] to [the Hanse Steads].

1562–3, March 20.—In reply to their letter of July 6 last, respecting differences between them and the London

merchants. Renews the offers made in certain previous articles.—20 March, 1562.

Draft with corrections by Cecil. 4½ *pp.* (**247.** 125.)

The Earl of Hertford and Lady Katherine Grey.

[? 1563, March.]—"Factum seu casus in causa Domine Katharine et Comitis Hertford'."

Daily negotiations took place between the Earl and the Lady Katherine for contracting their marriage, which were followed by the betrothal of the parties and afterwards by their true and lawful marriage in the Earl's house. Lastly the said marriage was consummated and male offspring born thereof.

The Earl of Hertford's account of the betrothal: he saith that he did first make his suit for marriage to the said Lady Katherine in a closet of his sister's which she had privately to herself within the maidens' chamber of honour, his said sister and no other being then and there present with them. To the which motion her answer was that she, weighing his long suit and good will borne to her, said that she was contented to marry with him the next time that the Queen's highness should go abroad and leave the said Lady Katherine and the Lady Jane behind her. Further the Earl saith that the form and manner of the agreement between them to be married was that they agreed to be married when the Queen should go abroad as aforesaid without any other ceremony to his remembrance, except it were by kissing and embracing and joining their hands together, his sister only being present with them.

The Lady Katherine's words: after the Queen's grace was come to Westminster, in the closet within the maiden's chamber, the said Earl himself moved her for marriage and she declared unto him that she bore her good will to have him to her husband. Being further examined upon the form of words of the promise, saith that the Earl did say unto her that he had borne her good will of long time and that because she should not think that he intended to mock her, he was contented (if she would) to marry her; and she at the same time declared unto him that she liked both him and his offer and thereupon they gave the one to the other their hands, then the Lady Jane being present and no other.

Arguments for and against the validity of the said betrothal with quotations from the works of authorities on the canon law.

The Lady Katherine saith that the Earl rode to the Lady Frances her mother to obtain her good will, who granted him the same and thereupon sent to the Court for the said Lady Katherine and moved her to grant her good will to the said Earl. The Earl denieth any manner of motion to any any of her friends or kinsfolk to his knowledge and as far as he remembreth denieth that ever he made motion to the

Lady Frances. This she confessed before Sir Edward Warner and the Earl before my Lord's grace and other commissioners.

The Lady Katherine saith that the Queen chanced to make a journey to Greenwich for three or four days and left her behind because she had a swelling in her face and left also the other maids behind. One night while they thus remained the Earl and she did agree that she and his sister Jane should come the morrow after to his house to Chanon Rowe and the Earl said that he would have a priest ready. The Earl in his answers to the ninth interrogatory before the commissioners saith that there was no special day appointed for the solemnization of the marriage and that he knew not of the day thereof until Lady Katherine came to his house, because it was uncertain when the Queen would go abroad.

As to the priest, the Lady Katherine and the Earl in certain examinations both deny that they would know him again if they saw him, but both in replies to certain articles describe his appearance and apparel. In their examinations before the Lord Treasurer the Earl says that the minister before the marriage asked the banns thrice, but the Lady Katherine that he asked no banns.

The Lady Katherine doth confess that the Lady Jane after the solemnization did offer her comfits and other banqueting meats and beer and wine upon the cupboard but the Earl saith that there were neither beer nor wine but banqueting dishes which he was accustomed to have there.

The Lady Katherine before my Lord of London and Sir William Peter doth deny that ever she received any writing for any assurance of living but she saith upon the twelfth interrogatory before the commissioners that the Earl delivered her before his departure beyond the sea a writing of assurance of 1,000*l.* by the year out of his lands.

The Earl [saith] that he delivered to Lady Katherine the said writing of assurance.

The Lady Katherine saith that while she lay with the Earl she wore a night kerchief. The Earl affirmeth that she had but a caul and no other kerchief.

The Lady Katherine denieth the receipt of any letters from the Earl while he was beyond the sea to her remembrance. The Earl confesseth the writing of two or three from the parts beyond the sea.

Arguments advanced by counsel for the Earl and Lady Katherine for reconciling the foregoing contradictory statements, and discussion as to the validity of the marriage.—*Undated.*

Latin, citing English examinations. 41 *pp.* **(238.** 3.)

Jersey Castle.

1563, Sept. 20.—Moneys disbursed upon the works and fortifications of the Castle of Jersey in the time of Sir Hugh

Pawlet, Captain there, until 20 September, 1563. Also an account of receipts.
2 *pp.* (**141.** 87.)

The Navy.

1563, Sept. 30.—Declaration by Benjamin Gonson, Treasurer of the Sea causes, for money at the Queen's pleasure to be by him received for the payment and discharge of captains &c. serving in ships at the seas.
1 *p.* (**142.** 24.)

The Governor and English Merchants to the Lady Regent of Flanders.

1563, Dec. 9.—For relief of the prohibition of certain imports into Antwerp.—*Undated.*
Decision of the Regent's Council thereon.—Brussels, 9 December, 1563.
Contemporary copies. 4½ *pp.* (**247.** 212–5.)
Petition of the English merchants on the same subject.—*Undated.*
2½ *pp.* (**247.** 216.)

The Grammar School, Guernsey.*

[1563.]—The finishing of the Queen's new erected Grammar School with rooms convenient for the schoolmaster and his family. It is supposed that 100 marks or pounds sterling will suffice. The schoolmaster prays he may receive the 80 quarters of wheat allotted to him for his entertainment at the Queen's receiver's hands; and that he be not driven to go to law for it. That order be taken for gathering the Queen's new revenue there.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**186.** 57.)

Theobalds.

1563.—Rentals &c. of lands in Theobalds, Cheshunt, &c., Herts, 1491 to 1563. Notes at end by Cecil, including genealogical notes on families of Bedell, Burbage and Grene.
(**285.**)

Thomas Bath.

[1563.]—Statement signed by Thomas Seckford, and G. Gerrard. The cause between Thomas Bath and "the Patentee." Particulars of the descent of the lands from William Bath, attainted of treason in the time of Henry the Eighth. Terms of agreement proposed, which will leave in the Queen's hands the villages adjoining together of Kilbride and the Nanger to be given to Bath and his heirs. Bath prays for the reversion from the Queen, in order to carry out the agreement.—*Undated.*
Signed: Thomas Sekford. 1 *p.* (**2127.**)

* *Cf. p.* 91.

Merchants in Flanders.

[1558–1563,] Jan. 21.—Lord Treasurer, Lord Steward, Lord Pembroke, Lord Robert, W. Cecil, Sir Wm. Petre, Mr. D. Wotton.

To send for the merchants to consider of this cause.

To devise how to impeach the conveyance of money and plate.

To consider what shall be presently done with their cloths.

Loss of customs—impoverishing of the merchants—danger of rebellion.

What damage will come to England by continuance of the edict of Flanders.

To send for the 20 English merchants married in Antwerp.—*Endorsed* : "Concerning marchants." *Undated.*

1 *p. In Cecil's hand.* (**185.** 156.)

The *Fortune* of Amsterdam.

1563–4, Jan. 15.—Articles of agreement between Sir John Pollarde of the one part, and Peter de Reulx and Lewes Skaep, merchant, of the other, and other documents relating to the same case. Pollarde has seized, as "wavyd goods by the sea," upon his manor of Combmertyne, Devon, a ship called the *Fortune* of Amsterdam. By the agreement, Pollarde undertakes to deliver the ship and goods to de Reulx and Skaep, on certain payments.—Windsor, 15 January, 6 Eliz.

Contemporary copies. 11 *pp.* (**214.** 4.)

Apparel.

1563–4, Feb. 14.—Inventory of all my Lord's apparel now remaining within the Court of the Whitehall, taken 14 February, 1563.

2 *pp., damaged.* (**202.** 17.)

Trade with Flanders.

1564, May 22.—Edict by the Regent in Flanders, with regard to commerce with England.—22 May, 1564.

Contemporary English copy. 2¼ *pp.* (**247.** 194.)

Sir William Fitzwilliams.

1564, Aug. 1.—Letters patent to Sir William Fitzwilliams, Vice Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars in Ireland, appointing him Commissioner to execute martial law throughout the county of Westmeath and the Irish borders and countries adjoining ; for the correction and repression of disorderly persons of vile and base condition, and idle vagabonds who inquiet the liege people.—Dublin, 1 August, 1564.

Seal. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 13.)

The *Isabella*.

1564, Aug. 10.—"Este es treslado bien e fielmente sacado de una provança hha. en la çbdad de Gibraltar laqual esta

firmada e signada de notario (?) publico segum por ella pare cia su thenor delaqual es el sig[e].

"En la muy noble e mas leal çbdad de Gibraltar a cinco dias del mes de Agosto año del nascimiento de nuestro salvador Jhu. Xpo. de mill e qui. c. e sesenta e quatro aos ante el muy mag[co]. señor licenciado Bonyfas Corregidor e intendente (?) mayor en esta dha. çbdad por su Mag[t] Real, e en pres. de my Juan Frutuoso, notario publico del numero desta dha. çbdad, pareçio presente Antonyo Cruz e Juan Gratin, mercaderes Yngleses estantes al presente en esta çbdad e presentaron un escripto de pedimyento con ciertas preguntas e un memorial del thenor siguyente."

The petition follows setting forth that when their ship the *Ysabela* was sequestered by the "intendente" (?) of this city in November last it contained the goods specified in this inventory and an inventory made before Barth. Rodriguez, notary public. The ship was then placed in charge of certain persons of this town under Alonso de la Fuente. Petitioners now make suit to recover it. Then follow the inventories and a detail of the proceedings.—Final date, 10 August, 1564.

Spanish. 25 *pp. Endorsed:* "Provance from Chilton." (**139.** 240.)

Richard Patrik to the Council.

1564, Oct. 16.—Being a prisoner in the Fleet, petitions for release upon bond, that he may attend upon his office. Will be always forthcoming to answer complaints.

Endorsed: 16 October, 1564. ¾ *p.* (**1794.**)

Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers.

1564, Oct. 24.—Petition of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers, "understanding by report and other apparent conjectures that the controversies lately sprung by the unkind dealings of the House of Burgundy be in some towardness to be ended and appeased." They pray for the continuance of the restraints here made for shipping of cloths and carseys for two months at the least after the agreement, adducing reasons for the grant of this petition.

Endorsed by Cecil: 24 October, 1564. (**139.** 285.)

——— to Queen Elizabeth.

1564, Nov. 9.—The prayer I urged in prose, I now repeat in verse—for elegy fits my argument. But think not if I play upon the pipe of verse, that my piping is all in play. My life and fortunes are at stake—oh! grant my prayer!—Mantuae Carpentariae, quinque Idus Novembris, 1564.

Draft. 1½ *p. Latin. Endorsed:* "Sent with my verses *pro reditu*." (**202.** 28.)

Munster.

1564, Nov. 27.—Exemplification dated 27 November, 1564, of documents in the Exchequer relating to Munster.

Includes: 30 October, 1564, articles between Sir Thomas Cusak and Earl Desmond, with regard to the latter's proceedings and possessions, and the government of his countries. 21 July, 1564, articles between Sir Thomas Cusak and other Commissioners, and Gerrot Desmond and others, with regard to the government of Munster. List of fines assessed by the Commissioners upon certain inhabitants of Cork county, for trespasses, hurts and injuries in the absence of the Earl of Desmond.

Endorsed by Cecil. 5 *sheets of parchment.* (**215**. 14.)

England and Spain.

1564, Nov. 30.—Agreement for the meeting at Bruges of English and Spanish Commissioners, for the settlement of commercial questions.—30 November, 1564.

Latin. 2 *pp.* (**247**. 193.)

The Savoy, London.

1564, Nov. 30.—Finding of the jury as to the encroachment of Mr. Secretary Cecil's house upon the highway, in Savoy, Duchy of Lancaster. November 30, 7 Eliz.

1 *p.* (**2200**.)

The Grand Turk to the Emperor Maximilian.

1564, Dec. 16.—"Coppie d'unes lettres de deffiance envoyees a Maximilian Empereur des Romains, par Solyman le grant Turc, translaté d'Allemant en Françoys, le 16 Decembre, 1564.

Printed "a Bourdeaulx chez la vefve de Morpain. Prins sur la copie imprimée à Lyon Par Francoys Jaquy, 1565."

8 *pp.* (**223**. 17.)

Intercourse with the Low Countries.

1564, Dec. 29.—Proclamation by the Regent of Flanders for opening intercourse with the Low Countries.—Brussels, 29 December, 1564.

French. Endorsed by Cecil. 1½ *p.* (**247**. 218.)

John Hales.

1564.—Declaration against John Hales for contradicting the Archbishop of Canterbury's sentence against the Earl of Hertford's causes for his wife.

Latin. 5 *pp.* (**142**. 25.)

Indictment of John Hales.

[1564.]—Presentment by jury of Middlesex that John Hales on the 12 January, 1563–4, at Westminster, presumptuously and contemptuously did debate with divers persons concerning the right, title, limitation and succession of the Imperial crown

of England, and did, without licence, distribute copies of a pamphlet on this subject.
Draft. Latin. 3 *pp.* (**209.** 9.)

MERCHANTS OF ANTWERP and FLUSHING.

1564.—Complaints by Antwerp and Flushing merchants of spoliations by Englishmen.—1564.
5½ *pp.* (**247.** 172.)

GROUNDAGE.

[? 1564.]—The tolls taken at Billingsgate and "Rome Land" as well of Englishmen as strangers for groundage.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**247.** 187.)

The EARL of LEICESTER'S ANNUITY.

[Eliz. After 1564.]—Grant by the Queen to Robert Dudley, knight of the Garter, and Master of the Horse, of an annuity of 1,000*l.* to be paid out of the customs of the city of London to him and his heirs for ever.—*Undated.*
Parchment. Latin. 1 *p.* (**185.** 119.)

The CONFERENCE at BRUGES.

1564–5, March 10.—Mandate to Viscount Montagu, Nicolas Wotton and Walter Haddon to treat with the Spanish Commissioners at Bruges.—Westminster, 10 March, 1564.
Draft with corrections by Cecil. Latin. 2¼ *pp.* (**247.** 188.)

The COMMISSIONERS FOR FLANDERS.

1564–5, March 11.—Schedule of writings delivered to Viscount Montague, principal Commissioner, and his colleagues sent into Flanders.—11 March, 1564.
Signed: Anthony Mountague; Walter Haddon. *Endorsed by Cecil.* 2 *pp.* (**247.** 162.)

The CONFERENCE AT BRUGES.

[1564–5, March.]—Memorial of matters to be treated at the colloquy to be held at Bruges between the Queen's Commissioners, Viscount Montague, Mr. D. Wotton and Mr. Haddon, on the one part, and the Commissioners of the King of Spain on the other.—1564.
Principally in Cecil's hand. 14 *pp.* (**247.** 164.)

ANTWERP.

[? 1564–5, March.]—Treaty of commerce respecting Antwerp.—*Undated.*
Latin. 7½ *pp.* (**247.** 178.)

The EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[? 1565, May 29.]—Received her letter by this her gentleman and has heard his commission. Because the affairs

treated of cannot be answered here as they do not concern the writer alone and because he is about to depart for Vienna has provided to take him with him and will despatch him thence as soon as possible. Writes meanwhile to express the great pleasure he will take in her order of the Garter because she is the chief of it.—Augsburg, 29 May.

Holograph. Spanish. 1 *p.* (**147.** 41.)

Leicester Park.

1565, May 30.—Survey of the new park of Leicester, Leicestershire, made by David Dodd and John Jollybrande.

Endorsed : "Copy of a survey of Leicester Park delivered over to my lord of Leicester." 4 *pp.* (**145.** 56.)

1565, May 30.—Copy of the preceding.

3 *pp.* (**145.** 58.)

Dean of Guernsey to Sir William Cecil.

[1565, June.]—There is of late repaired to London from Guernsey one Peter Pelley, born in that isle, the son of a Norman, risen from very base condition by subtlety and craft to much wealth, one of the capital enemies of God, and a very doubtful friend to the Queen's territories of the Isles. This appears by the maintenance by him and his accomplices of certain friars, born in Jersey and fled to a convent at St. Brieuc in Brittany, where Pelley has lately caused a glass window to be set up wherein his mark is comprised, and his estate recommended to be prayed for at that place. Pelley and his accomplices maintain the said friars at St. Brieuc and other places to mass for them and theirs ; and also repair there to masses and sacraments. Pelley during the life of M. Destamps, late Governor in Brittany, used much secret conference with him, as now he does with Martiques, his successor : which conference is much doubted by the Queen's best subjects in Guernsey. Pelley is a great conveyer of English gold into Brittany, and it follows after his return thence to Guernsey that false reports are spread to move the commons of the isle to rages and tumults. Pelley has now bruited among the Guernsey men now in London that the Captain of Guernsey has by letters to the Council declared all the subjects of Guernsey to be traitors and rebels, and he and his accomplices say what they can to discredit the captain. Certifies "your honour" so that Pelley may answer before the Bishop of Winchester, as superintendent of the isles, or otherwise as thought fit.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley : "Dean of Gernsay contra Pelley." 2 *pp.* (**98.** 108.)

Guernsey.

[? 1565, June.]—"A note of certain orders and customs not observed in Guernsey, which are the grounds of many of

the inhabitants' complaints," and "An abstract of the complaints of the inhabitants of Guernsey."—*Undated.*

Notes by Cecil. 5 *pp.* (**137.** 241.)

HELIER DE CARTERET, SR. DE SAINCT OWEN, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

[1565, before Aug. 6.]—He has lately taken in fee farm the isle of Sark, vacant since the expulsion of the French, as also 200 years before their entry. He has taken in hand its inhabitation, in accordance with his agreement with the Queen's Commissioners in Guernsey: whereby the isle is joined with the seignory of St. Owen to succeed to his heirs, he being Seignor of St. Owen. To enable him to compass that enterprise, he prays for grant to enjoy the isle by knight's service, in such manner as he now enjoys the seignory: so that should he decease, his heir being in nonage, the isle and seignory may be in the guard of the Queen, as the seignory has anciently been.—*Undated.*

Petition endorsed by Cecil. 1 *p.* (**186.** 3.)

ACTS OF UNIFORMITY and SUPREMACY.

[c. 1565.]—Appointment of Commissioners to enforce the Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy.

Draft, with a correction by Cecil. 4½ *sheets. Endorsed:* "The new Commission corrected." "Authority to execute the injunctions to be inserted." (**207.** 13.)

SIR NICHOLAS BACON to LORD ————.

1565.—My Lord, finding by proofs that my purging and medicines . . . not deliver me of the stone, I now by advice and . . . moderate exercises for that purpose. And therefore . . .by God's grace on Monday morning early to adventure . . . the Court, and do my duty to the Queen . . . thank you: for your gentle visitation both by your . . . and friends. My Lord I hear out of Ireland . . . a bruit raised there that the best preachers . . . be departed the realm for religion's sake. . . . and to what end these fables be framed . . . Surely my Lord laying together . . . the like or worse from Scotland brought . . . own disposition and "lossenez" there. . . . that the order for 11 loads were despatched . . . sent away. My good Lord to my . . . every way good for the Queen to make . . . things and every way ill to defer them . . . self can declare this therefore I . . . at the least to let you know it . . my judge to the judge of . . . this Saturday in the forenoon.—1565.

Holograph. 1 *p., much damaged.* (**213.** 10.)

MUSTERS OF HORSES.

1565.—Note of the certificates made to the Queen and Council touching the musters taken by Commissioners

appointed for the viewing of great horses and geldings in the shires of the realm.—1565.

54 *pp.* (**214.** 5.)

Trade.

[1565 ?]—Opinion given by Leonell Duckett, John Gresham, — Aldersay, and Thomas Eton, by command of the Council, showing how the commodities of this realm may be vented, and other necessary commodities brought in, the traffic with the Low Countries being restrained.—*Undated. The signatures are in Cecil's hand.*

2½ *pp.* (**186.** 156.)

The Cobham Family.

1565.—Genealogical chart of the Cobham family, Henry III to 1565 ; with those of the families of Brooke, Braybrooke, St. Amende, Peverel, Bray, Butler, Sudeley, and D'Avernon, and their intermarriages into the Cobham family. Emblazoned by R. Glover, Somerset Herald.

Vellum. (**225.** 1.)

Fowlar's Verses.

[1565.] Verses, 2 sets, (by — Fowlar).

Begin : "What time Appelles learned hand
The famous shape of Venus drew."

End : "Her hue, her limbs so lively wrought,
Thou needest but for her have sought."

Begin : "If Tybe play the tomboy and go where she will,
Now laughing, now quaffing with company still."

End : "And he will thee ever save, keep and defend
In quiet state of life, world without end."

—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Cecil : 1565. Fowlar, a ballad. 2½ *pp.* (**233.** 10.)

The Iceland Fishery.

[1565–6, Jan.]—Articles declaring the ancient liberty of the subjects of England concerning the fishing in Iselonde.

Time out of mind they have occupied into Iselande for buying stockfish, and taking green fish, as cod and ling, without licence, paying the customs, namely for every merchant's ship that builds his booth upon the shore, and traffics, 5 marks English, and for every ship that carries no merchandise, one angel noble and a barrel of salt or beer. For these customs they might go into what harbour they would. Now within these 20 years they have been kept out of all the harbours, not suffered to pitch booths, nor lie for fishing ; the island of Westmoney only excepted. Within these 2 or 3 years they have not been suffered to traffic in

Westmoney, for Simon Surbeck and his factors there command the inhabitants not to sell them fish. Surbeck also, when his ships come in, will unmoor the English ships in the harbour and take their room, putting our men in danger of drowning. In the 6th year of Queen Mary, having war with France and Scotland, two English ships were moored in Westmoney harbour, when there came two Scottish ships of war, who were permitted by Simon's factors to land, and to lay three brass pieces against the English ships, which were taken, and the men carried prisoners into Scotland, the goods being worth 2,500*l.* They also had a house on land which Simon took, saying he had bought it of the Scotsmen. There is also demanded of them now the tenth fish that they kill upon the seas there, contrary to all right and conscience.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : The complaints of the merchants trading Islande. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 72.)

[*Compare* S.P. Dom. Cal., 1565, Jan. 20.]

Pierre de la Rocque.

[Before 1566.]—Draft warrant to Sir Hugh Pawlet, Captain of Jersey. Pierre de la Rocque, for disorders committed there, is ordered to be imprisoned till he acknowledges his fault, and to pay a fine of 100 [blank] or less if thought advisable.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**4.** 118.)

Thomas H——— to Anthony Standon the Younger.

1565–6, Jan. 23.—Is glad to hear of Standon's prosperous estate with his brother, the writer's master. It was grievous to them all when it was known that Standon had gone from them. Standon's father has been sickly upon the grievous burden of his departure, but is mended again, and is glad to hear of his health and welfare, as are his brothers and sisters. The state of Standon's friends at Malsey. He that should have had Standon's brother's place, before he was made the Queen's man, is now joined with the brother, and to have half wages and half horse meat, and to discharge the brother from waiting.—23 Jan., 1566.

1 *p.* *Endorsed by Cecil :* 23 Jan., 1565. (**202.** 45.)

Earl of Arundell to Sir William Cecil.

1565–6, Feb.—Thanks Cecil for his upright doings towards Thomas Stowghton (Arundel's servant) . . . Nonsuch, Tuesday.

Endorsed by Cecil : February, 1565. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**202.** 46.)

Arthur Hall to Thomas Parker, at Madrill in Spain.

1566, April 13.—Acknowledges Parker's letter of March 6. His master, Mr. Secretary * has sent him on Parker's letter

* ? Cecil; Hall was a ward of Cecil's.

to him concerning the debt he (Hall) owes Parker. "My Lord your brother's*" evil dealings with him, in having him arrested for debt, and other causes which he details, have made him delay payment, which he promises next term. Sends his commendations to Mr. Hoggins, whose debt he will discharge forthwith.—Grantham, 13 April, 1566.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* **(108.** 103.)

The Queen's Marriage.

[1566, Nov. 10.]—Petition of the Lords to the Queen urging her to marry, and to declare a successor.

Endorsed : Concerning marriage of the Queen with Monsieur. By Francis Spelman, Clerk of the Upper House.

Contemporary copy.

The Common's petition on the same subject.

Parchment. 2 sheets. Printed in Camden (? Queen Eliz. *p.* 84.) **(215.** 15.)

The Earl of Bothwell and Lady Jane Gordon.

1567, April 26 to May 3.—"The proces led and deducit befoir the richt honorabill Maisteris Robert Maitland, Deacone of Abirdene, Eduard Henrisone, doctor in the lawis, tua of the Senatouris of oure Soverain's Colleige of Justice, Clement Litill and Alexander Sym advocattis, commissaris of the Commissarye of Edinbrughe, conjunctly and severalye constitute thairto be oure sayd soverain's commissione, in the action and caus following, intentit and perseuit befoir thayme be ane right nobill and potent Lady Jehane Gordoun, dochter of umquhuil ane nobill and potent Lorde George, Erle of Huntlye, spous to ane richt nobill and michty Lorde James, Erle Boithuill, Lorde Hailis, Crechtoun and Liddisdaill, Greit Admirall of Scotland ; of the quhilk proces and deductione thairof the tennoure followis, quhilk was begune the 29 of Aprill, 1567 yeiris."

(1) The "libellit precept" pursued by the said Lady against the said Lord.

Master Robert Maitland to James Sincler and ——— adjointly and severally constituted executors hereof ; forasmuch as it has been shewn by Lady Jane Gordoun that whereas Earl Bothuill and she by mutual consent contracted and solemnized marriage in face of the Kirk in February, 1565, and thereafter remained in mutual society as persons lawfully married by the space of divers months next following, notwithstanding the same lord after the solemnization thereof joined his body in adultery with Besse Crawfurde, then servant to the said Lady, in May and June, 1566, at the least in one of the said months, divers times within the Abbey of Hadingtoun, therefore the said lord ought to be separated,

* ? Archbishop Parker.

cut off and divorced from the said lady and she decreed to be free to marry in the Lord where she please and the said lord decreed to restore to her the "tocher gude" given to him with her and she to "brink" all "conjunctfeiis" and the donations given to her in contemplation of the said marriage, charges them to summon the said Earl to appear before him or his colleagues at Edinburgh the 29th April inst. to answer the said lady, his spouse; further they are to summon Thomas Craigwallis the elder, Thomas Craigwallis the younger, Patrick Wilsone and John Robesoun to appear as witnesses under pain of twenty shillings each person. Given under the signet of office of the said commissary, Edinburgh, 26 April, 1567.

(2) The executions of the said precept.

Declaration by James Sincler that on 28 April, 1567, he lawfully summoned James, Earl Bothuill to appear the day and place above named and delivered to him an authentic copy of the foregoing precept in the presence of Mr. Thomas Hepburne, parson of Aldhaustokis and William Newtoun of that ilk; and that on 29 April be summoned the witnesses named above.

(3) The first act.

At Edinburgh, 29 April, 1567, before Master Edward Henrisone, one of the commissaries of the commissary of Edinburgh, appeared Master Henry Kynros, proctor, on behalf of Lady Jane Gordoun and produced the "libellit precept" aforesaid and a procuratory in her name appointing him her proctor. And Master Edmond Hay produced Earl Boithuill's procuratory to him wherein he was constituted proctor to defend the action of divorce intended against the said Earl, and the "libellit precept" being read to him, he desired Kynross's oath *de calumnia*, if he had just cause to pursue the said precept. And he being sworn by his great oath said he had just cause and therefore desired Master Edmond to answer further to the precept, who denied the same. And Master Henry was assigned 30 April inst. of his own desire to press the said "libellit precept" *pro prima*.

(4) The procuratory produced for the part of the said lady.

Dame Jane Gordoun to Master Henry Kynros and —— constituting them her proctors, actors, factors and special 'erand' bearers to appear before the Commissaries of Edinburgh within the Tolbooth or consistory place of that burgh the penult day of April and in her name to pursue or defend any actions to be pursued against her and specially in a cause of divorce intended against James, Earl Boithuill. Edinburgh, 20 March, 1566. Witnesses: Adam Gordoun her brother; Patrick Quhitlaw of that ilk; Master George Hacket; Master Alexander Leslie.

(5) The procuratory produced for the part of the said lord.

James, Earl Boithuill to Master Edmund Hay appointing him his proctor to defend him in the action of divorce intended against him by Dame Jane Gordoun his spouse. Dunbar, 28 April, 1567. Witnesses: George, Earl of Huntlie; William Newtoun of that ilk; Sir James Cokburne of Scraling.

(6) The second act.

At Edinburgh the last day of April, 1567, before Master Edward Henrisone, Master Henry Kynros appeared and produced a precept duly executed upon Patrick Wilsone in Hadingtoun, Thomas Craigiswallis the elder, George Dalgleis, John Robesone in the Cannongate, Thomas Craigiswallis the younger in Leith and Pareis Sempill as witnesses. And they all appeared and were sworn and purged of all partial counsel in the presence of Master Edward Hay opposing nothing in their contrary. And the first of May is assigned to Master Henry aforesaid to prove his "libellit precept" *pro secunda* and to bring further diligence upon William Scot, writer, the said day.

(7) The third act.

At Edinburgh the first day of May, 1567, before Master Robert Maitland, Master Henry Kynros appeared and produced a precept duly executed upon William Scot, writer and Alexr. Gordoun as witnesses. The said William Scot only appeared and was sworn. The said Master Henry renouncing all further manner of probation desired the Commissary to assign to him in the presence of the said Master Edmond a competent term to pronounce sentence and decree in the cause. To whom the Commissary aforesaid assigned Saturday next to come, videlicet, the third day of May instant to the effect aforesaid.

(8) The decree.

At Edinburgh 3 May, 1567, in presence of Master Robert Maitland, Dean of Aberdeen, Edward Henrisone, two of the Senators of the College of Justice, Clement Litill and Alexander Syme, advocates, commissaries of the Commissary of Edinburgh, the reasons and allegations of both the parties being considered together with the depositions of divers famous witnesses admitted in the cause, the said Commissaries decree James, Earl Boithuill to be separated, cut off and divorced *simpliciter* from the Lady Jane Gordoun and she to be free to marry in the Lord where she please as freely as she might have done before the contracting and solemnization of marriage with the said lord; and the said lord to restore to her the "tocher gude" given to him with the said lady and she to "brink all conjunctfeiis" and donations given to her in contemplation of the said marriage, the said "libellit precept" being proved sufficiently as was clearly understood to the said Commissaries.

Extracted from the register of the said Commissary by Michael Marjoribankis clerk.

Signed : Michael Marjoribankis. 6½ *pp.* (**144.** 87.)

The Earl of Bothwell's Divorce.

[1567, April 27 to May 7.]—Proceedings in the cause of divorce of James, Earl of Bothuill, Lord Halis, Crechtoun and Leddisdale, High Admiral of Scotland, against the noble damsel Jane *alias* Joneta Gordon, his putative wife, as follow :

(1) Commission of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, primate of all Scotland, legate and abbot of Paisley (*de Pasleto*) to Robert, Bishop of Dunkeld, William, Bishop of Dunblane, Archibald Craufurde, rector of Eglishame and canon of Glasgow, Alexander Crechtoun and George Cuke canons of Dunkeld, and John Manderstoun canon of Dunbar and prebendary of Beltoun, jointly and severally, to try and determine according to right and reason the cause of divorce between the Earl of Bothuill and Jane Gordon, his putative wife, daughter of George late Earl of Huntlie, Lord Gordone and Badzenoch, to summon the parties and the witnesses before them and to take their evidence on oath and to have produced all necessary documents and proofs. Signed by the archbishop's secretary and sealed with the archbishop's great signet, Edinburgh, 27 April, 1567.

A. Forest, Secretary.

Note that the original commission is endorsed to the effect that on 3 May it was presented by Master Thomas Hepburn, proctor of the Earl of Bothuill to the above commissioners, Masters Archibald Craufurd and John Manderstoun who accepted the charge and the said Thomas thereupon applied for an instrument from George Cok, notary public, in the presence of John Hepburn, George Manderstoun, prebendary of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and Robert Stans living in Leythwynd.

(2) William, Bishop of Dunblane, Master Archibald Craufurde and Master John Manderstoun to the dean of Hadingtoun, the vicar or curate of the parish church of Crechtoun and others. Recites the above commission which they have received at the hands of Master Thomas Hepburn, rector of Auldhaustokis and commands them to see that the said Jane Gordon is summoned to appear personally before them or any of their colleagues in the parish church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, on Monday, 5th inst. to answer the contents of the libel of divorce. They are to summon also the following witnesses to appear personally on the same occasion, viz. :—Alexander, Bishop of Quhithorne (*Candidacasa*), Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoull, knight, justice clerk general of Scotland, Master Robert Crechtoun of Eliot, Queen's advocate, Master David Chalmer, provost (*prepositus*) of the collegiate church of Crechtoun, George Gordon

of Baldorny, John, [Bishop] elect of Rosse, Master Michael, commandator of Melrose, James Culane, captain, David Kyntor living in Leyth, Masters David Borthuek, Thomas Kair, Alexander Gordon and David Quhiklaw, jurisconsult.—Edinburgh, 3 May, 1567.

Note that the above citation is endorsed by John Brown, chaplain, on 6 May, to the effect that he has lawfully summoned the said Jane Gordon in her dwelling place of Crechtoun Castle and given her an authentic copy of the summons in the presence of Sir James Nolletoun, Master David Turnbull, priest, Patrick Gray and others, and that the above witnesses have all been personally apprehended.

(3) First judicial act in the cause by Master John Manderstoun, canon of Dunbar and prebendary of Beltoun, commissary of John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and his colleagues, Monday, 5 May, 1567. On this day before the said Master John Manderstoun sitting for the accustomed tribunal of these causes before noon in the parish church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, appeared Master Edmund Hay, proctor of the Earl of Bothuill, and produced the same Earl's mandate and exhibited the summons [*citatio*] of the judges. Then the same proctor produced on the Earl's behalf the articled libel against his said putative wife and sought that it be proceeded with as of right. The said judge thereupon caused to be publicly summoned the said Jane Gordon and the witnesses named in the foregoing summons. Wherefore appeared Master Henry Kinros as proctor of the said Jane and produced his mandate in due form to defend her. The plaintiff's libel having been denied by the said Master Henry Kinros, Master Edmund Hay produced his witnesses in proof of it, namely, Master Michael Balfour, commendator of Melrose abbey, Master David Chalmer, chancellor of Rosse, James Culane, captain, David Kyntor, inhabitants of the town of Leyth and Master David Quhitlaw, jurisconsult. The oaths of the witnesses being then taken, the judge assigned the following day for the publication of the depositions.

(4) The Earl of Bothuill's mandate to Master Edmund Hay to appear against Dame Jane Gordon.—Dunbar, 1 May, 1567. Witnesses: John, Earl of Huntlie; John, Bishop of Ross; Patrick Quhitlaw of that Ilk; John Hepburne and others. With note of endorsement that it was produced and admitted, Monday, 5 May, 1567.

(5) The articled libel produced on behalf of the Earl of Bothuill, Monday, 5 May, 1567, before Robert and William, Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane, Master Archibald Craufurd, rector of Eglishame, and Master John Manderstoun, rector of Beltoun, commisaries of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, propounds:—

(1) The said Earl in February, 1565, contracted marriage *de facto* but not *de jure* with Jane Gordon

in the church of Zanit and they co-habited as husband and wife for several months immediately following.

(2) The said Earl and his putative wife are within the fourth degree of consanguinity, inasmuch as Alexander, Earl of Huntlie and —— Gordone were brother and sister germane and George, late Earl of Huntlie, chancellor of Scotland, was their father; which said Alexander, begat John, late Lord Gordon, who begat George, late Earl of Huntlie, who died last having begot the said Jane his daughter, the defendant [*libellata*]. And —— Gordon, sister germane of Alexander, Earl of Huntlie, married Patrick, late Earl of Bothuill, to whom she bore Adam, Earl of Bothuill, his son. Which Adam begat Patrick, Earl of Bothuill last deceased, who begat James, Earl of Bothuill, the plaintiff [*libellans*]. Moreover —— Gordon, sister germane to the said —— Gordon, Countess of Bothuill, married William, Earl Marschall, commonly called "heir me wele," who begat William, Earl Solten, Master of Marschall, his son, who begat the Lady —— Keth, who bore the said defendant. And the said Countess Bothuill, sister germane to the said Countess of Marschall, married Patrick, late Earl Bothuill, and bore him Adam, the late Earl, who begat Patrick, Earl Bothuill, who begat the said plaintiff.

(3) The Earl alleges that on account of the premises the marriage should be declared null and void from the beginning and contracted contrary to the sacred canons and that the plaintiff and defendant shall be allowed to marry hereafter as shall seem good to them.

(6) The depositions of witnesses produced, received and sworn in the same cause.

James Culane, captain dwelling in the town of Leith, deposes to the truth of the first article in the libel; that the marriage was celebrated in the monastery church of Holyrood near the royal palace. Deposes also as to the cohabitation of the parties afterwards. He was present at the time of the betrothal [*sponsalia*] and divers times afterwards. Deposes that the second article is true as to the degrees of consanguinity and knows because his mother was sister germane of Alexander, late Earl of Huntlie, great grandfather of Dame Jane Gordon the defendant.

Master Michael Balfour, commendator of Melrose, believes the first article to be true. He was in the neighbourhood at the time of the marriage but kept to his house with a wounded foot or would have been personally present at the ceremony. Believes the second article to be true as he had often heard the same affirmed by many trustworthy persons.

David Kyntor residing in the town of Leith of the age of 50 years or thereabouts deposes upon the first article that he was present at the time of the marriage ceremony and

that it took place in the abbey church of Holyrood near Edinburgh. Deposes as to the truth of the cohabitation of the parties afterwards as he saw them many times. Deposes also as to the truth of the degrees of consanguinity as stated in the second article, because he has seen Alexander, late Earl of Huntlie and his descendants so named in the article and has inspected many writings and evidences of the Earls of Bothuill.

Master David Quhitlaw, jurisconsult and proctor of Edinburgh, of the age of 50 years or thereabouts, was present at the marriage in Holyrood church. Deposes as to the cohabitation of the parties and the degrees of consanguinity between them.

Master Alexander Chalmer, chancellor of Rosse, was present in person at the common nuptials but not in the church at the time of the marriage ceremony. Affirms the truth of the cohabitation of the parties as stated in the article and also believes the degrees of consanguinity are as set out.

(7) Dame Jane Gordon's mandate appointing her proctors Master Henry Kinros and —— to appear before Master Robert Maitland, Dean of Aberdeen, Edward Henderson, LL.D., Alexander Sym and Clement Litill, commissaries of Edinburgh, in the tolbooth or consistory place of Edinburgh, the penultimate day of April next and in her name to pursue or defend any actions pursued against her and especially in a cause of divorce against James, Earl of Bothuill for adultery or any other cause whatsoever.—Edinburgh, 22 March, 1566. Witnesses : Ad. Gordone ; Patrick Quhitlaw of that Ilk ; Master George Halcat; Alexr. Lesly, notary public. Note of endorsement, "produced Monday, 5 May, 1567."

(8) Second judicial act. Tuesday, 6 May, 1567, before Master John Mandersone in the church aforesaid. Master Henry Kynros raised generally objections of law and thereupon renounced further defence.

(9) Third judicial act. Wednesday, 7 May, the aforesaid judge sitting in the said church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, pronounced final sentence.

(10) Final sentence by Master John Manderstoun and his colleagues. They pronounce and declare from the proof before them that the pretended contracted and solemnized marriage between the Earl of Bothuill and Dame Jane Gordon and the mutual cohabitation thereupon following could not and cannot subsist of law because the aforesaid persons at the time of the marriage in Feb., 1565 or thereabouts were and are doubly within the fourth degrees of consanguinity and there was no apostolic dispensation therefor. The marriage is declared null and invalid of law and entirely contrary to the sacred canons and so is to be dissolved, invalidated and annulled and it is to be lawful for the said pretended husband and wife to marry as freely and lawfully as they could before the said pretended marriage.

Jane Gordon is condemned in the costs of the cause, the judges reserving to themselves the taxation of the same hereafter.

This sentence put down in writing was judicially pronounced in the parish church of St. Giles in the burgh of Edinburgh on May 7, 1567, in the presence of Master Thomas Fermour, proctor (?) of Edinburgh, James Harlay, writer of the signet, James . . . called 'captain,' James Nasmyth, George Manderstoun, captains, J . . . Broun, notary public, Luke Freirtoun, captain, and others.

Written in his own hand by Master George Cok, clerk of the diocese of St. Andrew's, specially appointed scribe in the premises.

"Memorandum: the bishop of Rois shew me that all libel is conform to the laws and notoriously known of the degrees in the process. Mr. John Manderston."

Endorsed: "The process of divorce in the papistical betwix the Earl Bothuill and his wife," *and by Cecil:* "Processus divortii inter Co. Bothwell et uxorem suam coram Arch. St. Andr." 16 *pp. Latin, excepting Nos.* 4 *and* 7. *Contemporary copy.* (**144.** 77.)

The Earl of Bothwell and Lady Jane Gordon.

1567, April 30.—Depositions of witnesses produced for the part of Lady Jane Gordoun for proving her libel against James, Earl Boithuill her spouse, examined by the right honourable Masters Robert Maitland, deacon of Aberdeen, Edward Henryson, doctor in the laws, two of the senators of the College of Justice, Clement Litill and Alexander Sym advocates and commissaries of the Commisssary of Edinburgh, the last day of April, 1567.

Patrick Vilsone dwelling in Hadingtoun, married, of the age of 36 years, merchant, has served Lord Boithuill and as yet has got no reward. Has dwelt in Hadingtoun since the last siege of Leith, was present at the marriage in the Kirk of Halirudhous before Fastern's eve* was a year and saw the Bishop of Galloway executor thereof. Being inquired upon the adultery knows that Lord Boithuill had carnal company with one called Besse Craufurde and that he never knew her but since May, 1566; that she dwelt with old Lady Huntlie before and came with Lady Boithuill the time she was married. She was a woman of twenty years of age and is a bonny little woman, black-haired. She was a 'sowister' and had a black gown upon her and sometimes a taffaty upon her head; is a pale hued woman and a smith's daughter, her father called Craufurd. The adultery was done in the month of May, the year above-written, and was a month or thereby before the Prince was born, at which time he saw the said Lord Boithuill and the said Besse Craufurd together in the abbey of Hadington in a house called

* Shrove Tuesday.

"Saint Pauls's Werk," which is on the last side of the close without the cloister and that the same is two houses' height, as he believes, and the place where he saw them together is a "laith" house and the door thereof stands to the west, the window to the south and the chimney to the east and that there is two stand beds therein. This was when he saw them after supper and knows not whether the same was holiday or week day, and that he brought the said Bessy there at my said Lord's command. Deposes as to the committal of the act of adultery.

Thomas Craigvallis dwelling with the Lord of Scraling in the Castle of Edinburgh and has dwelt there since the Lord was captain and dwelt before he came in the castle in Edinburgh one year come Midsummer and before that time dwelt with my Lord Boithuill in the Abbey of Hadingtoun and was porter to him there the space of two or three months together before Midsummer last was and that my Lady was present with him. Knows that my Lord and Lady were married, as he heard say, and was not present thereat but was at the banquet in Kynlouthis on the Sunday before Fastern's eve was a year. When he was with my Lord in the Abbey of Hadingtoun he was porter and had a mark-land of soc of his father in Hailis.

Thomas Craigvallis, younger, dwelling in Leith, married, of the age of thirty years, admiral officer, has dwelt in Leith these four years past and has had a house with his wife and bairns. Came to my lord at his marriage which was Fastern's eve was a year and remained in house all the time of the banquet and thereafter passed with his lord to Crechtoun and there remained till he went to the Abbey of Hadingtoun and was a keeper of his gates and keys and sometime in his chamber and as he believes remained there the space of six weeks (*ouekis*). Knows that my lord had company with one called Besse Craufurd who was servant to my Lady Boithuill. She is a bonny woman, black-haired, and the company which he had with her deposes it was about Whit-sunday last past, at the which time deponent at command of my lord commanded the said Besse to pass to the steeple of the Abbey of Hadingtoun; who passed there and remained till my lord came and spake with her. And thereafter my lord came and passed in the said steeple and the deponent opened the door and deposes she had on a black gown and that they remained together the space of a quarter of an hour. Also deposes that after the aforesaid time, he saw Patrik Wilsone bring the said Besse within the Abbey upon a day at three afternoon and put her in a house of Saint Paule's Werk, which is a 'laith' house vaulted and two beds therein and a chimney, and another time saw him have her in after supper to the said house and saw my lord pass in thereat and the said Patrik locked the doors upon them. And also deposes that he saw my lord have company with

the said Besse in the place of Crechtoun before the time of the passing to the Abbey in a midchamber of the kitchen tower and that he convoyed the said Bessy there and thereafter my lord came up and the deponent remained at the door till he came forth.

John Robesoun dwelling with my Lady Balcleuth, married, of the age of 26 years, knows the marriage and was present thereat, which was done in the Abbey of Halyrudhous by the Bishop of Galloway. Knows nothing of the adultery but heard common bruit thereof in Crechtoun and Hadingtoun at the time.

Pareis Sempill dwelling with my Lord Sempill, of the age of 21 years, not married, knows my Lord Boithuill and has dwelt with him these twelve years. As to the marriage deposes the same to be of verity. Being enquired upon the adultery, knows one called Bessy Craufurde and saw her in the Abbey of Hadingtoun and heard say she is a smith's daughter ; she is a bonny lass black-haired. Has seen my lord and the said Bessy after Whitsunday last past in the Abbey of Hadingtoun quietly in a house in the cloister in the east end thereof, which house is vaulted and two beds therein and a window which stands to the south. Saw my lord pass first in and thereafter saw Patrik Wilsone convoy her to the said house but wots not where from they came. They remained together half an hour and she came forth before him and my lord " steikit " the door upon them, and this in the gloaming after supper. Also he saw them in another chamber within the cloister quietly, and when my lord came forth his clothes were loose and Patrik Wilsoun helped him up therewith.

George Dalgleis dwelling in Edinburgh and has dwelt therein these twelve months past, a tailor and servant to my Lord Boithuill and has no fee of him, as to the marriage knows not but by common bruit and " sicklike " nothing of the adultery but by common bruit and that my lady had put the said Bessy away for suspicion of my lord that she had of her.

William Scot, notary, unmarried, of the age of thirty-two years, dwelling in Edinburgh, deposes anent the marriage, he saw them come forth of the Kirk when they were married, but saw not the act of marriage. Has seen them use together as married folks and gives the cause of his knowledge, he was servant to my lord after the said marriage. Anent the adultery knows nothing except by report. Knows after my lord came to the Abbey of Hadingtoun, which was about May 17 last past, the said Besse Crawfurd got her leave and departed to her father, who dwelt for the time in the abbey town.

Extracted forth of the register of the said Commissary by me Michael Marjoribankis clerk thereto.

Signed : Michael Marjoribankis.

Endorsed by Cecil : Process of divorce betwixt the Earl Bothwell coram Robert Maytland, Commissary of Edinburgh. 3½ *pp.* (**144.** 91.)

The Earl of Bothwell's divorce.

1567, May 3.—Instrument of George Cok, M.A., clerk of the diocese of St. Andrew's, notary public, certifying that on 3 May, 1567, Master John Manderstoun, canon of the collegiate church of Dunbar in the diocese of St. Andrew's and prebendary of Beltoun in the same diocese, had in his presence and that of the underwritten witnesses recited the following facts: that Master Thomas Hepburne, rector of Auld Haustokkes in the said diocese and servant of James, Earl of Bothwell, had brought him a commission dated 27 April, 1567, by John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, directed to him, the said Manderstoun, and others to try a cause of divorce brought by the said Earl against his putative wife Dame Jane *alias* Janet Gordon, and that Hepburne had endeavoured by various means to force him to put this commission into execution and bring the matter to a definitive end, using these threatening words, "Be ye sure of it, Master John Manderstoun, that gif ye wald sunye or refuse to serve and accept this commission and not to do justice in my Lord Erle Bothuille's cause of divorce forsaid, thar sall not faill to be nosses and lugges cuttit and far gretar displessures attour than salbe don therfor"; that Master Edmund Hay, the Earl's proctor, had used similar threats, thus: "And als be ye suir of grete displessur, Master, for ye nor nane other that heit Manderstoun salbe sufferit to remane in Scotland gif ye sunye or refusis justice in this cause;" that the Earl had moreover had Manderstoun taken from his own house and brought to the Castle of Dunbar, where in the presence of the Earl, the Captain of the Castle, some of the Earl's servants and Master Edmund Hay, he had caused the business of the divorce to be propounded and explained to him, and had then immediately afterwards had him taken off to the house of the Lord of Waichtoun and thence to Edinburgh by certain warders who were lying in wait about him in order that he should carry out the commission and bring the matter to an end. On account of all this and especially from the fear of the Earl, Manderstoun protests that if he with the concurrence or assistance of his colleagues proceeds to act in accordance with this commission, it be imputed not to his conscience and has sought a public instrument to this effect from the said notary. Witnesses: John Hepburne, George Manderstoun, prebendary of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and Robert Stans dwelling in Leythwynd.

Latin. 2 *pp.* (**144.** 85.)

Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.

[1567, May.]—Plan of Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, and district, showing the new haven and the new bank. Note of proportion

of charge laid on the lord of Dalby. Two places inserted by Burghley.—*Undated.*
Vellum. (Maps 2. 48.)

LITTLE AND GREAT BURTON, co. YORK, &c.

1567, Dec. 18.—Memorandum as to the Manors of Burton Super Yoore, called Little Burton, the lordship and township of Great Burton Super Yoore, in Richmondshire, Yorks, and the lordship of Ellington and Ellingstring, in the same. The owners named are Christopher Wyvell, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Christopher Danby, the Marquis of Northampton, and Lord Dacre of the South.—18 December, 10 Eliz.
1 *p.* **(2125.)**

The QUEEN OF SCOTS.

[1567, ? Dec.]—"Copy of an Act of Secret Counsell." The lords of secret council, barons and men of judgment desire it to be found and declared by the estate and whole body of the Parliament, that the cause and occasion of the privy conventions and messages of the earls, lords and noblemen and barons and others faithful and true subjects, and consequently their taking of arms and coming to the field with open and displayed banners, and the cause and occasion of the taking of the Queen's person upon the 15th day of June last by past, and holding and detaining of the same within the house and place of Lochlevin continually sensyne presently and in all times coming, and generally all other things invented, spoken, written or done by them or any of them since the tenth day of February last by past (upon which day umgle[umwhile] King Henry the Queen's lawful husband, and our sovereign lord the King's dearest father was shamefully and horribly murdered) unto the day and date hereof, touching the said Queen her person, that cause and all things depending thereon or that anywise may appertain thereto, the intromission with the disponing upon her property, casualties or other thing whatsoever pertaining or might pertain to her, was in the said Queen's own default, insofar as by divers her privy letters written and subscribed with her own hand and sent by her to James Earl Bothwell, chief executor of the said horrible murder, as well before the committing thereof as thereafter. And by her ungodly and dishonourable proceeding in a private marriage with him suddenly and unprovisedly thereafter, it must . . . [? be] certain that she was privy art and part and of the actual device and deed of the forenamed murder of the King her lawful husband our sovereign lord's father, committed by the said James Earl Bothwell his complices and partakers, and therefore justly deserves whatsoever has been "atteintit" or shall be used toward her for the said cause, which murder although by many indirect and coloured means she and the said Earl went about to colour and to hold back the knowledge of the

truth thereof, yet all men in their hearts were fully persuaded of the authors and devisers of that mischievous and unworthy fact, awaiting while God should move the hearts of some to enter in the quarrel of revenging of the same, and in the meantime a great part of the nobility upon just fear to be handled and "demanit" [illtreated] in semblable manner as the King had been of before, perceiving the Queen so thrall and "bludy affectionat" to the private appetite of that tyrant, and that she and he had conspired together such horrible cruelty being therewith garnished with a company of ungodly and vicious persons ready to accomplish all their unlawful commandments, of whom he had a sufficient number continually awaiting upon him for the same effect, all noble and virtuous men abhorring their train and company, but chiefly suspecting that they who had so treasonably put down and destroyed the father, should make the innocent Prince his only son and the principal and almost only comfort sent by God to this afflicted nation, to taste of the same cup, as the many invented purposes to pass where he was, and where the noblemen in that open confusion privily "reposit" themselves gave sufficient warning and declaration.

1 *p. The beginning and end much mutilated.*

[Not printed in the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland.*] **(214.** 6.)

The Training of Arquebusiers.

[1567.]—A certain ways and means devised for the easy training of her Highness' subjects in the service of the arquebus :—

That the Queen by her commission or letters to certain special persons of knowledge and credit in every shire and towns corporate declare her study and care for the advancement of the force and strength of the land, and a desire to revive the courage of her subjects and to better their days with pleasant and profitable exercises, too long discontinued.

For the better alluring men to that exercise in every township be ordained a fellowship or society of arquebusiers, with certain commodities, estimations, liberties and immunities thereunto to be granted as followeth :—

First that such be called arquebusiers of the Crown and wear a scutcheon of silver with an arquebus under a crown royal, and to be promised preferment to standing garrisons as places fall void.

To be free of the town immediately where they dwell.

To pay no tenths, fifteenths nor subsidies.

To be free from all common charges within the town (watch and ward, hue and cry, only excepted).

To be free from all manner of general musters.

To have liberty to shoot at certain fowl, with respect of time and place and without "haileshoote."

At the times heretofore usual for the sports of Robin Hood, Midsummer, Lords and Ladies, so now that fellowship only to

be permitted in those accustomed seasons, on the festal days, within the precincts of their liberties, to show themselves, with drum and fife and other music, and none other, and to make public collection, and what money they gather above the charges to remain in a common box for the use of the fellowship.

Item that the magistrates of every town corporate once a year prepare public games of shooting in the arquebus, with four prizes, the loss to be borne by the town and the gain to go to the fellowship, and that as well strangers, as of the company, be received to shoot, and that powder, arquebuses, flasks and touch-boxes be delivered out of the Queen's store for reasonable prices.

That the grant of corporation made sometime to Sir Christopher Norryce be renewed and the other societies of arquebusiers to be as members of the same and to receive rules from them.

It is also necessary that somewhat be devised for market towns not corporate in that behalf, but that must be done with the consent of the lord of the market-town because the lords are to be served with their own tenants.

It is convenient that [in] every shire or at least 2 shires one old soldier be appointed to train men in that exercise.

Like provision may be used to have always ready a number of trained pikemen out of every town corporate.

The use of the bow is according to the statutes still in villages chiefly to be continued and by some more pleasant means to draw youth thereunto.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* **(185.** 159.)

[Another copy of this document is noticed in the *Dom. Calendar*, 1547–1580, *p.* 303, which is endorsed by Cecil :— "1567. Mr. Pellham's devise for harquebusyers."

On 20 June, 1569, articles of enquiry founded upon the suggestions contained in this 'devise' for the increase of harquebusery were sent from the Council to the commissioners for musters in the several counties ; and the answers from some counties will be found in the *S.P. Domestic* in July and August, 1569 : *e.g. S.P. Dom., Eliz.*, Vol. 54, Nos. 16, 18 ; Vol. 58, Nos. 1, 2. *See also under date* 1569, June, *infra.*]

Lord Cobham.

[1567 or later.]—Note of amercements against Lord Cobham with respect to the Cinque Ports contained in the Office of the Pipe.—10 Eliz. is the last date given. *Endorsed by Lord Cobham.*

3½ *pp.* **(145.** 172.)

Interrogatories for John Appleyard.

[1567.]—The Lords would have you answer to these articles in writing with your own hand. First how and wherefore you devised the tales that were reported from you to my

L. of Leicester, of certain persons that should solicit you in the name of my L. of Norfolk's grace, the Earl of Sussex and others, to stir up matter against my L. of Leicester for the death of his wife, for departure of the L. Darnley, and the stay of the Queen's Majesty's marriage, and therein to disclose the intention of your device from the beginning to the ending. Secondly to declare plainly what moved you to use any speeches to cause the death of the Earl of Leicester's wife to be taken as procured by any person; and what you think thereof by the sight of the presentment made by the jury charged by the coroner and now returned into the King's Bench. To these matters the Lords would have you answer as plainly in writing at length as you have already done by speech.—*Undated.*

In Cecil's hand. Endorsed: 1567. 1 *p.* (**202.** 55.)

Instructions for replying to Imperial envoy regarding a PROPOSED MARRIAGE between QUEEN ELIZABETH and a nominee of the EMPEROR.

[? c. 1567.]—Recommends that the matter be fully considered in the light of the stipulations contained in the marriage treaty between the late Queen Mary and Philip II.

Draft with corrections in Cecil's hand. 2½ *pp. Latin. Mutilated.* (**204.** 84.)

KELSO.

[c. 1567 ?]—Rental of the Abbey of Kelso.

8 *pp.* (**140.** 188.)

PROCLAMATIONS OF FINES.

1567–8.—Note that the sixteen proclamations of some Final Concord [lands not specified] were made in Court in the terms from Easter 9 Eliz. to Hilary 10 Eliz. according to the Statute.

Latin. Paper file of 2 mems. (**222.** 24.)

The REVENUE IN IRELAND.

1568, May 12.—Special commission to Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and other Irish officers, requiring them to collect the arrears of money due to the Crown in Ireland; and detailing the proceedings they are to take. Westminster, 12 May, 1568.

Official contemporary copy. Portion of seal. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 16.)

A GOLDSMITH'S BILL.

[1568, May.]—Wheler's bill for such things as he has melted for Felton.

Melted 2*lb.* in gold: also a clock weighing about 6*lb.*: after he had taken out the silver and copper, the gold

weighed but 6 *oz.* Also a bowl and certain "cassynge bwottells" and other broken gold.

Endorsed by Cecil: "A clock." ½ *p.* (**204.** 81.)

Mary, Queen of Scots to the Queen.

[1568, June 13.]—Protests against the Queen's refusal to receive her in person. She is here, not to save her life, but to bring her false accusers before the Queen and recover her honour. For love of the Queen she has pardoned those who are now seeking her ruin. Her bastard brother was received by the Queen, when a fugitive from her, but she is refused. Prays that the Queen will either help her or remain neutral and allow her to seek her good elsewhere. She would justify herself before the Queen, but would rather die than enter into legal proceedings with her own subjects. Prays that Lord Herris be sent back to her with assurances of assistance.

Copy. French. Imperfect. 4 *pp.*

[Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, II., 96–100, from Cott. MS. Caligula C.I. fo. 94. *In extenso.*] (**133.** 41.)

Maximilian [Archduke of Austria] to Queen Elizabeth.

[? 1568,] June 29.—May well be sorry at the departure of the earl of Sussex (Suses) because he is so good a person and so gentle (*apasible*) that he could not vex him, and moreover so discreet in his office that he must be a good servant. Will not weary her with a long letter as Sussex can report all. Vienna, 29 June.

Holograph. p. 1. *Spanish. Seal.* (**147.** 42.)

The Queen to the Queen of Scotland.

[1568, Aug. 2.]—Pour vous cognoistre si peu estimer l'amitie de cella qui vous faict si adonnee que moy, me faict entrer en telle contraire passion que je resemble bien nayvement du naturel de ceulx qui difficilement prennent querelle, mais luy estant trop plainement donne ne le refusent, ains rarement retournent ilz a leur vieille mode; comme les difficiles a courrosser souvent sont les plus tards a pardonner. Pourtant ne scay je comment vous respondre a une lettre que j'ay receu dernierement qui semble si differente de la phrase de l'aultre qui preceda qu'elle ne me semble escripte de la mesme. Et si ce ne fut que je considere que naturellement nous sommes composees des elements terrestres et gouvernees de par les celestes, et que je ne suis ignorante que noz disposicions sont causees en partie par les signes supernaturelles qui tous les jours changent, je ne pourrois croire qu'en si peu de temps une telle change se pourroit faire. Mais pour ce que les choses rares sont le plus a estimer et que peu de changements se font en meilleur, et pour ce que en pire il

ne se pourroit convertir, je suis contente pour ceste fois faire une conqueste la plus grande qui se peult faire—c'est de vaincre moy mesme si avant que n'auray souvenance combien peu vous avez meritee en mon endroict, ains me souviendray comme grand besoing vostre necessité tient du secours de quelque advis. Et pourtant suis deliberee tenir cest ordre qui vous est offert par my Lord Hereys, qui de vray vous a faict tresbonne declaration de toutes les choses que luy donnois en charge pour les vous signifier. Et vous asseure que n' aurez besoing de vous pentir de votre election pour ne voulloir permectre que aulcuns mes deputez vous empaire l'estat ou l'honneur, ains chercheront tous licites moyens pour faire quelque bonne fin de ces troubles. Esperant que de l'aultre coste vous vous monstrerez si raisonable que de ne vouloir chopper a chascune paille, ayant en bonne consideration l'honneur de moy, qui en seray l'instrument, que je ne preigne quelque default. Si vous sceussiez le combat que j'ay eu a me conduyre a vous escripre en ceste mode vous penseriez que je me puis bien gouverner et que je lasche la bride de compassion pour rafyner les raynes de raison.

Mon vice-chamberlan m'a bien au long faict declaration de votre volunté et sera prompt a vous faire service si vous le commandez. C'est temps de finir ceste lettre. Pryant le Createur vous tenir en sa sainte garde.

Endorsed : 2 August, 1568. The Queen's Majesty's letter to the Queen of Scots. *Copy.* 1 *p.* **(133. 5.)**

Walsingham's Report from Franciotti.

1568, Aug. 20.—Warning the Queen of possible attempts to poison her. Is so bound to her service that it would be an insult to be offered payment, and would rather serve her unpaid than Philip for any money. Of public matters since the departure of Flaminius the F[rench] Ambassador does not much in public. But privately he and the Ambassador of S[pain] govern all things. Has only discovered one of their plots, which broke their hands.—*Undated. Unsigned.*

Endorsed by Cecil : 20 August, 1568, report from Franciotto the Italian. *Italian.* 3½ *pp.* [*The original of the paper calendared from a modern copy in Part* I, *p.* 361, *No.* 1184.] **(202. 59.)**

The English and Scottish Commissioners.

1568, Sept. 18.—Commission by James, King of Scotland, appointing the Earl of Murray and others to convene with the Queen's Commissioners at York.—Edinburgh, 18 September, 1568.

Contemporary copy. 2 *pp.* [*Cf. Calendar of Scottish Papers*, 1563–1569, *p.* 508, *No.* 819.] **(4. 35.)**

The Same.

1568, Oct. 5.—Register Book of the whole proceedings in the affairs of Mary Queen of Scots, treated by her Majesty's

Commissioners in conference with the Queen's Commissioners of England, begun first at York the "ferd" day of October, 1568, and thereafter treated at Westminster, 25 December, 1568: written by Maister Alexander Leslie, parson of Kincardin. Also all things done by her Majesty's Commissioners to their returning to Tutbury Castle.—9 February, 1568[–9].

Contains only the following :—

Proceedings of the Commissioners at York on Monday the "ferd" day of October, 1568, [4th October, according to the Duke of Norfolk's Entry Book], including copy of the Queen of England's commission to the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Sussex and Sir Ralph Sadler, Commissioners.

Proceedings of the Commissioners on Tuesday, 5 October, 1568. (Notes only the appearance of James Earl of Murray and others, Commissioners for the Prince of Scotland.) 5 *pp.* **(4. 39.)**

A Genoese Galleon.

1568, Oct. 20.—Contract by which Juan Andrea Piñon, Genoese, going in the Court of His Majesty, for himself and for Nicolao Grimaldo, Costantin Gentil, Lorenço Espinola, Luçian Centurion, and Agostin Espinola, Genoese in the Court, appoints Sancho Galban son of Roderigo Galban, to be commander of the galleon named *La Concepcion de Nuestra Señora*, at present at Castro de Urdiales, to take the said ship from Santander to Antwerp in Flanders with a cargo of specie, under certain conditions detailed. Made in Castro de Urdiales, 20 October, 1568 (?).

Spanish notarial copy. 7 *pp.* **(139. 237.)**

Sale of French Salt and Wine.

1568, Nov. 6.—Contract between Arnald a Cavaignes, councillor of the French King, proctor for Lewis Bourbon, prince of Condé, Otho, cardinal of Castille, Gaspar comte de Coligni, admiral of France, Francis de la Rochefocault, comte de la Rochefocault, and the mayor and burgesses of Rochelle and the Queen of England for the sale of so much salt of Rochelle and other neighbouring salt pits, that is to say of l'Isle de Reye, Olleron, Brouaige and Marenes, and wine of Rochelle, Condé and Xaintoigne as would amount to the sum of 20,000*l.*; and for the due delivery of the same by the end of February next.

Endorsed by Cecil : "Salinæ. Inter reginam et principem condensem." *Draft with corrections. Latin.* 3 *pp.* **(138. 78.)**

Fair copy of the above. **(138. 78a.)**

1568, Nov. 12.—Notarial instrument certifying that Arnold a Cavaignes, proctor of the Mayor and Commonalty of Rochelle, has sold to Peter Osborne and other merchants of London (named) as much Rochelle and other salt and as much wine of Rochelle, Cognac, Aquitain and Bordeaux

as amounts to 6,000*l.* English money, to be delivered to them in the port of Rochelle before the last day of February next.

Covenants relating to the said sale. Both parties bind themselves and all their goods for performance of this contract, under a penalty of 7,000*l.* for contravening any article. Drawn up in the house of Thomas Smith in Gracechurch Street, London, in the presence of Richard Yonge and others, merchants of London.—12 November, 1568, 10 Eliz.

Latin. Sheet of parchment, damaged. (**222.** 13.)

1568, Nov. 19.—Contract between the said Arnold a Cavaignes and Peter Osborne, William Witeman, Thomas Smyth, Thomas Allen, John Barne and Nicholas Culverwell, citizens and merchants of London, for delivery of the salt and wine on board their ships.

At the house of the said Thomas Smith in Gracechurch Street. Witnesses: Richard Yonge, Simon Horsepole, merchants, of London; Isaac Baudrengien, foreigner.

Latin. 1 *m.* (**138.** 80.)

1568, Nov. 19.—Declaration of the parties to the above contract that the same shall be cancelled whenever one party requires of the other that it be so.

Latin. (**138.** 81.)

Draft of Articles to be agreed between the queen and prince [of Condé] touching the purchase of the salt.

The like between the queen and the contractors for the salt.

Endorsed by Cecil: Sir N. Throkmorton. Opinion for the bringing of the salt. 2 *pp.* (**138.** 82.)

Note of arrangements required in this country by the bringing of the salt.

Headed: To be considered in the salt matter. 3 *pp.* (**138.** 83.)

Writ of aid for the contractors for the salt in the following ports; Milford, Plymouth, Exeter and Apsham, Southampton, Ipswich, Lynn, Bristol, Dartmouth, Poole, Harwich, Yarmouth, Hull. 1 *p.* (**138.** 86.)

Lord Hunsdon to Sir William Cecil.

1568, Nov. 20.—In reply to Cecil's letter of Nov. 12 details transactions with regard to the sale of a certain office by him to one Adams. There is an information made to Cecil against John a Selby, his deputy warden, for holding certain lands without a title. Selby would have waited upon Cecil, but he cannot spare him, and therefore sends copy of the lease. He has heard nothing yet of Carr. He has sent Cecil a packet to be delivered to the Regent.—Berwick, 20 November.

Endorsed: 20 November, 1568. 3 *pp.* (**202.** 64.)

The Portuguese Ambassador to [Sir William Cecil].

1568, Dec. 5.—For the release of certain ships stayed by Mr. Winter.

Latin. Signed : Emanuel. *Undated. Endorsed :* 5 December, 1568. 1 *p.* (**4.** 65.)

La Mothe Fenelon to [? Sir William Cecil].

1568, Dec. 7.—*Endorsed :* " 7 December, 1568. French amb. to my Mr. with a letter to the Q. Matie."

(*A strip only remains of this letter.*) (**213.** 44.)

The Portuguese Ambassador to the Secretary.

1568, Dec.—Asking for a passport for himself, and for licence to take out of the realm four horses and the gold and silver which he had brought with him.

Signed : Emanuel. ½ *p. Latin. Endorsed with date.* (**202.** 68.)

[The Lord Keeper, Earl of Leicester, Mr. Secretary, and Sir William Mildmay to Peter Osborn, Thomas Smith, Customer of London, and Thomas Allen.]

[1568.]—Requiring them to send into the Low Countries, or otherwise eastward, to hire 24 hulks to bring salt from Burwage, Alrond and St. Martin's in France to England; to send Nicholas Culverwell to load the salt; and persons to find stowage for it in England.—*Undated.*

Endorsed as above. Draft with corrections by Cecil. 1 *p.* (**4.** 68.)

Remembrance for Guernsey.*

[? c. 1568.]—It may please your honour to remember the finishing of the Queen's new erected grammar school in Guernsey, with room convenient for the schoolmaster and his family. It is supposed that one hundred marks, or pounds sterling, will supply for the finishing of it. The schoolmaster is a suitor that he may receive those four score quarters of wheat allotted to him for his entertainment, at the Queen's receiver's hands, and that he may not be driven to go to the law for his entertainment. Item that order be taken how the Queen's new accrued revenue may be yearly gathered by her receiver there, or by some other which may have authority and some reward for his pains.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Cecil : Mr. Carew. (**98.** 107.)

The Queen to Mary, Queen of Scots.

[1568 ?]—The representation that this gentleman hath made of your desire to be sure of my true amity, together with the trust that you mean bestow upon me, I have heard and for answer this may suffice you that, if not for you, yet for your honorable King that fathered you, I shall think all

* *Cf. p.* 63.

well employed that for his daughter I may do. And only one request I make you that the bells of no cordes ring too fast after the Mortory —— lest the ringer precede the wished heraut. And so with assurance that no good thoughts of me shall overrun my desert mistrust no double dealing but such sincerity as fits a King to give you.

Endorsed : The queen's letter to the Scotch Queen. *Copy in Sir Robert Cecil's handwriting. Undated.* ½ *p.* (**133.** 43.)

PASSAGES from the OLD TESTAMENT.

1568.—Selections from the Book of Psalms and other passages of the Old Testament expressive of trust in the Almighty.

Endorsed : 1568. Collections of certain verses and other sentences out of the psalms &c. *Latin.* 8 *pp.* (**138.** 74.)

CHANNEL ISLANDS—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

[? 1568.]—A note of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction pretended to be had in the Isle of Jersey by the Bishop of "Coustance" in Normandy.

First, the Bishop hath a yearly pension in peace time of 20 francs or thereabouts paid yearly out of the Isle of Jersey for all ordinary duties there appertaining to him, by the hands of the Dean of the same, who being from time to time of the Captain's nomination and appointment by the Prince's authority is and hath been always taken and reputed for the said Bishop's Vicegerent or Vicar General for all ecclesiastical causes and matters of orders rising in the isle. And every three years there is a visitation made by the Dean throughout all the parishes, whereat the Dean receiveth of every curate or vicar 6*s.* 8*d.* amounting in the whole to the sum of 4*l.* of English money for the which, as it is supposed, the said Dean standeth answerable to the Bishop. Also the Bishop hath the institution of all the benefices of the isle and the ordinary accustomed benefit in money appertaining to the same. Also the Bishop hath all appeals of ecclesiastical causes rising in controversy within the isle to his jurisdiction, insomuch as all men may appeal from the Dean's Court unto his Court at Coustance, and the same is to be pursued and answered accordingly in all times of peace between England and France. Which may be said to be as much and as great a jurisdiction as any Bishop of Coustance hath used or taken upon him to exercise within the isle within time of prescription, viz. 40 years and upwards, saving that in some time in the reign of Hen. VIII, before the time of the expulsion of the authority of the Bishop of Rome out of this realm, there came a profit to the said Bishop and his ministers of the cream (otherwise then called holy oil) sent yearly out of Normandy to all the parishes of the isle, and likewise all those of the isle which were to be made priests did set their orders (as they term it) always at Coustance : so did also the confirmation of children pass the hands of the said Bishop

or of his "Sufferingham," which "Suffryngham" did repair at times into the isle of purpose for the confirmation of children, and at that time the isle was privileged by bulls from the Bishop of Rome, "patised" and confirmed by the French Kings, that none upon pain of the Bishop of Rome's excommunication (and other pains limited by the French King to his subjects) should attempt or molest the isles or their inhabitants or in their traffics by sea or land, but that as well in time of war as peace they might trade into any part of France and return again from thence into the isle in good surety of their persons, vessels and goods against all men and specially the French, their friends and allies. Item the like jurisdictions in effect are pretended by the said Bishop of Coustance for and upon the isles of Guernsey and Alderney.

Unsigned. Undated. 2½ *pp.* (**139.** 223.)

The Channel Islands.

[? 1568.]—Articles to be considered by the Queen's Privy Council [presented by certain "Suitors" not specified].

The isles of Jersey and Guernsey are part of the duchy of Normandy, governed by the laws spiritual and temporal of the same duchy, and so long as the Queen holdeth the said isles, governed as aforesaid, her Highness is not out of possession of the said duchy, but may by the laws, usage and customs of Normandy maintain just claim and title to the duchy, the ancient inheritance to the Crown of this realm.

The spiritual government in Normandy, namely in the diocese of Coustances, is reformed, and therefore it is to be considered whether that order of reformation may, with the reformed orders of this realm, be tolerated in the said isles, parcel of the said diocese, which reformation of Coustances differeth nothing in doctrine from this realm and agreeth best in rites and ceremonies with the reformation of life, manners and language of the isles.

The temporal government of Guernsey having of long time been abused, is by good and grave advice to be reformed and reduced to the ancient laws, usages and customs of Normandy, and the justiciers, abusers thereof by erroneous judgments, privy conspiracies, &c., punished by fine, or otherwise to replace them by such as will in the fear of God minister justice, &c.

Touching the arrearages of obits, fraternities, lamps, lights, &c. grown to the Queen's Majesty in Guernsey, the Jurats have received the same for many years past, with other great sums exacted of the Commons, which they have consumed in maintenance of contentions, and is now to be considered what they have to answer thereof by fine or otherwise towards the reparation of the castle or the Queen's School lately erected there.

That henceforth no money be levied upon the Commons of Guernsey without public assembly of the States of the isle

consenting together and the Captain agreeing thereto, nor that no procurations pass in the said isles for the public affairs of the same but by like assembly, consent and agreement.

That no Norman shall enjoy any house or land in the isle where the inborn subject will desire to have the same for his money at such reasonable order as shall be agreed before the Captain or his lieutenant in open court.

That the Bishop of Winchester may have the superintendence of the spiritual "regiment" in Jersey and Guernsey, saving always to the Bishop of Coustances such rights and duties as by any payments appertaineth to that see, or at the least such rights and duties as the reformed churches in the diocese of Coustances yield there for the consequence that dependeth thereof.

That the Queen's rents lately grown in Guernsey, and not sold or reserved, may be levied by "commune garnettiers" as the ancient rents of Guernsey have been accustomed and so employed about the fortification of the castle.

Unsigned. Undated. 4 *pp.* (**139.** 225.)

Lord Cobham.

1568.—List of debts owing by Lord Cobham to the Crown.

2½ *pp.* (**145.** 178.)

Hatfield Regis Rectory.

1568.—Pleadings on behalf of Fulk Onslowe before Thomas Yale, LL.D., against one John Snowe, regarding the rectory of Hatfield Regis.

Draft or Copy. 7 *pp. Latin. Endorsed: with date, title, and the word:* Thethwood. (Estate Papers.)

Predictions for Scotland.

[1568.]—Prophecies relative to the Queen, the infant King and the Regent. The Queen shall die unhappily within a short time of attaining prosperity. Serious illness and bad treatment is predicted for the King. The Regent shall be thrice victorious in battle but let him beware of a fourth victory. The country shall at length have peace after a drought [? massacre: *sicatio*] lasting three months and ten days, which no house or castle, save three only, shall be able to resist. A treasure shall be found at Pentland, near the water called Newgrithbarne on the east side of a certain old house, which shall bring destruction to its finder.

Endorsed: 'A prophecy.' ½ *p. Latin.* (**98.** 178.)

George Younge.

[1568 or later.]—Note as to concealed lands which the Queen should have had with the wardship of George Younge, son and heir of Thomas Younge, sometime Archbishop of York.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**696.**)

COURT OF WARDS.

1568–9, Jan. 19.—*Paper endorsed :* "Cur : Wardor : Noblemen debts due by specialty."—A list of names with sums.—Dated 19 January, 1568.
½ *p.* (**139.** 174.)

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1568–9, Jan. 21.—Dated Walsham, 21 January, 1568. *See* Part I. of Calendar, *p.* 392, *No.* 1255, where an abstract of this letter, made from a modern copy, is printed.
Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**202.** 73.)

CHRISTOPHER MUNT to THE SAME.

1568–9, Feb. 10.—I last wrote on the 27th of January. On the 7th of February John William, Duke of Saxony, crossed the Rhine with 3,000 horse, and is marching straight into France. The Rhinegrave also, and the other masters of the horse, who have raised as many as 2,000 horse in the Bishoprics of Treves and Mayence, also hasten to the King. Where Condé is with his forces, and what they are at, we know not for certain, for the ways are long and perilous. The compact of Fulda yet holds, at any rate up to now ; we do not know what is doing there. There is a report that the empire is sending an embassy to compose the war in France, but there will, it seems, be more delay than is good. The Bavarian marriage will take place very shortly. The mother and the bride went last week to Bavaria. It is said the emperor's brothers will be present and the other princes. This marriage of Bavaria to the lady of Lorraine, will it is thought lead to others : namely one between the King of France himself and the Emperor's second daughter. The Bishop of Rennes certainly moved in the matter in the meetings at Augsburg (*Comitiis Augustanis*), and this is thought to be the reason for the Emperor's slackness for recovering the lands wrested from the empire. Their restoration would be a like case to that of Cales. The sword is the best prayer to win a boon from a king.—Argentina, 10 February, a° 68.
Signature. Seal. 1½ *pp. Latin.* (**202.** 75.)

THOMAS COPLEDIKE.

1568–9, Feb. 16.—A remembrance of Anthony Kyme's, for an injunction against Thomas Copledike to avoid from the possession of certain of Lord Sheffield's lands in Brough, Lincolnshire.—16 February, 1568.
1 *p.* (**2328.**)

GILBERT MORETON, Feodary of Lancashire, to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1568–9, Feb. 26.—For the grant to his brother of the custody of Anne Blundell widow, an idiot who is sold from one to

another; and for grant to himself of the concealed wardship of the daughter of Thomas Bowre.

Has sent up his whole year's charge, reserving so much as he trusts Cecil will allow him for his three years' charges.—Whalley, 26 February, 1568.

1 *p.* (**1971.**)

LORD COBHAM.

1568–9, Feb.—Note of subsidies owing by William Lord Cobham.

1½ *pp.* (**145.** 180.)

BENNET *v.* BROMLEY.

1568–9, Feb.—The answer of Thomas Bromley to the articles exhibited by Richard Bennet, by which Bennet prays the stay of execution of a judgment given for Bromley in the Queen's Bench.—*Endorsed:* February, 1568.

1½ *pp.* (**2243.**)

Causes for which [Richard] Bennet desires that [Thomas] Bromley may be stayed by the order of this Court [of Wards] from execution to be sued upon the judgment given for him in the Queen's Bench.—*Endorsed:* February, 1568.

1 *p.* (**2244.**)

The REGENT MURRAY and the DUKE OF CHASTELLERAULT.

1568–9, March 13.—Articles between the Earl of Murray and the nobility with him on the one part, and the Earl of Cassels, the Lord Herreis, and Abbot of Kilwinning, in the name of the Duke of Chastellerault and his adherents, on the other part.

1 *p.* [Haynes, *pp.* 512, 513. *In extenso.*] (**142.** 32.)

J. RAFF.

1568–9. March 20.—Grant by the Queen to J. Raff, of messuages &c, in Maribroghe, Ratyvine and Bealaddo, in Queen's County, Ireland.—20 March, 1568–9.

Portion of Seal. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**215.** 17.)

JOHN EVELEGH, Feodary of Devon, to SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

1569, April 7.—For the wardship of the heir of Roger Hunt, for the mother.—Exeter, April 7th, 1569.

½ *p.* (**2427.**)

ARQUEBUSERY.

[1569, June.]—Consideration for the multiplying of arquebusery.* *Undated.*

In Cecil's hand.

5 *pp.* (**185.** 160.)

BOOK of MEMORANDA on IRELAND.

1569, Oct.—Contains "instructions and remembrances for myself" concerning the public affairs of Ireland.

* *See* S.P. Dom. Addenda Eliz., Vol. XIV., No. 83.

"Instructions and counsels for the 12 articles." "The instructions sent with Patrick Whit, to the North, as follows: To deliver my Lord Deputy's letter and mine to Captain Pers for my 40*l.* rent due. To endeavour himself to establish and settle the country," &c., dated 5 Oct., 1569. 24 Sept. to 28th Sept., 1569, "The account of 10*l.* had of Roger Pope." Among the items is "Left with Kathren in her purse when I went against my Lord Deputy." Notes as to ditches and windows.

This belongs to the set of 3, *entered No.* 1158 *of* Calendar *Part* 1. *p.* 352. 25 *pp.* (**207.** 19.)

The President of the North and the Earl of Northumberland.

[Before 1569, Nov.]—Brief of uncourteous dealings of the Lord President of the North against the Earl of Northumberland. More than twelve months past the Earl was forced to seek redress of the Council against the President. He was advised by some of them, for the quiet of the country, to welcome the President home on his return from London with courteous words. This he did, yet the President not only continued his former froward dealings, but charged the Earl to be a maintainer of Papistry. The Earl, as the steward of the liberties of Richmondshire, guardian of the Queen's forests, chases and parks, and master of her game, has had discretion to punish offences therein: but this discretion being now taken away by the President, the game is wasted, the country in less good order. As instances, particulars are given of the cases of Mathew Metcalf, a late keeper of Raydell: of two brothers Harrison, who detained a ward's property: and of William Gowerley and Thomas Gelderde, committed to Middleham Castle for killing does in Wanlans Park: in all which cases the Earl's authority was overridden by the President.—*Undated.*

2½ *pp.* (**186.** 115.)

Sale of French Salt.

[1569.]—Salt and bell-metal received at Rochelle upon the contract, since Easter 1569. Total value 2,004*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Cecil: Money for salt. ½ *p.* (**138.** 85.)

Court of Wards.

1569.—Particulars of arrears in the accounts of divers feodaries in the counties specified.

Endorsed by Cecil: 1569. 12 *pp.* (**139.** 176.)

Lord Zouche.

1569.—Particulars of the lands of the late George, Lord Zouche. At back a short pedigree of the Zouches, by Sir W. Cecil. *Long paper roll.* (**142.** 33.)

LORD COBHAM.

[c. 1569.]—Notes on subsidies &c. owing by William, Lord Cobham.

3 *pp.* (**145.** 176.)

MUSTERS.

1569.—Brief notes of the certificates of musters taken by the Commissioners in every shire of the realm, together with the day that each of them was brought to the Council's hand.—1569.

10 *pp., much damaged.* (**214.** 7.)

The QUEEN, to the BAILIFF AND JURATS OF GUERNSEY.

1569–70, Feb, 8.—Francis Chamberlain, Captain of Guernsey Castle, being sick, she appoints Thomas Carey, Captain of Hurst Castle, to take charge there during Chamberlain's absence.—Hampton Court, 8 February, 1569.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**4.** 105.)

Draft of above, with corrections by Cecil.

1¼ *pp.* (**4.** 109.)

The QUEEN to the LIEUTENANT OF GUERNSEY CASTLE, and the BAILIFFS &c. OF GUERNSEY.

1569–70, Feb. 8.—Notifying the appointment of Thomas Carey, Captain of Hurst Castle, to survey Guernsey Castle and estimate for repairs and fortifications.—Hampton Court, 8 February, 1569.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**4.** 107.)

Draft of above.

1½ *pp.* (**4.** 108.)

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S ACCOUNT.

1569–70, March 3.—Receipts 109,218*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Payments to Cardinal Chattillion, Lord Thomas Howard for the Earl of Leicester, and others 105,832*l.* Rest 3,386*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Debts owing to the Queen, paid by her Majesty's servants 44,896*l.* Debts owing by the Queen both in England and Flanders 45,712*l.*

Endorsed : 3 March, 1569. State of Sir Thomas Gresham's account. 1 *sheet.* (**4.** 113.)

JERSEY.

1569–70, March 13.—" 13 March, 1569. Minute from the Queen's Majesty to the captain, bailiff and jurats of Jersey for the punishment of Pierre and La Rocque."

Endorsement only. (**213.** 38.)

NICHOLAS STEERE to ——

1569–70, March 14.—To end his troublous suit, offers to pay Jones his adversary 5*l.* yearly for 21 years, and for his annuity 20*l.*—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : 14 March, 1569. 1 *p.* (**4.** 119.)

[Mary, Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk.]

[1570,] May 17.—I have reseved, my own good constant lord, your comfortable writings, which ar to me als weilcom as ever thing was, for the hop I see you ar in to have some beter fortun nor you have had yet, thourow al your friends favor. And albeiet my friends kas [case] in Scotland be of hevy displesour to me, yet nothing to the feor I had of my sons deliver, and thos that I thot micht be caus of longer deleys in your aferes, and there for I took greter displesour nor I have done sens, and that disminuschit my helth a leitle. For the Earl of Shrewsbury cam on nicht so mery to me, schowing that the Earl of Northumberland was randiit to the Earl of Sussex, which sens I have found fals, but at the sowdens I tewk sik feir for friends comerin me that I wept so til I was al swon thri deies efter. But sens I have hard from you I have gon abrod and sowcht al meanes to avoyd displesour for fear of yours. But I have mester (need) to keer for my helth sens the Earl of Shrewsbury teks me to Chasuth (Chatsworth) and the pest is in Rodrem [Rotherham], and to uther pleses not further nor Fulgems no[r] Estlandes. The Earl of Shrewsbury looks for Betman to be instructed how to deal with me because he is al his and clin tourned from the Earl of Leicester ; this I asur you and preys you to kip it quiet. I have no long leser, for I trust to wreit be on of my genlemen schortly mor surly this, for I t[h]ink to have mor mater efter Betman's coming. But I feir at Cheswith I shall guet leitle moyen to heir from you, or to wreit. But I scal [use] diligence and in the mei[n] tym I wreit to N to have his opinion in the coming of the V's to obten their mesters help and to falow it, for com quat so shall I schal never chang from you, but during lyf be trew and obediant as I have professit, and swo I prey you think & hold me in your good grece as your own quha deily schal prey God to send you hapy and hesty delivrance of al troubles, not doubting but you would not then injoy alon then al your felisites on remembren your own fethful to death hwa schal not have any advancement or rest without you, and so I leave to trouble you but to comend you to God. At M this xvii dey of Mey. Your own D.

The original cipher, now deciphered. Compare with the decipher printed by Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart, III., p.* 47, *from* Harleian MSS 290, fol. 87. *The above contains several lines not appearing in the Harleian decipher ; which however contains some words not in the original cipher.* 1 *p.* (140. 68.)

Contemporary decipher of the above. 1 *p.* (133. 7.)

Francois, Duc d'Alençon to the Earl of Lincoln, Admiral of England.

1570, July $\frac{11}{21}$.—I cannot thank you enough for the good offices you have done for me over there, as I have always

heard both from those who have been in England heretofore in my behalf and recently from Lord Stafford. The latter will be able to tell you how I am resolved within a few days to send Commissioners to the Queen, my good mistress, to make a proposition to her as to our marriage. I pray for a continuance of the good will you have always shown me.—"A Mairemoustier le 21 jour de Juillet, 1570."

Signed. French. 1 *p.* **(133.** 6.)

H. Earl of Huntingdon to Mr. Secretary.

1570, Aug. 24.—There is great expectation amongst the papists of Lancashire and Cheshire that the Earl of Derby will play as fond a part this year as the two earls did last year. He has hitherto been loyal but has at this time many wicked counsellors. There is one Broune, a conjurer, in his h[ouse] kept secretly. Uphalle, who was a pirate and had lately his pardon, could tell somewhat. He that carried Lord Morley over was also there within this se'nnight kept secretly. "If you send some faithful and wise spy that would dissemble to come from D. Alva and dissemble popery, y[ou] might understand all; for if all be true that is said, there is a very fond company in that house at this present."—Ashby, 24 Aug., 1570.

P.S.—"I pray God I may not hear any more of your coming to Kenilworth.*"

Endorsed: "Therle of Huntingdon to my master:" *and by Cecil,* "Earl Derby."

Holograph. Slightly injured. 1 *p.* [Haynes, *p.* 603. *In extenso.*] **(173.** 119.)

Hurst Castle.

1570, Sept. 2.—Letters patent of grant for life to Thomas Carew of the custody and captaincy of Hurst Castle, Hants.—Gorhambury, 2 September, 12 Eliz.

Latin. Parchment, damaged. **(222.** 8.)

Cecil House and Theobalds.

1570, Sept. 24.—Account of household expenses and works at Cecil House and Theobalds.

A long roll. **(143.** 86.)

Edmond St. Michell *alias* Barron, to Sir William Cecil.

1570, Sept.—Prays Cecil's help to procure payment for ten tuns of gascoine wine, taken up from him in 1569 for the Queen's service in Ireland. *Undated.*

Endorsed: September, 1570. 1 *p.* **(1791.)**

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* This name, with the signature of the writer, has been carefully crossed out.

[The Council] to John Hawkins and William Hawkins.

1570, Oct. 5.—Orders them to transport the Cardinal Shastillion and his family and train from Southampton to Rochelle, or any other part he thinks convenient; in the new bark, which they have in charge.—Windsor, 5 October, 1570.

Draft. Endorsed: M[inute] to John Hawkins and William Hawkins of Plymouth. ½ *p.* (**214.** 8.)

Debts of John Wilsforde.

1570, Nov. 20.—Letter of attorney from Sir John Parratt and John Best made unto Ambrose Watson, to recover all such debts as are due unto either of them from John Wilsforde the elder, merchant tailor of London.—20 November, 1570.

1 *p.* (**2240.**)

The *Willyby*.

1570, Dec. 13.—Acknowledgment of receipt by Edward Baeshe from Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral, of 46*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* for two months' victuals for the *Willyby*, on April 22 last.—13 December, 1570.

¼ *p.* (**214.** 9.)

Amreinque Fernandes to Francois Mans, Merchant of Antwerp.

1570, Dec. $\frac{16}{26}$. — I have embarked cork as follows. Particulars given. Discusses the terms of their contract and other business matters. I send you herewith a receipt from the Almonsarif. He wants you to buy him out of his money the articles he desires. He is and has been a good friend to us, so do it and send them off by the first ship.—Lisbon, 26 Decembro, Anno 1570.

Holograph. Seal. 3½ *pp. Dutch.* (**202.** 85.)

Mary, Queen of Scots.

[1570 (?).]—Dissertation on the right of Queen Mary to the crown of England.

Headed: The second book touching the right, title and interest of the foresaid Lady Mary, Queen of Scotland, to the succession of the crown of England.—*Undated.*

68 *pp.* (**138.** 88.)

Ireland.

[1570 ?]—"A remembrance of such acts as be past, altered or suspended in Parliament within the Realm of Ireland."

Notes thereon by Cecil. 3 *pp.* (**141.** 99.)

Minute from [the Queen].

[1570 ?]—And upon the ending of this letter we cannot but somewhat note unto you that we find it very strange to see by

advertisement from our cousin of Sussex, the Lord Hudson, and Sir Ralph Sadler how by the letters of our cousin of Cumberland, yourself, and the Lord Wharton, you did condescend to send for our service out of Westmorland and Cumberland but 200 horsemen, and yet not to send them without money to be first sent unto you, which how hard it was then to be sent unto you, we think you can consider and for lack of so small a sum of money we marvel the importance of such a service should be delayed, of which matter we have somewhat more largely imported our mind to this bearer.

Fragment. In Cecil's hand. ½ *p.* (**185.** 157.)

A Memorandum.

1570.—This is the list of the things the Almosaryf wants.

¾ *p. Dutch and Portuguese.* (**202.** 89.)

R. Topcliffe to ——

[After 1570.]—Prays that no part of those lands under his charge which were old Richard Norton, the rebel's, in Craven, shall pass by sale or grant to any person; as he won the lands from Procter the father and Procter the son after they had twice got them as concealed.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**174.**)

Charles Paschal.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—"Caroli Paschali De Morte Christi Dialogi decem. Ad Gulielmum Siciliam virum amplissimum atque ornatissimum."

30 *pp.* (**298.** 7.)

Ed. Miles to Sir William Cecil.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—Letters and verses.

Endorsed by Cecil: "Carmina Cantabrig." *Latin.* 4 *pp.* (**144.** 249–52.)

Evidences concerning Tongs, Herts.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—Note of evidence rolls received by Sir William Cecil, of John Ellyott, concerning Tongs, Herts.

2 *pp.* (**143.** 110.)

Marquis of Winchester to Sir William Cecil.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—Relative to the rates on coarse cloths. Ends:—The King Philip's ambassador speaketh for a "livrie" for the King, another for the Duke of Alva, which was begun in Queen Mary's time, and was then found so profitable that it is now desired of the Queen again—whereof the bill is in making and that I shall be fain to send you for the Queen's pleasure to be known therein.

Endorsed by Cecil: "Touching coarse clothes."

1 *p.* (**139.** 289.)

The Cecil family.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—Cecil genealogy to Sir William Cecil's marriage. Emblazoned.
Paper roll. (**225.** 4.)

William Whittington to Sir William Cecil.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—He bought of Thomas Handforde and Kenarde Delabere the manor of Erslane, Hereford, being of the lands of Mr. Gardener, which manor has lately been seized for Gardiner's debt to the Queen. Prays for a lease of the lands, as he employed his whole substance in the purchase thereof.—*Undated.*
¾ *p.* (**190.**)

Robert Reve to the Same.

[Before 25 Feb., 1571.]—As to the almshouse called the Spittal, Hoddesdon, Herts, with appurtenances, the lease of which he bought from William Smith, to whom it was demised by Lady Anne Bourchier. Certain men of Hoddesdon have charged him in Cecil's name not to occupy the premises, and have driven his cattle from the grounds. Prays order therein.—*Undated.*
Encloses a further statement of the case. 2½ *pp.* (**1761.**)

Sir Henry Gate to Lord Burghley.

[After Feb., 1571.]—The Queen, at the suit of the Earl of Sussex, granted him the preferment of Smith's lands of the bishopric of Durham, late rebel. Immediately afterwhile he was in the north, the Queen granted the same preferment to Sir William Drewrie, Marshal of Berwick. In consideration whereof, and of his services, he prays for 50*l.* land in fee simple, or other equivalent.—*Undated.*
Petition. 1 *p.* (**186.** 50.)

Hertfordshire.

[1571 ? April.]—"Sayes Lands," Munden Magna and Parva, Herts.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley. 1¼ *pp.* (**143.** 109.)
Particular of the Manors of Munden Magna and Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
1 *p.* (**143.** 108.)
Note as to rent for Munden, Herts. 1 *p.* (**143.** 107.)

Ireland.

1571, June 13.—Letters patent appointing Nicholas Bagenall, knt., Marshal of the army in Ireland, William Bath, Recorder of Drogheda, William Piers of Cragefergus [Carrickfergus], Thomas Cheaston, gent., and the Mayor of Carrickfergus, commissioners to enquire as to all treasons, murders, &c., perpetrated or hereafter to be committed in cos. Down and

Antrim.—Dublin, 13 June, 13 Elizabeth. By the Lord Chancellor by the authority of Parliament.

Latin. Parchment. Fragment of Great Seal of Ireland. (**222.** 5.)

Lord Dacre's Lands.

1571, June 16.—Brief of agreement between Gregory, Lord Dacres and Anne his wife of the one part, and Sir H. Norreys and Dame Mary his wife of the second part, and others, for entailing and declaring of certain estates in use of Lord Dacre's lands.

Endorsed : "Concerning the Lord Dacre's lands in the South." 3 *sheets.* (**146.** 125.)

Antwerp.

1571, July 6.—"Forme et ordre qui se tiendra dorenavant sur le gouvernement et fait de justice tant criminelle que civile en cette ville d' Anvers" ; by "Son Excellence."

Endorsed : "These be new orders by the Duke of Alva, quite overthrowing all former privileges and charters and leaving no government in manner to them at all."

French. 6½ *pp.* (**144.** 93.)

Confession of William Barker.

[1571, Sept. 15.]—Saw once a letter of the Lord Ledington's written to the B. of Rosse, wherein he came to this point, that he did always well like of the match between his Lord and the Q. of Scots, if it be might have taken such place as was hoped. But because it did not there was no remedy, but they must seek for it in another place, that was either in France or Spain.—*Undated.*

Holograph by Barker. Endorsed : 15 September. 3 *pp.* [Murdin, *pp.* 94, 95. *In extenso.*] (**168.** 45.)

Edmund Powell to Lord [? Burghley].

[1571, Oct.]—Since it is the Council's order to commit him to the Tower, he prays that, in consideration of his infirmity of the rheum, his lordship will let him have one of his own men to attend on him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**186.** 130.)

The Earl of Oxford's wardship and livery.

[1571, Nov. 1.]—Fine for wardship was 2,000*l.* payable in 10 instalments ending 10 May, 1581. The mean rates of the Earl within age, 48*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, payable All Saints Day, 1571. Fine for livery, 1,257*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.*, payable in 13 instalments ending All Saints Day, 1583.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**25.** 105.)

VERAC to LA MOTHE FENELON, French Ambassador in England.*

[1571, Nov. 17 and Nov. 24.]—Monsieur depuis vous avoir escript ce que javois negotie avec les seigneurs de Morton et de Mar ledict de Morton est parti pour aler traicter avec Monsieur de Hunsdon a Baruic [Berwick]. Monsieur Mar est demeure au petict lict [? Little Leith] auquel javois envoie demander ung passeport pour aler devers lui, mais il me mande quil noseroict, de crainte dudict de Hunsdon : toutefois que je me pouvois assurer de la [? sa] bonne volunte envers nostre allience, et quelque chose qui se face il naimera jamais les Anglois, et sera plustost pour leur faire ung maulvais tour, pour ce qu'il scaict bien quils ne veullent que les subjuguer. Monsieur de Morton me dist aussi quand je parlai a lui que a grand regret ils recoipuent aide des anglois, lesquels estoient leurs antiens ennemis ; et quand mesmes estant derniere-ment a Londres il cougnut aux deportement de **F** [? Queen of England] la maulvaise volunte quelle a envers eulx, et que maintenant la necessite les contragnoict de chercher secours delle ; mais que sil plaist au roi destre moienneur dune paix entre les deux parties, il sera le premier a faire la guerre ausdicts Anglois, sil plaist au **O** [? King of France] lui emploier, estant tres mal tenu a la dicte **F**, qui les a plus animes les ungs contre les aultres, que donne secours pour venir a bout de leurs entreprises. Il y a grand apparence que sy le **O** veult y mectre la main, quelque chose que ledict de Mar et Morton promectent on ne les face venir a la devotion d[u] **O**, et penserois quils feussent bien aultant enclins a nostre allience que ♄ [? ceux] du ▥ [? the Castle], lesquels sont desja bien avant en termes de faire ce que ladicte **F** voulra. Ils me disent le contraire mais je scai bien quils ont envoie vers ledict Hunsdon et que sil les scaict bien manier il les gangnera, non pas [? par] force, car il ne les pourroict forcer dans le ▥ , et pense ♐ [? avec] peu de gens il ne gangnera pas la ville ; mais il est a craindre que sil leur faict les belles promesses, comme je croy quil fera, quils ne se laissent aller. Voila Monsieur ce qui men semble, et ce que jen ay peu aprandre. Ils font courir le bruict quils amenent cinq mil hommes de pied et mil chevaulx. Si ce sont bons soldats ils gangneront ♋ ; [? Edinburgh] ; mais aussi cela sera cause a mon advis que ♄ [? ceux or celle] du ▥ nauront pas telle volunte daccorder, et sils veullent attendre lextremite, on ne les scauraict forcer dun an. Jai veu ung memoire des vivres qui sont dedans le ▥ , qui pourra bien aultant durer pour trois cens hommes. Il a este emploie grande partie de ♆ [? l'armée] que est dernierement venu. Le surplus on le garde pour faire une levee de soldats, si les

* Decipher of cipher letter noted in *Calendar*, Part 2, *p.* 540, under the year 1582 (?).

Anglois viennent assieger [illegible]; affin quil puisse y en avoir dedans jusques a mil ou deuse cens, et je croi quau bruict de cest argent duquel on ne faict a present nul semblant, nous atirerons beaucoup de leurs soldats, qui sont en bons termes desia: mais nous ne voulons dependre [? defendre] ledict [illegible] jusques alhors, de peur que nous trouvons sans [illegible], et assieges, et il advienne quelque inconvenient, ce qui ne fera [? sera], si les **V** et **D** tiennent comme ils feront a mon advis, si les presens de la dicte **F** ne les corompt. Je vous suplie me faire scavoir la volunte du **O**.—Escript a [illegible], ce dis septiesme de Novembre. Verac.

[P.S.] Je ne puis pas vous escrire si souvent comme je desirerais, pour navoir moien, et jessaige [? j'essaie] bestuici [? cestui-ci], lequel jestime estre bien asseure, aiant bien voulle adjouster ce [que] je voi, que les praticques du millord Hunsdon avec les Sieurs de Lodincton et Granges vont tousjours avant, et sont en tels termes que aultre chose ne les retient a mon advis que la crainte de se soubsmectre a laultre parti, quils aient a mort. Jen ai parle plusieurs fois audict [illegible] pour men esclarcir, et mesmes lui ai reitere le commandement que javois eu de "Car," lui faisant entendre de sa part que ou il monstreroict affectionnes serviteur, et travailleroict a bon essient de maintenir ici son allience, elle lui feroict non seulement paier ses arreraiges de sa pencion, mais lui recongnoistroict ce service [? avec] daultrs bienfaicts et reconpenses, estant **O** [? "non" omitted] ingrat envers ceulx qui lui font service. Il ma respondu en termes generaulx, et que il navoict poinct eu moien encores de faire grand service [? au] **O**: il feroict toutes fois et quantes que l'ocasion se presenteraict: mais il sa [? a] dict cela si froidement que je congnois bien que sa volunte en est de tout eslongnee, et que il pense bien entrer en la bonne grace de **F**, et quil sassure avoir plusieurs moiens et amis e[n] la court. Mesmes du secraitaire il se cache tant quil peult, mais jai bon moien ne scavoir ce quil faict, et vous assure quil pense du [illegible] [? tout] a se reconcillier avec **F** et sai de bien foit [? fort] en cela du Mareschl de Baruic, qui a grand pouvoir sur lui. Jai entendu de bonne part depuis deux jours que Monsieur de Mar est en volunte, sil ce faict quelque accord maintenant, de faire nouvelle alliance avec **O** et crox [? crois] que Monsieur de Morton ne sera pas loing de la. Parquoi, sil vous plaist, vous feres scavoir au **O** que sil plaist a sa majeste menvoier promesses et offres au dict Morton et Mar, je massure quasi de les gangner. Si une fois ils sont maistres de tout, je croi que si ils navoient point de parti nous en feussions ia bien au [? bout]. Mais ils veullent estre maistres, quelque chose quil y a yct [? ici]: tellement que je desirerois pour le service du **O** quils le feussent desia: aisi [? ainsi] que jai bien su long fict entenre [? entendre] [? au] **O**: mais craignant que mes lectres se perdent, je vous en ai bien voulu

donner advis, estant chose mal aisee de sassurer de ceulx ci. Si vous entend[ra la] volunte du O la dessus plustost que moi, vous me le [ferez] scavoir. Cependant, je mentretiendrai tant que je pou[rrai] avece ledict Sieur de Morton det [? et de] Mar sans que P le sache: car ce le seroict advenser a ce dont il a ia trop grand envie. Je nai eu plustost moien de vous envoier la presente que ce jourdhui vingt quatre de Novembre.

Cipher. 2 *pp.* **(149.** 102.)

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

[1571.]—Norfolk should have been informed of Candishe's answer but it was forgotten. The Bishop of Ross shall receive it presently by this messenger. Let Norfolk devise what is to be mended in Leicester's answer. Has received this Sunday his letters and thinks is more and more beholden to him, especially for his care of her health which is not very good at this time. Has fully answered the bishop of Ross's letters. "This Sunday at night. D."

Endorsed by Burghley: "The Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk."

[Murdin, p. 158. *In extenso.* Printed also by Labanoff, III. pp. 36, 37, who assigns it to April, 1570.]

Contemporary decipher. ½ *p.* **(133.** 8.)

1571.—The same letter in cypher.

1 *p.* **(140.** 69.)

The ROYAL FAMILY.

1571.—Pedigree, in French, of the royal family of England from Edward III. Note at foot in support of Mary Queen of Scots' right to the English crown.

Endorsed by Burghley: "Pedigree of the Crown of England: Q Elizab. Q of Scots, Suffolk, Hastings: brought by the Lord Seton in Feb., 1571, and found at Harwich."

2 *pp.* **(142.** 34.)

The TOWER OF LONDON.

1571.—List of prisoners in the Tower of London, of keepers and other officers and allowances made for the keep of prisoners. Note at foot as to defects in the service.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* **(142.** 36.)

1571.—List of warders in the Tower.

Side notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* **(142.** 37.)

The EARL OF OXFORD.

1571.—Payments of Sir William Damsell, Receiver General of the Court of Wards, of money for Edward, Earl of Oxford, himself, his tutors, and servants. From 4 Eliz to 13 Eliz.

Endorsed by Burghley. 6 *pp.* **(146.** 1.)

1571.—Particular of lands of the Earl of Oxford's in Essex, with the values as he sued his livery.

2½ *pp.* **(146.** 4.)

The Queen to [? the Regent Murray].

[1571 ?]—Right trusty and right well loved cousin we greet you well. By your letters lately written to our secretary 14 amongst other things we perceive how princely you offer the service of yourself and all you command to the help of suppression of [a] certain commotion in the north of our realm stirred by two unloyal subjects the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. For the which your kindness we do heartily thank you. Having had also intelligence given us of your like offer made to our Marshall of 14 and of this disordered attempt we doubt not but you well understand the original cause to be for the R, wherefore we think good that yourself with such as be your friends should be in good readiness lest the fautors of this quarrel there in Scotland specially towards our frontiers might conspiring with our rebels bring some danger to you, specially when our rebels be forced to flee in that realm as likely they will considering what forces we have in readiness to march against them in the South and in this matter we think good that you be advertised from the Earl of Sussex and the Lord of Hunsdon and Sir Rafe Sadler who be at York of the proceeding of the rebels and as they advise you to come to the borders and other ways require you to "brocege" [proceed] so we earnestly pray you to do. Your loving friend,

Elizabeth R.

Cypher. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**147.** 149.)

Ireland.

[1571.*]—A collection of proposed acts and orders to be taken for the reformation of Ireland.

At end, a draft petition of Rowland Whyte, of Dublin, to the Queen, complaining of spoils committed upon his tenants of the lands of Duffren in Ulster, by Sir Breane M^c^. Phelime and Captain Piers.—*Undated.*

13 *pp.* (**210.** 10.)

The Irish and English pale.

[c. 1571.]—The disorders of the Irishry in the Irish pale, and the cause of the same, as also the decay and waste of the English pale and the cause thereof, with the cause of debate between both.—*Undated.*

12½ *pp.* (**210.** 20.)

John Langham to Lord Burghley.

[1571–1578.]—His uncle Thomas Langham was surety for Edmund Latham, customer of Kingston upon Hull, for the discharge of his accounts there. Upon some default of perfecting his accounts, a process is awarded for a levy of 100*l.* out of the goods of his uncle, whose executor he is. Prays stay of execution on conditions.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**1886.**)

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* *See* Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1509-1573, *p.* 440, &c.

ECLOGUES OF GILES FLETCHER.

[After 1571.]—Address to "Clarissimæ Dominæ, Dominæ Burliensi," from Giles Fletcher—"*has Æclogas tibi offerre quas valde adolescens conscripsi. Signed :* "Ægidius Fletcher."
Latin. 4½ *pp.* (**298.** 1–5.)

Æcloga I *De Literis antiquæ Britanniæ præsertim Cantabrigiæ, et qui singula collegia statuerunt ac amplificarunt Æcloga. Lycidas.*
Commences :—

Mythicus and Nicias, quorum prior Isidis amnem
Alter ad irriguas habitabat Thamesis undas,
Certabant ætate pares, pugnamque ciebant
Quis locus Oceani populos, et nostra petentes
Littora, cum fugerent steriles Permessidos undas,
Ceperat hospitio musas.

Ends :—

At Lycidas, noctisque memor, veterumque laborum,
Surgit humi, tectumque petit, comitatur euntem
Venatu soliti volucres excire fugaces
Elpidewn, Talaphrwnque canes, celeresque vocati
Accurunt Domino, collisque ad mutua junctis
Observant pariles famulo vestigia gressu.

37 *pp.*

[II.] *In nuptias clarissimi viri D. Edouardi Vere, Comitis Oxoni, et Ann Cecili optimæ ac illustrissimæ feminæ. Æcloga Callianissa.* [1571,] Dec. 8½ *pp.*

[III.] *Querela de obitu Cleri Haddoni maximæ spei adolescentis, sibique conjunctissimi : qui in Amne Cantabrigiensi submersus extinctusque est mense Maio,* 1570. *Æcloga Adonis.* 6 *pp.*

[IV.] *Æcloga de contemptu Ministrorum qui verbo Divino pascunt. Celadon : Myrtilus.* 14 *pp.*

[V.] *Querœla Collegii Regalis Sub. D.P.B. Æcloga Telethusa. Melibœus. Ægon.* 18 *pp.*

MICHELL EVANS to LORD BURGHLEY and SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

[After 1572.]—As to the lease of the Queen's townships of Dery, Anglesea, of which he is tenant.—*Undated.* (**1758.**)

The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[Before 1572.]—Thomas Blackwell and one Walpole, his brother-in-law, were with me at Topclyff within a month, as I guess, before our trouble. Blackwell's chief errand (as he told me) was about buying of cattle to be driven into the south ; and like enough it was so, for that he was so much absent from me and among the fairs. He had some business besides with me about such doings as he had in dealing for me in Petworth lordship. He was my learned steward, my

receiver, and a dealer for my things there. His brother-in-law, being then my servant, obtained a lease at that time for seven years of the little park called the Connyngrey. At their departure, they asked me if I would command them any service southward: I asked them if they went straight to London, they said they must go through Norfolk: then I bade them farewell.

Holograph of the 7th Earl [beheaded in 1572]. *Endorsed:* "1602" (*sic.*) ¾ *p.* (**97.** 87.)

Birdnest or Leicester New Park.

1572, June 22.—Instructions signed by William, Lord Cobham to David Dod and John Gellybrayn for the better execution of their commission in the survey of his park of Birdnest alias the new park of Leicester. 5 *pp.* (**145.** 53.)

The Court of Wards.

1572, July 6.—Book of entries relating to the Court of Wards and Liveries to July, 1572. (**329–1.**)

Theobalds.

1572, July 22.—Lodgings appointed at Theobalds against the Queen's Majesty's coming there, 22 July, 1572.

West side.

The hall for the great chamber.
The parlor for the presence chamber.
The dining chamber for the privy chamber.
h.b. The lodging in the great tower over that for the Lord Chamberlain.
The parlour at the lower end of the hall for the Lord Treasurer's table.
h.b. The lodgings over the same for my Lord of Leicester.
h.b. The tower chamber over my Lord of Leicester for Mr. Hatton.

South side.

The highest story.

The Vine chamber for the withdrawing chamber
The bed chamber.
The gallery.
} for the Queen's Majesty.

The 2 tower chambers, one over the bedchamber, the other at the east end of the gallery for my Lady Carew and the La. and gentlewomen of the bedchamber.

The second story.

h. Under the Q. bedchamber the Lady Stafford.
h.b. Next thereto eastward under the gallery 2 rooms for the La. Marques.
h.b. Next thereto under the gallery 2 rooms for the Lady Strange.

The lowest story.

h. Next the chapel a chamber for the Lady Stafford's table.
Next to the same eastward 2 rooms for the robes.
Under my Lady Strange 2 rooms for the grooms of the privy chamber, whereof the "utter" chamber for the waiters to dine in.

North side.

The highest story.

h.b. At the west end 2 rooms for my Lord of Warwick.
Next thereto eastward a withdrawing chamber and a gallery for the Queen's Majesty to dine in.

The second story.

h.b. In the west end 2 rooms for the Earl of Oxford.
h.b. The next 2 rooms for my L. of Rutland.
h. The next one room for the squires for the body.
h.b. In the east end 2 rooms for Mr. Treasurer.

The lowest story.

In the east end under Mr. Treasurer 2 rooms for Mr. Henneage.
The westerly tower over the Queen's Chamber one room for Mr. Alphonso.
The easterly tower for the Lord Treasurer's use.

South side.

The "utter" base court.

The highest story being a garret over the brewhouse and bakehouse, for the lodging of the officers of the pantry, ewry, buttery and cellar.
The other rooms in the garret over the laundry for the servants of the Lady of the privy chamber, and the Queen's chests to be carried that way into the gallery.

The story next the garret.

h. The west end next to the Lady Strange's lodging, 2 rooms for the maids of honour.
Next thereto 2 rooms for the gentleman usher of the privy chamber.
The next thereto eastwards one room for the sergeant porter.
Next thereto the groom porter.
Next thereto the gentlemen ushers.

The lowest story.

The west end, the wardrobe of beds.
Next to the laundry, the "chaundery" and spicery.

The north side.

The chamber over the west end of the stable 2 rooms for the clerk of the kitchen.

1½ *pp.* **(140. 19.)**

Draft of the above, with a few notes by Burghley. 2 *pp.* **(140. 18.)**

1572, July 22.—Servitors at Theobald's against the Queen's Majesty's coming thither.
Endorsed and with notes of duties appointed for each by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**140.** 20.)

DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

[1572, July ?]—Conditiones et articuli reciprocae obligationis inter Serenissimum Hispaniarum Regem Philippum et Illustrissimum Dominum Adolphum* Cimbrorum principem.
Endorsed by Burghley: Conditiones inter Philippum et Adolphum Duc: Holsatiae. 2½ *pp. Latin.* (**186.** 70(2).)

The HANSE STEADS to the QUEEN.

1572, Aug.—Of their grievances.—August, 1572.
Latin. 3 *pp.* (**247.** 133.)

The Enclosure:—
Articles of grievance propounded by the cities of the Hanse.—1572.
Latin. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 135.)

The HANSE.

1572, Aug.—Notes by Lord Burghley as to negociations with the Hanse.—September, 1559 to August, 1572.
2 *pp.* (**247.** 137.)

The MASSACRES IN FRANCE.

[After Aug., 1572.]—"A discourse of the great murder in Paris and other places in France in August, 1572." The writer enlarges upon the dangers to be feared from Catholic plots, and concludes in favour of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. Advice as to course to be pursued in relation to Germany. Understands her Majesty means to place Sturmius in Mount's room. Though honest and worthy of reward for his affection to this country, yet being old and an ordinary reader in the schools he cannot be spared nor travel to and fro.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Burghley: What peril may come to England. 19 *pp.* (**246.** 29.)

WILLIAM HOMBERSTON to LORD [? BURGHLEY].

1572, Dec. 8.—After his departure from London he travelled to Wyvenhoe to my Lord of Oxenford, who seemed willing to consent to all things Homberston could devise for his benefit. Thence Lewen and he travelled to Colne, and there sold 120 oaks for 320*l.*, being 75*l.* more than they were valued by the Commissioners at the last survey. The whole woods sold at present is above 1,000*l.*, which if well employed towards the payment of the Earl's debts, his travail will be well bestowed.

* Adolph, Duke of Holstein was given command of 2,000 horse in Alva's army before Mons in July, 1572. (Granvelle's *Corresp.*, IV, 356.)

Encloses value of all the lands which the late Earl of Northumberland had in fee simple at the time of his attainder; and on his return to London he will wait on Lord [Burghley] for further directions touching the rest of that Earl's possessions.—Bury St. Edmund, 8 December, 1572.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**132.** 9.)

JOHN BROWNING.

1572, Dec. 26—1573, March 17.

i. Articles ministered touching an alleged heretical sermon made by John Browning, master of arts, etc., in Great St. Mary's in Cambridge.—26 December, 1572, after dinner.
1 *p.* (**138.** 123.)

ii. Depositions to the above articles by:
Robert Garret, B.D., King's College.
Thomas Newce, B.D., Pembroke Hall.
John Capcottes, M.A., Trinity College.
Walter Alleyn, M.A., Christ's College, proctor.
Anthony Rudd, M.A., Trinity College.
John Robynson, B.A., chaplain of Trinity College.
3 *pp.* (**138.** 124.)

iii. 1572–3, Jan. 27.—Certain articles objected unto Mr. Brownyng.
1. That he was inhibited to preach in St. Mary's church by Mr. Doctor Whitgift in Christmas time he then being deputy to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and yet nevertheless he preached there since.
2. 6 general charges against him on account of attacks made in his sermon on the Heads of Colleges and the church.
½ *p.*

iv. John Browning's answer to the above articles.
½ *p.*

v. Depositions of William Chaderton, D.D. to the same taken before Matthew Stokes, notary public.
1 *p.* (**138.** 125.)

vi. 1572–3, March 17.—Declaration by John Browning, fellow of Trinity College, that he has been mistaken in a sermon preached in St. Mary's, Cambridge, 25 January, 1572, that he should be of the opinion of Novatus, with explanation of other points complained of in the said sermon.
1 *p.* (**138.** 127.)

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

1572, Dec. 27.—Letters patent appointing Edmund Eynos, clerk, M.A., precentor of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Dublin, in succession to Peter Lewis, clerk, deceased.—Witness our Deputy General at Dublin, 27 December, 15 Eliz.
Latin. Parchment. (**222.** 2.)

James Gootherie to the Privy Council.

1572.—Complains of his ship being shot at, and himself imprisoned, at Portsmouth.
1 *p.* (**142.** 40.)

John Weste to Lord Burghley.

[1572.]—By a grant of Burghley's to his servant Mr. Conyers, of the wardship of Peter Seynthill's* son, petitioner's wife, who is aunt to the ward, has been deprived of her estate of dower. Prays for restoration of the same.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**1271.**)

Concealed Wardships.

[c. 1572.]—Note of wards which have been concealed by Mr. Hurlestone, feodary of Cheshire.
The heirs of Roger Hanley, William Forshawe, Robert Ratclyf, and William Trafford; "with many more."
1 *p.* (**2208.**)

Thomas Gallant to Lord Burghley.

[1572.]—Prays Burghley to require Michael Hare to restore his goods and discharge him of his imprisonment with his costs and charges: Francis Keyes, the principal, for whom he was bail, having now been apprehended.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**1272.**)

R. Richardson to [the Same].

[1572?]—Of his master Sir Valentine Browne's suit for a privy seal of 3,500*l.*—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**1340.**)

Fernando Poyntz.

1572.—Note of goods bought at Flushing by Fernando Poyntz from the commissary of the Prince of Orange, and how he answers the payment thereof.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**142.** 41.)

Theobalds.

1572.—"The Plot of Theobalds, by Hawthorn, for the inner court."
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**143.** 31.)

Manorial Account.

1572.—Account of manors of Baas, Geddings, &c., Herts.
1 *roll.* (**143.** 100.)

The Earl of Oxford.

1572.—Creditors appointed by my Lord (of Oxford) to be paid at the first payment.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**146.** 6.)

* Peter Seynthill died 19 November 14 Eliz., a lunatic, leaving a son Peter, aged 10, his heir. *Chanc. Inq., p.m.*, Series II, Vol. 160, No. 7.

JACQUES DE ZUYGGHER to the QUEEN.

[1572 ?]—He prays, on behalf of the authorities of the town of Flissingues, for answer to their request for a loan upon bond, and for galleys or brigantines.

After presenting that request those of that town have taken 21 ships of Portugal and 2 of Barbary, laden with rich merchandise. They ask leave to sell the same in England without hindrance of the Queen's officers, paying the ordinary dues to the Queen.

They pray the Queen will continue the favour she has shown to those of their town, and to the poor exiles from the Low Countries remaining in England, that they may freely give aid personally and by arms, powder, &c.

He has no power to treat or to offer other assurance than the bond of the said town, but will report all to the authorities.

A great quantity of strong beer is brought there for the profit of individuals, which causes drunkenness and disorder, and damage to the burghers. Prays that the Queen will allow small beer to be brought for the use of the town without paying licence, beyond the ordinary custom.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : The request of the men of Flushing. *Petition. French.* 1 *p.* **(186. 44.)**

The GOVERNOR and others of FLUSHING to the SAME.

[1572 ?]—As it is clearly seen that the Duc d' Alve pursues the ruin and desolation of the Low Countries, they have refused entry to the Spaniards, taking arms for the preservation of the town, under the authority of the King of Spain their natural prince. With the town are joined the towns of Canfere and Armuyen, and all the Isle of Walckere, except Middleburgh. They have done violence to none, holding only for enemies the said Duke and his Spaniards, as disturbers of the public peace. In testimony whereof they have let pass freely a Spanish fleet going to the Low Countries, without touching either money or goods, excepting only powder and artillery of which they had great need. Since then, being pressed by the violence of their enemies, it is impossible for them to maintain their sea forces, feed their soldiers, and supply munitions of war and fortifications, without ruining the adjacent countries subject to the King of Spain, which they would do with great regret. They have therefore sent Jacques de Swigher, their burgher, to pray the Queen to lend them money to preserve their town and country. They also need some gallies and "fustes" (light galleys). They offer bond for the same.—*Undated.*

Petition. French. ½ *p.* **(186. 45.)**

The BAILLIE, BURGOMASTER, ESCHEVINS and BURGHERS of FLUSHING to the SAME.

[1572 ?]—Repeats part of the petition in the preceding. Knowing that the Duc d' Alve has interrupted ordinary trade

between England and the Low Countries, they sent here some goods under assurance of being able to sell them freely; but the Admiral arrested the goods. He promised before his departure to release them, but this has not been done. They have sustained great damage thereby, and are greatly hindered in meeting their charges. Without aid, their town, and with it the whole Isle of Walckere will fall under the disorder, ruin and cruelty of the Spaniards, to the great prejudice of the King of Spain their natural prince. They therefore pray for leave to sell their goods freely in England, paying the Queen's dues: or otherwise for leave to take the goods back to Flissingues, receiving back the customs already paid on them.—*Undated.*

Petition. French. Endorsed: The town of Flushing. 1¼ *pp.* (**186.** 46.)

Considerations of Flushing.

[1572?]—It is for England presently to mind the affairs of Flushing, unless they will have it French. The proof is: (1) The Governor is French in affection. He has privately sent Captain Howtine hither without consent of the magistrates there or the Prince of Orange, to confer with Mr. Montmerancye for certain bands of men, and the free utterance in France of this late booty, which both are granted here, and six captains sent from Flushing already into France to this end. (2) The demand of the English aid is but for countenance, not to be received within the town, but only for present colour to bring the French suit out of suspicion. (3) The arguments for the French are the secret preparation by men, though forbid by colourable proclamations. Their aid by sea either presently arrived or shortly looked for. The Governor M. de Sarras his band, and this Hawtine's his lieutenant both, all French born. Further Hawtine's open speech here, wishing none there but French. Lastly Jaqueus Swygor of Flushing is used here by some officers, and soliciting by Hawtine has almost made him French also.

The help: (1) To regard presently the demand in the supplication of those of Flushing, and to follow the consequence in it for the assurance of the Queen's charge employed therein. (2) To disburden the town of Flushing of this last booty, either by granting open sale, or at least a storehouse here in England, with liberty to recarry, if no agreement fall between the parties. For the riches of that booty will make the town a prey to the French.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: To be considered for Flushing. 1 *p.* (**186.** 48.)

The Earl of Arundel's Lands.

[c. 1572.]—The value of the whole lands is 585*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, which are her Majesty's no longer than while there shall be heirs males of the body of the late Earl of Arundel, he having but one son of 16; for default of heirs males of whom the

present possession comes to Lord Thomas Howard. It is to be considered that these lands were the greatest improved of any lands of the Duke's, and therefore no great profit to be made above the annual rents. All the woods which were at any time but few, are sold and given away since they came to the Queen's hands; besides all these lands be in lease for good term of years to come.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: The L. Thr. 1 *p.* (**191.** 129.)

JOHN BOVETT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1572.—For compensation for a ship of his pressed by Sir Henry Sydney for Irish service.

Endorsed: 1572. 1 *p.* (**906.**)

JOHN PARKE, JOHN HODGESON and THOMAS CHAMBER, Chaplains of the Savoy, to the SAME.

1572.—Owing to the great decay of the Queen's hospital of the Savoy through the great and unknown debt with which Thomas Thurlande the late master, has charged it, no one will undertake the office of Master without the Queen's special assistance and protection. The office has stood void well nigh two years. They pray Burghley to move the Queen to appoint some meet person, and suggest the Dean of Westminster or Dr. Watts.

Endorsed: 1572. 1½ *pp.* (**1978.**) [Murdin, 'pp. 241, 242. *In extenso.*]

MORGAN NEWGEN to the SAME.

[1572.]—In reward for taking a prisoner at Harrington, afterwards released by the King's proclamation, was granted by the Queen that now is a lease, whereof Carthropp was parcel. Understanding that Burghley was to have Carthropp,* he ceased to proceed therein, and has furnished his bill with other lands. Prays Burghley to procure the Queen to sign the bill.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**1075.**)

DAVID GRIFFITH and others to the SAME.

[1572–1583?]—Tenants of the lands of Rice Griffith, attainted. Are threatened with ejection by Sir Henry Radcliffe, who has got a lease of their lands. Pray that he be required to compound with them in reasonable sort.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**880.**)

FUGITIVES FROM ENGLAND.

[After 1572.]—The names of such fugitives as desire by her Majesty's favour and pardon to return into England.

John Stonor, Ralph Ligon, Francis Trugien, Captain Edward Standley, William Copley, Robert Tirell, Robert Aunstid,

* Carthorp, co. York, and other lands were granted to Burghley 7 April, 1572. *Patent Rolls, 14 Elizabeth, part 11.*

Sir Timothey Moquett, Charles Browne, Captain Henry Flud, Gabriel Denis, Mr. Monpersons, David Engleby, Clement Throughmerton, John Worsley, Richard Gage, John Petit, James Chambers; George Wickes, a lieutenant, and Robert Tressham, these two came to Boulogne.

There are divers others, officers and soldiers, which desire to spend their lives in her Majesty's service, if it shall seem good to her Majesty to receive them into favour, whose names hereafter may be set down, and they will discover themselves upon any her Majesty's good acceptation of their dutiful affection and zeal.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**199.** 103.)

The Earl Marshal.

1572–3, Jan 2.—George, Earl of Shrewsbury's patent for the office of Earl Marshal.—2 January, 15 Eliz. (1573)

Contemporary copy. Latin. 4 sheets. (**223.** 13.)

George Taylor to the Queen.

1572–3, Feb. 20.—Advises a pardon for the Duke of Norfolk and the rest of the Lords.

1 *p.* (**142.** 38.)

A Scaling Engine.

[1573, March 31.]—Plan of "an engine to scale a castle."—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley: ult. Mart., 1573. 1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 37.)

Pirates in the Narrow Seas.

1573, June 29.—Warrant to the Earl of Lincoln, High Admiral, to set forth three or four ships to apprehend certain pirates who are come into the Narrow Seas, keeping their haunts between Dover and Calais, and so to the mouth of the Thames. The *Primrose* is to be used in the enterprise.—Manor of Greenwich, 29 June, 1573.

Signed by the Queen. Parchment. 1 *sheet.* (**216.** 1.) [Murdin, *p.* 257. *In extenso.*]

Thomas Wilson to ————.

1573, Nov. 16.—Upon the suit of Peter Coriton, and of Thomas Twiste, Edward Elliott, and John Barton, three of the Queen's servants, the Queen has granted to Coriton a lease in reversion of lands in the Manor of Trebigh, Cornwall, of which he is tenant, for 100*l.* fine. Particular of the lands.—16 November, 1573.

1 *p.*

The Enclosure:—

Your Honour's suppliants (? the above named servants) have been long suitors to the Queen, and have been prevented in divers things; and now the Manor of Trebigh, parcel of the

preceptory of Trebigh, is granted to the Earl of Ormonde, so that the residue only of the preceptory is left. They pray for the allowance in respect thereof. 1 *p.* (**2140.**)

The Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, Cambridge, to Lord Burghley.

1573, Nov. 25.—Nicholas Brown of Trinity College for certain doctrine in two sermons, about Christmas last in the University church, against the state of the Ministry now established, contained in two articles in a schedule here-inclosed, was called the 29 January last before the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and enjoined to retract the same upon the 12 day of July; before which day, upon Burghley's and Mr. Secretary's motion in his favour, they deferred the same until the 18 October; and then, bearing with him further to the 15 of this present month of November. At which, he rather confirmed his former assertions, and inveighed against the heads of the University and governors thereof for proceeding against him. For his contempt in not performing the order and decree of the Vice-Chancellor, they yesterday proceeded according to their statutes to his expulsion out of the University. Pray for Burghley's assistance herein.—Cambridge, 25 November, 1573.

Signed: John Whitgift, vice-chancellor, Andrew Perne, Edward Hawford, Roger Kelk, William Chaderton, Henry Harvy, Thomas Ithell, Thomas Byng, Thomas Legge, Robert Norgate. 1 *p.* (**138.** 131.)

The Enclosure:—

Notes of a sermon of Mr. Nicholas Browne in St. Mary's, Cambridge, 15 *November,* 1573. 5 *pp.* (**138.** 128.)

The Regent of Scotland to the Same.

1573, Dec. 22.—About the 12th of November I wrote unto your lordship for your favour and furtherance to have the Queen's Majesty's answer in certain matters whereof I wrote her Highness, and having not as yet received the sooner answer, these few lines I have thought meet to send by this bearer, to call to your remembrance that which I wrote unto Her Majesty and to yourself in my former letters, and to pray you be a good mean for the despatching towards me of an answer. At Halyrud house the 22 day of December, 1573.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p. Injured by damp.* (**147.** 39(1).)

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

1573.—Short extracts from the Statutes of Magdalene College.

Endorsed: 1573. 1 *p.* (**136.** 2.)

Malum Scheismatis in Relligione.

1573.—Notes for historical essay on schism.

2½ *pp. Latin. Much decayed. Endorsed with date.* (**208.** 1.)

PIRACY.

[1573.]—Depredations at sea by the subjects of the King of France on the subjects of the Queen of England, since 1562, for which no restitution has been made. Restitution made to Frenchmen by the Court of Admiralty. Restitutions made by order of the Council in 1573. Actions against English subjects not yet decided.

French : Translated out of English for M. Pinart, Secretary of State. 12 *pp. Much damaged.* (**208.** 2.)

EDMOND ROUS to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1573 ?]—Prays for the hearing and ordering of the matters between him and Thomas Rous, and that Thomas may be sequestered from his forcible use of petitioner's houses and lands.—*Undated.*

½ *p. Endorsed.* (**29.**)

WILLIAM BAESH to the SAME.

[1573.]—Relative to a rumoured visit from Lord Burghley to his neighbourhood.

Latin. Undated. ½ *p.* (**140.** 72.)

THEOBALDS.

1573.—Estimate for the fence wall for the garden at Theobalds.

1 *p.* (**143.** 54.)

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

1573.—" Brief notes of Mr. Cartright's book."

" The untruths errors and slanders of the reply of T. C. against the public service and book of Common Prayer."

10 *pp.* (**144.** 100.)

LORD COBHAM.

1573.—William, Lord Cobham's " Bequests to my children " and to his wife. They consist of precious stones and jewelry, principally diamonds.

1 *p.* (**145.** 181.)

CUTHBERT ARMORER to the QUEEN.

1573.—Prisoner in the Gate House. Servant of the late Earl of Northumberland at the time of his rebellion, and afterwards with the Countess in Scotland and Flanders. Confesses his offence and prays for pardon.—*Endorsed :* 1573.

Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen refers the matter to the Council. 1 *p.* (**1255.**)

LEASES IN REVERSION.

1573–4, Jan. 19.—Order signed by Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants to her old servants Allen Mathew, one of the officers of the Ewery, and William Cocks, one of the officers

of the pantry, leases in reversion to the value of 17*l.* each.—Hampton Court, 19 January, 1573.
½ *p.* (**2322.**)

The Earl of Oxford.

[1573–4.]—Memorandum with respect to the Earl of Oxford's debts and money arrangements, and preparations for his journey abroad; also as to provision to be made for his wife his sister Lady Mary, and Lord Windsor's wife.
Partly in Burghley's hands. 1½ *pp.* (**146.** 13.)

Countess of Oxford.

1574, March.—Particular value of lands assigned for the jointure of Anne, Countess of Oxford.—March, 16 Eliz.
6 *pp.* (**146.** 7.)

Lord Burghley's Leases.

1574, July 13.—Note of Lord Burghley's leases.
1 *p.* (**143.** 106.)

The *George* of London.

[1574, June.]—Notes touching the spoiling and taking the goods of William Crippes and Samuel Seathe, merchants of Sandwich, by Andres Gripe, dwelling in the Brill.
They loaded their ship the *George* of London with beer to the value of 220*l.*, which with their apparel and necessaries was taken to the Brill by Gripe on April 10 last. Since then they have travailed by order of process as they were willed by the Council, but can have no redress. Gripe misusing the merchant, as in beating, biting by the face, ear, hands and legs, and laying in irons, also in threatening the master, constrained him to drown himself.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**98.** 106.)
Cf. S.P. Dom: Eliz. Vol 97, No. 26 *for proceedings in this case.*

Tho. Fanshawe to Lord Burghley.

1574, Oct. 16.—Details of the customs paid by the Stillyard merchants.—Warwick Lane, 16 October, 1574.
Signed. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 139.)

Merchants of the Steelyard.

1574, Oct. 21.—Complaints of the Merchants Adventurers against the Stillyard Merchants.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Burghley: 21 October, 1574. 2 *pp.* (**247.** 141.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

1574, Oct. 28.—Petition of the Hanse Commissioners to the Council.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Burghley: 28 October, 1574.
7 *pp.* (**247.** 143.)

The Hanse Commissioners.

[1574, Nov. 2.]—Reply to the petition of the Commissioners of the Hanse.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : 2 November, 1574.

Draft with corrections by Burghley. 6 *pp.* (**247.** 147.)

Sale of Timber Trees.

1574, Nov. 5.—Bargain and sale by Christopher Baker of Lockeswood, Sussex, one of the assistants of the Admiralty, to Edward Earl of Lincoln, of 116 oak trees, with their lops and tops, being already marked with an anchor, in Bydlande, parish of Kyrdforde, Sussex. Consideration money 10*l.*—5 November, 16 Eliz.

Signed and sealed. 1 *p.* (**132.** 8.)

The Orators of the Steads to Lord Burghley.

1574, Nov. 27.—Concerning the salt tax (*quota*) and the importation of staves. "London ex curia Stilliardana quinto calendarum Decembris, 1574."

Endorsed : The Orators of the Steads at their departure.

Latin. 3 *pp.* (**247.** 151.)

Lord Cobham.

1574, Dec. 16.—Receipts for quit rents of the manors of Shorn, Walenge, Randall, and Cobham Hall, Kent, due to William, Lord Cobham.

1½ *pp.* (**145.** 59.)

Presentations at Court.

1574.—"1574. Many die not presented to the Court. Many presented for which go no warrants. Many have warrants that never sit. Many sit and never found. Many found and never certified. Many certified and no tenure. Many found with tenure that never proceed. Many proceed as far as price and no further. Many proceed through, and after be bought at second hand and pas travers."

½ *p.* (**2182.**)

Certificates of the Commission of Pirates.

[1574 ?]—Schedule of seizures and sales of pirates' goods made in behalf of the Lord Admiral (Earl of Lincoln) in the counties of Yorks, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincoln. The only date mentioned is July, 1574.

5½ *pp.* (**132.** 32.)

Coast of Kent.

[1574 ?]—Plan of the coast from the Reculvers to the Downs, with details of the Isle of Thanet, showing the water courses from Reculvers to Sandwich, and the "new cut" from Sandwich to the sea. A few of the names in Burghley's hand.—*Undated.*

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 61.)

[Before 1575.]—Presentments of the Jury at the Sessions of Swanmote, Cambs.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley : "Bishop of Ely. Cambridge, Swans, Sir R. Chester." 1 *p.* (**213.** 95.)

Order of the Garter.

[After 1574.]—First founders of the order of the Garter, with their successors.

Endorsed by Burghley : "Knights of the Order *a manu dextra.*" *The last date mentioned is* 1574. 2½ *pp.* (**142.** 45.)

Hospital of East Greenwich.

[1574 ?]—Statutes of the Hospital of East Greenwich, founded by William Lambarde for the support of 20 poor persons ; one to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls, one by the Drapers' Company, and the rest to be taken out of certain parishes in Blackheath hundred : with estimate of the charges of building and endowment, total 2,702*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—*Undated.*

27 *pp.* (**238.** 4.)

The Regent of Scotland to Sir Francis Walsingham.

1574–5, 3 Jan.—I have long looked to understand the Queen's Majesty's pleasure by letters or message, the rather for the hope I have been put in that either Mr. Randolph or Mr. Killegrew, directed by her Highness, should have come in this country before now, whose delay, with the long want and uncertainty of advertisements of the state of the world, puts me oft times to doubt what to think, as some things fall out far "contrarious" to my expectation : namely, this late marriage of my Lord Charles, Earl of Lennox, which I wish had rather proceeded by the Queen's Majesty's pleasure and advice, for some honourable "alliais" cause, nor that money should have been the ground of it. I cannot but be sorry that my aunt, my lady his mother, and he should have proceeded as they have done in that matter, her Majesty's contentment not first procured, and I myself would have "lippinit" for some knowledge of the matter before the consummation thereof, in consideration of the honour he has to be so near cousin to the King, and of the proximity of blood between him and myself, as also for the respect of his house, and Earldom of Lennox here in this country. But as the whole proceeding is to me a mystery, so "mon" I continue doubtful, and in suspense, till I see if any further matter be discovered, and in the meantime look the more carefully to such things as that cause may "twiche."

I looked "langsyne" for some resolute answer anent the restitution of the ordnance taken forth of Home Castle, and yet remaining at Berwick, being given to understand that her Majesty's mind was they should be rendered to the King,

my sovereign's, use. Surely her Majesty's dealing towards this whole realm and things belonging to the Crown thereof, has always been so honourable that I am well assured it has greatly augmented her praise. There has been oft occasion in far greater things nor this, if ever her Majesty had meant to have gain by anything in Scotland; and at no time could there be less pretence to retain anything, nor when the Earl of Sussex recovered Home Castle, there then being no "weir" standing betwixt the realms, which makes me the more earnest in this, not for the value of the matter itself, but for the bruit and cause of report that the retention of these few pieces, being of so small avail, may give, which I will heartily desire you "anys to walkyn" to her Majesty, certifying me of her pleasure indeed, however it be. For if her Highness shall think otherwise than the restitution of them, I will not be further importune, but leave all further suit thereof in time coming. In this point, although of least moment, I am the more special, for the great marvel I conceive that I am not answered in so long space of my memoirs sent with Master Killegrew, nor cannot see appearance of any resolution there, in matters of greatest importance concerning the state of both the realms, now, when we have such common enemies, whose malice and practice sleeps not, the chief occasion also of our common calamity remaining amongst ourselves. And I am herewithal driven to think my own good meaning not so well respected as I have ever studied to deserve, when I am thus holden in suspense, with such continual delays, ever uncertain of the issue of matters, which form of dealing might the rather have been used with me, if I had ever tended any other course than her Majesty's; as I have not indeed. And, no doubt, if some had hoped that I would have hearkened to any other motion, I had been suited before now, with all good offers as ever were made to any that occupied this place before me. Thus far am I moved, presently somewhat grieved, to write unto you.—At Dalkeith the third of January, 1574.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**147.** 39(3).)

——— to Lord ———.

1574–5, Jan. 25.—Gives particulars of charges against Eveleigh, feodary of Devon, of finding offices under the value. Asks that a commission be issued for the remedy of his frauds. Servington's daughter is of far greater value in land and substance than Sibills of Kent, Sir John Pollard's niece, and therefore fitter for any of Lord ———'s own allies.

Endorsed: 25 January, 1574. 1¼ *pp.* (**2223.**)

——— to Lord ———.

[1574–5, Jan. 25.]—As to the charges of fraud against Eveleigh, feodary of Devon. Vouches for the report of

Sir John Parrott thereon. He cannot enquire into the matters without commission.—*Undated.*

In the same handwriting as the preceding.

(2223a.)

News Letters.

1575, 12 Feb.—From Venice, 12 Feb., '75 :—The letters "di Costli" (Constantinople ?) which are so longed for have not arrived. Some blame the negligence of the bailiff (*Balio*), others fear some worse impediment : however they have this week made a new bailiff, Giovanni Correre who shall be sent thither. Letters from Fiume report the appearance of some 10,000 Turks, horse and foot, thereabouts and the likelihood of fighting between them and the Christians there and in Dalmatia. Here little account is taken of them until it be known whether they come only in search of booty or by order of the Port. Mattio Zani was made ambassador to conclude with the new duke of Urbino and it was not known why he did not set out. He now departs thither in great pomp. Everyone wonders that Andrea Gussoni who was long before deputed to do the same office with the Duke of Florence has not done so too. It is feared that that embassy is merely what they call here "Carte scoperte" meaning that this Signory bears little love to that prince. For a long time gold has been very scarce and the Signory has made a very strict law to remedy this inconvenience. We hear from Turin that the King of France was in treaty to pledge the Marquisate of Saluzzo to the Duke of Savoy for 300,000 ducats and likewise that the King of Spain would pledge two of his places in Piedmont but the Spaniards would not trust them to Savoy as too powerful. Some wonder where the Duke can get such a sum, he not being generally considered a moneyed (*danaroso*) prince. Calornia, a fief of the Count of Gaiazzo who lately died in France, having fallen [to] Gio. Francesco Sanseverino has by some defect in the title reverted to the Duke of Parma. It is worth 4,000 ducats a year. A ship of Ragusa, Jacopo dei Santi master, laden with 50,000 ducats worth of cloth from Ancona to Narenta has been taken and robbed near the latter place by some barques of "Scocchi."

Letters have come from Vienna with news from the East but they are very confused. The Signory were said to have received letters of 28 December but they as yet deny it. From Spain there are no letters and fears are entertained for the health of the King.

From Vienna 29 January, '75.

The new Grand Turk besides having strangled five of his brothers has detained two of his father's wives who are pregnant to the intent that if they bear male children they may be put to death. Are here in great fear at this new creation. It appears impossible that his Majesty can leave on the 5th prox.

but he has ordered the bridge on the road to Prague which was broken by the ice to be repaired by Wednesday in order not to impede his journey. It is very doubtful whether these two princes can be brought to a meeting because of their quarrel about the affairs of Flanders. Some whisper that the Lutherans will build a church in this city in the absence of the Emperor; but the Archduke who remains will oppose that.

From Antwerp 23rd January, '75.

The Count of Suerzemburgo has come to Dordrech and summoned the rebel states of Holland thither for the 25th inst. to treat an agreement with him and the Prince of Orange. At Bomviel there fell 50 yards (*braccia*) of wall: and some companies of Spaniards who were at Tragos are sent thither. However, those within having had to repair the wall, that band will only impede the enemy who are assaulting those forts and those around Gorgon without effect.

From Rome, 5 February, '75.

The Pope intends to pay 2,000 foot for the garrison of Malta, but not until he knows whether the Turks will be troublesome this year. He will do the like about the contribution to the Crown of France, learning first whether the Christian princes will contribute "a quel Presi (?)," as was done under Pius V with Charles IX.

The King of Spain having broken off the marriage of the Castellan and the daughter of Parma, perhaps to frustrate some design of Card. Farnese, there is a report that the Pope buys Matelica for the Castellan, and the marriage with the daughter of Count Santa Fiore. He has bought the palace of Zambeccarri for 10,000 ducats and intends there to build rooms for his nephews Sansisto and Guastavillani. Card. Borromeo left on Monday after having given away 20,000 ducats in alms. Henceforth he wishes to be called not Barromeo but Santa Perseda. The Prince of Cleves who has been ill of small pox is now at death's door, spitting blood continually. On Saturday evening appeared a comet in the form of a serpent casting out flame from its mouth towards the South. There are various interpretations of this. From France [it is reported] that the Duke of Montpensier had taken Lusignan by surrender, the lives of the soldiers and citizens being saved, who had retired to Rochelle.

From Turin (*remaining page or pages lost.*)

Italian. 4 *pp.* *Fragment.* (**30.** 60.)

Sir Thomas Gresham.

1574–5, Feb.—Account of money received and paid to the Genoese and Lucchese by Sir Thomas Gresham.

Note by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**142.** 42.)

William Bremmycham [Birmingham].

[1574–5, March 7.]—Interrogatories for [William] Bremmycham, as to his dealings with Creagh the Irish priest.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley.

[*See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., *Part II*, *p.* 94.] (**202.** 123.)

Richard Creagh.

[1574–5, March.]—Interrogatories for Richard C[reagh] with his answers.

Asked what persons have been with him, he answers Nugent : Brimigeame : Talor : one that serves a gentleman of Weysford, Ireland (? Wexford) and another, both speaking sundry languages : one Thomas : others whose names he does not remember, as he never saw them before his now coming to London : and "your honour's (Burghley's) foule and also backere."

He made no sermons to them. One of them objected some arguments against the invocation of Saints, which he answered. The "foule" spoke of eating flesh now in Lent, and he (Creagh) said he would not eat it himself. He sent the writing, desiring his countrymen's presence, by a boy of this house, thinking that (Burghley's) will was that any of them might come to see him. He was moved thereto by his sore disease and want of apparel. He received from Brimigeame, the second day after his committal, a study gown, 2 kerchiefs, 2 shirts without collars, and certain books ; but he protests that he does not remember who gave him the black gown and tippet.

He prays that others may not be troubled for his sin and wretchedness, but that (Burghley) will be content to do with his carcase, by prison, death, or any otherwise, whatever he thinks best.—*Undated.*

Interrogatories in Burghley's hand : the answers, holograph by "Richar. C."

Endorsed by Burghley : Rich : Creagh the Irish priest.

2 *pp.* (**186.** 15.)

[*See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., *Part II*, *pp.* 94, 95.]

Queen's College, Cambridge.

1575, April 26.—Order by Lewis Dive, Esq. and William Chaderton, D.D. for composing all suits between Queen's College, Cambridge, and Thomas Stokes of Oakley and Thomas Berie of Radwell, co. Beds.

1. The College to relinquish all suits against Stokes and make him a general acquittance.

2. Berie to surrender the lease of all lands &c. in Oakley he has of Queen's College when demanded ; the College to make a lease to Stokes' children for 21 years after the surrender ; excepting the tenement wherein Hodgkins dwells.

3. Berie to pay to Stokes' children 30*l.*—viz. 10*l.* at Michaelmas, 10*l.* at the Annunciation, and 10*l.* at the Annunciation after that.

4. Thomas Stokes to seal and deliver a general release of all lands that were lately his brother's John Stokes' D.D., when demanded; and himself and his children to do all acts hereafter decreed by counsel of the College for assurance of such lands to the College within three years next following.

5. Franklyn to relinquish all interest and title he claims in and to the premises.—26 April, 1575.

Endorsed: The arbitrement between the College and Tho. Stokes.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**136.** 4.)

The Earl of Oxford.

157[5 ?], April 29.—"The communication I had with my Lord of Oxford." Contains various complaints made by the Earl, such as "His money not made over to him according to his directions," "his followers not favoured by me," "his letter showed to the Queen of set purpose to bring him into her Majesty's indignation" &c. With respect to Oxford's wife, Burghley's daughter, "taken away from him at Wivenhoe and carried to London, he means not to discover anything of the cause of his misliking, but he will not come to her until he understands further of it"; also that "my wife hath ever drawn his wife's love from him, and that she hath wished him dead"; and that "at Wivenhoe she caused a division in his house, and a slander to be raised of him for intention of killing of his men."

In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**146.** 11.)

Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln to the Queen.

1575, May 7.—The causeway or highway called Brygdyke, leading from Kesteven to Boston is in great decay, for since the dissolution of the priory of Sempringham it has had no repair, as the lands charged with its maintenance then came into the possession of the Queen's father. Upon their complaint, a portion of money was appointed towards the repair, but not sufficient. They pray that the above lands be granted for its continual maintenance.—*Undated.*

Note by Th. Wilson that the Queen refers the suit to the Lord Treasurer.—7 May, 1575. ½ *p.* (**2012.**)

The Queen at Theobalds.

1575, May 24.—Persons lodged at Theobald's at the Queen's Majesty's coming.

Endorsed and with notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**140.** 21.)

Earl of Lincoln.

1575, Aug. 19.—General release by Roger Parker, clerk of the Admiralty, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln.—19 August, 1575, 17 Eliz.

Endorsed by the Earl: "Roger Parker, his general quittance."

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**34.** 43.)

MANOR OF CULLINGES, CO. HERTS.

1575, Aug. 30.—Survey for making of walks in Collinges.
In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**143.** 53.)

[1575, Aug.]—Distances from the house to the walks in Collinges, and the compass of the same.
Notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**143.** 51.)

[1575, Aug.]—Fair copy of the preceeding. (**143.** 52.)

WILLIAM CHADERTON, MASTER, and the FELLOWS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1575, Sept. 8.—One Sir Mydleton (*sic*) a Bachelor of Art (*sic*) and lately a fellow of our College, was last year by us whose names are subscribed and two others at present absent, stayed from his degree for his contentious and disorderly behaviour in college to the great disquietness of the whole society, only that he might be reformed of his dissolute manners ; minding to have had a trial of his behaviour for one year and upon his amendment to further him for his degree and to suffer him quietly to enjoy his fellowship. But he with great contempt of our good meaning towards him did presently repair to Oxford without consent or liking of our Master or of us and there commenced Master of Art contrary to our statutes, which being local do bind him to this University. After which attempt he was the 8th July by sentence of our Master and us expelled from his fellowship, forasmuch as besides the breach of our statutes we found no token of any amendment in him ; although by one whole year we did greatly expect the same. From which sentence (as shall appear to you by our statutes) he is sworn not to appeal neither to use any remedy of law against our Master or any of the fellows. Notwithstanding he hath appealed from us unto your lordship, by whose authority our Vice-Chancellor pretendeth to deal as well with our Master as us the fellows touching the said appeal, whereas the Master and fellows have the determining of all controversies and crimes which may concern the fellows, neither hath any heretofore impeached us of that privilege. We beseech you we may enjoy our liberty in that behalf as heretofore and not to urge us to this great inconvenience that any lewd or stubborn fellow may take degree in a strange University to the great contempt of good order when he is justly for his deserts stayed at home.—From the Queen's College in Cambridge, 8 September, 1575.
Signed by the Master and 12 *Fellows.* 1 *p.* (**136.** 5.)

SIR WILLIAM CORDELL [Master of the Rolls] to the SAME.

1575, Sept. 10.—Thanks him for his pains in procuring the writer's licence to depart to his house in Suffolk and for his good reports to the Queen of his service.

Intends before going hence to wait upon the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal at his house of Gorambury to inform him of the state of things here. Means not to be absent above fifteen or twenty days at the most, perceiving by Burghley's letters that her Majesty continues her great care for the good government of this City, wherein he will employ his service to the best of his power. His departure will not be for three or six days yet.

Burghley's officer at Westminster complained to him yesternight of the under-sheriff of Middlesex that he greatly abuses those liberties and has lately dealt very insolently with some of the inhabitants. Has appointed the hearing of the matter upon Monday next and if the complaints be proved will be bold to lay some of the offenders fast in ward until they have made amends to the parties grieved and be bound they shall intrude no more into those liberties but leave the execution of her Majesty's process to her officers there according to such ancient grants as the Dean and his collegiates have there. From her Majesty's house of the Rolls.—10 September, 1575.

Lady Russell was yesternight, thanks be unto God, very well and in far better tune than Burghley left her.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**34.** 113.)

Dr. Andrew Perne to Lord Burghley.

1575, Sept. 13.—I did forbear to write of the matter of Mr. Middleton before the receipt of your letters because I should not be thought to have written anything to the prejudice of any party; I did only give an inhibition unto the Master not to proceed to any election of a new fellow in his room until his appeal were heard by you. But after the receipt of your first letters, taking assistance of the heads of the Colleges for hearing the said appeal to you I did immediately write to Mr. Dr. Chaderton, then at his benefice nine miles from Cambridge, by Mr. Middleton, whom I did will to make his humble submission to his said Master, which (as he saith) the Master would not receive: and I desired the Master in consideration that Mr. Middleton was a good scholar and a very poor man to receive him into his former place except there were any great and just cause to remove him. If there were any, I would be content to take certain assistance and hear the matter according to your commission, which I did shew Dr. Chadderton at what time he desired me to respect (respite) hearing the matter until he had spoken with you; wherewith I was well content so that the poor man might be permitted to enjoy his commons and other commodities of his fellowship until the justness of his appeal were determined. Which thing I did require for that Mr. Middleton did complain the Master had debarred him of his commons and all other commodities of his fellowship contrary (as he saith) to equity, for that all the lawyers do affirm that *pendente lite nihil sit*

immutandum ; but the Master said he would grant him nothing. Wherefore I am very glad it hath pleased you at the Master and some of the fellows' requests to hear the matter betwixt them, whereby shall ensue great quietness in that house, which is much to be wished of all good men that favour virtue and learning.

The University is hitherto, thanks be to God, free from the plague, notwithstanding it is to be feared some inconvenience will ensue by reason divers have died of the plague in this Sturbridge fair time, and that Mr. Mayor with some other of the freemen of the town of Cambridge have licensed a certain lewd person to make great conventicles and assemblies by day and by night for the roasting of an ox whole in Barnwell ; notwithstanding that I and all the heads of the Colleges and divers of the wisest of the town have commanded the fellow, called Beest, a decayed merchant of London, not to roast the ox in this dangerous time to the great peril of the University and a great multitude of the Queen's subjects assembled at Sturbridge fair. Which request I did earnestly make unto Mr. Mayor, that for his part he should not give licence to Beest to attempt any such dangerous enterprise, which might be an occasion of great wickedness through such great assemblies both by day and by night ; which enterprise I understand was forbidden by her Highness' commissioners at this time at London for the like considerations. I have therefore forbidden Beest to proceed any further in roasting the ox, wherein he has continued two days and almost two nights, and yet it is thought he is not half roasted ; and I have commanded Beest to remain in Cambridge until your pleasure be known for the due punishment of his lewd enterprise and contempt of commandment given him by me and other her Majesty's justices for forbearing the same.— From Cambridge, 13 September, 1575.

2 *pp.* (**136.** 6.)

The Case of Mr. William Middleton.

1575, Sept. 15.—i. "The copy of an order concerning Middleton's case."

Upon hearing the complaint of William Middleton and the answer of the Master and two of the fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, viz. Robert Garrett and David Yale ; having also present two other fellows, viz. Robert Some and Edmond Rockerie making intercession for Middleton, and upon earnest submission made by Middleton to the Master to desire his good will, and promise to amend all omissions of his duties ; and upon the earnest request of Some and Rockerie to have concord between all persons in the College : the Master and the other two accompanying him were well contented to do anything determined by me the Chancellor for relief of Middleton and for making quietness in the College. Whereupon it was ordered by me William, Lord Burghley, Chancellor [*in Burghley's hand :* of the University of Cambridge],

that William Middleton should be newly elected within 7 days after Michaelmas next to be a fellow of that house, and should have his whole accustomed wages from the last commencement until Michaelmas next ; and that the Master with the foresaid four persons here should do their utmost that the rest of the fellows charitably accept Middleton as a fellow and continue in concord as long as he behaves orderly, which also he hath promised to do. The Master to do his best to procure that he might be one of the fifteen Seniors, with like commodities as he had before the last commencement, as soon as possible.

And finally it was ordered with consent of the Master and persons above named, that there should be no recital of offences past, but all parties should live in concord without moving any contention, but rather one to admonish the other charitably and secretly than by denunciation or publication of any mislikings. So with hope of continuance in charity they were dismissed and letters ordered to be written to the Vice-chancellor to endeavour that the rest of the fellows be admonished to observe the same.—At my house of Theobalds 15 September, A.D. 1575, et Regine Elizabethe 17°.

1½ *pp.* **(136. 7.)**

ii. Certain causes and considerations which moved the Master and fellows of the Queen's College, Cambridge, not to allow Mr. Middleton his grace to proceed Master of Art, for a time of further trial.

Middleton always was of a contentious behaviour and of such a proud and unquiet nature he could never live in peace with his fellows.

He has been so negligent in coming to divine service as for one whole quarter of a year he has not been once present in the chapel, holiday or work day, and very seldom throughout the year ; viz. not once in a month, although divers times mulcted and admonished.

He has not communicated in the College with his fellows for almost two years, and generally noted of great negligence therein, to the offence of the rest of the fellows. He protested that he verily thought in his conscience he was no lawful minister because he had no ordinary charge, and that he might relinquish that calling and become a serving man.

He hath been famed to be given to the study of evil and unlawful arts.

Endorsed : " Objections against Middleton " ; *and by Burghley,* " 15 Sept., 1575." ½ *p.* **(136. 8.)**

Dr. William Chaderton to Lord Burghley.

1575, Sept. 17.—Letters of compliments and thanks for his moderation and prudence in settling their quarrels. Requests his letters to Lewis Dive of Bedford, in the name of their College, to perform what he promised, that they may

quietly enjoy their emoluments hereafter.—Cant : ex Collegio Reginali, 15 Kalend. Octob.
Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 9.)

SHORNE.

1575, Sept.—Note of tithes carried into Monken Barne at Thonge, parish of Shorne, Kent, now in harvest.
7 *pp.* (**145.** 60.)

HENRY DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDÉ, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1575, Oct. 28.—Thanks him for his good offices with the Queen which will be beneficial to all christendom. In especial he has rendered notable succour to the king's brother, Monseigneur le Duc. Prays him to give ear to le Sieur de Wilkes, who is being sent to inform the Queen more particularly of their state, and to be a means with the Queen for Wilkes to obtain the loan which he is to apply for to meet a necessity which he will himself explain.—Strasbourgh, 28 October, 1575.
Endorsed : The Prince of Condé to my lord from Strasbourg.
French. Signed.
[Murdin, *p.* 289. *In extenso.*] 1 *p.* (**133.** 9.)

RICHARD DAWES.

1575, Oct. 28.—Letters patent of grant to Richard Dawes of the office of Clerk of the Market of the Household throughout England for life, as Henry Wilcocks held it by grant of 24 January, 1559.
Copy. 15½ *pp.* (**141.** 103.)

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to LORD BURGHLEY.

1575, Dec. 4—Her son, the Duke of Alençon, sending M. de la Porte, one of his Chamberlains, to the Queen, with regard to her marriage, she sends this letter to pray him to continue the good offices he has used in the past, so that they may soon see a happy ending, to the contentment of the Queen and her son.—Poictiers, 4 December, 1575.
Signed. French. ½ *p.* (**147.** 40.)

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Secretary of State, to the SAME.

1575, Dec. 14.—Mr. Byrd and the other Fellow of Benet's College, who moved me to be intercessor to you in their reasonable suit, because they be both Cambridge men, and one my countryman a Walden man, not having as they think a resolute answer and such as they hoped, have once again been with me that I should be on their behalf a suitor to your lordship to take some order in this matter for the benefit of that College and for good example of others.—Windsor, 14 December, 1575.
Holograph. ½ *p.* (**136.** 1.)

Lord Cobham.

1575, Dec. 20.—Maidstone. Particular of woodlands of William, Lord Cobham, pertaining to him of the late College of Maidstone.

3 *pp.* (**145.** 64.)

Pluralities in England and Wales.

1575.—Return of persons holding more than one benefice with the names and value of those which they hold.

The list gives the number of livings at 655 held by 239 incumbents; the sum of the yearly values deducting the tenths is given as 16,519*l.* 16*s.* 9¾*d.*

The following are amongst the entries :—

Devonshire.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Deanery of Exeter by the year	158	0	0	George Carew, 437*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*
Dittisham rectory	34	14	10½	
Silverton rectory	51	8	4	
Ilfreidcombe rectory	50	4	3	
Wilts.—Precentory in the Church of Salisbury	99	6	8	
Netherburie with prebend	43	12	6	
Kerne rectory	46	13	4	John Wolton, 105*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.*
Whimphill rectory	30	0	0	
Somerset—Spaxton rectory	24	8	7½	
And 24 prebends	4	0	0	
Devon.—Newton Ferris rectory	45	12	1	Bishop of Exeter, 77*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*
Cornwall—Lansat rectory	32	0	0	

Lincolnshire.

Deanery of the Church of Lincoln	196	10	8	
Northampton—Nassington prebend in the Church of Lincoln	45	2	2	John Whitegifte, 253*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*
Lincoln—Lacabie rectory	12	0	10	
Archdeaconry of Lincoln	179	19	0	John Aelmer, 186*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*
Prebend of 10*l.* in the Church of Lincoln	6	18	7	
Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.	57	14	2	
Berington Bithorn with Edweston rectory	34	3	5	John Bullingham, 158*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*
Lowthe prebend in the church of Lincoln	36	3	4	
Wethington rectory	30	0	0	

Leicestershire.

Statherne rectory	16	3	0	RichardHowland, 32*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*
Sibston rectory	15	18	11	

Yorkshire.

Cambridge—Boxworth rectory..	18	12	3½	Matthew Hutton, 440*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*
Deanery of the church of York	308	10	7	
Osbaldwike prebend there ..	32	13	4	
Setrington rectory	42	12	6	
London—Brodbury prebend in Paul's church, London ..	14	6	8	
Notts.—Prebend of Exton in the church of Sowthwell ...	22	19	6	
Archdeaconry of York	90	3	0	William Chaterton, 158*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
Hunts.—Hallywell with Nedingworth rectory	30	6	2	
Fenton prebend in the Metropolitan church of York	37	15	4	

Endorsed by Burghley : 1575.
Latin. 41 *pp.* (**138.** 132.)

Kesteven and Holland.

1575.—A plot of a part of Kesteven and Holland. Also agenda on estate matters.
In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**141.** 65.)

Stamford.

1575.—"Scholars' verses at Stamford" addressed to Lord Burghley. *Signed* "Petrus Sims."
1 *p.* (**141.** 207.)

Theobalds.

1575.—Memorial for Theobalds against the Queen's coming.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**143.** 61.)

W. Medlye.

1575.—A brief discourse of Rhetoric, by W. Medlye, 1575.
52 *pp.* (**238.** 6.)

Thomas Etherington, of Driffield, Yorks, to the Lord Treasurer.

[1575.]—In the matter of a suit between him and John Dawson, prisoner in York Castle, concerning the supposed diverting of a water course in the river of Driffield, from the Queen's mill in Skerne, Yorks.* In petitioner's absence the suit was procured to be heard on Thursday last, and a decree given against him. He prays that the suit may be heard again on Thursday next, or after.—*Undated.*
Petition. ½ *p.* (**186.** 36.)

* For a Special Commission in this suit see *Exch. Special Commissions*, No. 2594.

Swans.

[1575 ?]—Presentation of the jury, at the sessions of the Swanny mote, Com. Cantab., that certain tenants of the Bishop of Ely, as of his Manor of Willingham, Cambs, took three flying swans within the mere of the manor, and carried them to the Bishop, who marked them to his own use : whereupon they were each amerced at 20*s*. Statement of the disputed rights of the Crown and of the Bishop to flying swans, or "fowl marked" swans, taken out of the said mere, or elsewhere within the county and without the Isle of Ely.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Lord Burghley : "Bishop of Ely, Cambrid. Swans. Sr. R. Chester." ½ *p.* (**213.** 95.)

Le Hyde.

[? 1575.]—Memorandum as to the grants of a field called "le Hyde," &c. made between 2 Henry VI. and 38 Hen. VIII.

Endorsed : "Les ix acres et iiij^{or} acres in Westfelde. 1575."

Latin. ½ *p.* (**2222.**)

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

1576, Jan. 30.—Appointment of Richard Howland, S.T.B., as Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, of the foundation of the late Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Walden, K.G., vacant by the death of Roger Kelke ; the presentation being in the Queen's hands by the minority of Thomas Howard, Esq. *alias* Lord Thomas Howard, heir of the said Lord Audley. Under the seal of the Court of Wards.—30 January, 18 Eliz.

Contemporary copy. Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 3.)

Hugh Brasier to the Lord Treasurer.

[1575–6, Feb. 25.]—Is called before his Lordship for certain causes touching his ship the *Sparhawke* of Barstaple, respecting transportation of grain. Prays licence to depart home, upon bond.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* (**1394.**)

Edward Parker to Lord [ ].

1575–6, Feb. 25.—Details proceedings taken in respect to the corrupt dealings of the merchants that transported corn out of Devon. Their bribery of the officers of the port, for the passing of grain. Vindicates his own conduct. Before the commission of enquiry sent to Sir Arthur Bassyt and others, William Colliber has confessed the *Great Jesus*, French and Colliber the *Little Jesus*, and Hugh Brasier the *Sparrowhawk*, the three ships now presented before the Commissioners at Biddeford. Prays that Sir John Sellenger may be called to certify the truth.—25 Feb., 1575.

1 *p.* (**1395.**)

The Earl of Oxford.

[1575–6, March.]—Account of money, 3,761*l.*, paid over to the Earl of Oxford by Mr. Spinola.
In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**146.** 12.)

Estimate for the Repair of the Queen's Ships.

1576, April 16.—The names and ages of the ships are given, with repairs required and cost. Estimate for completing the ship and bark now on the stocks, and for the repair of the wharves and docks at Portsmouth and Woolwich.—Made Feb. 1, 1576; delivered April 16, 1576.
1 *sheet.* (**202.** 129.)

John Flemmyng to the Queen.

1576, May 27.—For a lease in reversion of the parsonage of Churchehomborne, Worcester, for his services as Master Gunner at Berwick.—*Endorsed,* 27 May, 1576.
Note by Thomas Wilson that the Queen grants the petition.—June 2, 1576.
1 *p.* (**1811.**)

Sir Martin Frobisher's Voyage.

1576, June 1.—"Sea card of Sir Martin Furbisher's voyage." Shows the northern portion of the British Isles, west coast of Norway, and various parts of the Arctic coast.—By W. Borowgh. 1 June, 1576.
Endorsed by Burghley.
Vellum. (Maps **1.** 69.)

Thomas Henneage.

1576, June 27.—Warrant granting lands by way of exchange to the value of 112*l.* to Thomas Henneage, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber.—Manor of Greenwich, 27 June, 1576.
Signed by the Queen.
1 *p.* (**202.** 130.)

Thomas Seckford.

1576, July 21.—Warrant granting to Thomas Sekford, one of the Masters of the Requests, the rectory and parsonage of Barnes in Thurlaston Whitton or Akenham, Suffolk, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Wolsey, late Cardinal, and certain lands thereto belonging.—Manor of St. James, 21 July, 1576.
Signed by the Queen.
1 *p.* (**202.** 131.)

Humfrey Ferrers to the Lord Treasurer.

1576, July 30.—As to the manor of Drayton, Stafford, held by Thomas Robinson, who has mortgaged almost all his fee simple lands to Sir Francis Willoughby. Ferrers asks the

Lord Treasurer to deal with Robinson and Willoughby for the manor, and to part with it to him, for which he offers better lands.—Tamworth, July 30 [1576].
1 *p.* (**2400.**)

The Earl of Lincoln.

1576, Aug. 3.—Survey, and answers to articles, by Richard Bolles and others of lands in Sempringham and Gosberkyrke, *alias* Gosberton, Lincoln, parcel of the lands of Edward, Earl of Lincoln, apparently formerly belonging to Sempringham Priory.—Aug. 3, 1576.
3½ *pp.* (**2489.**)

John Cobham to Lord Burghley.

1576, Sept. 2.—I doubt not that Mr. Coudge has made you acquainted with all the prizes which we have taken, or else I would advertise you of them. Ostend has set forth three ships of war. The captains and masters and most part of the mariners are Flemings, yet there are some Englishmen who serve in them as soldiers, as I am sure one Hubberd, and as I learn, one Norton. If I meet with them, let me know what shall be done with them.—Aboard the *Aforesight*, 2 Sept., 1576.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**202.** 132.)

Tenants of Glastonbury, Somerset, to the Queen.

1576, Nov. 17.—Detail their differences with Henry Outryd with respect to their tenures; and pray to have the premises granted to them in their own names.
Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the suit.—Hampton Court, 17 *Nov.*, 1576.
1 *p.* (**2491.**)

William Howlestock, Comptroller of the Navy, to the Same.

1576, Nov. 22.—For lease in reversion of the manor of Orset, Essex, in his tenure.
Note by Sir Francis Walsingham that the Queen grants the petition.—22 *Nov.*, 1576.
1 *p.* (**985.**)

Andrew Smythe, Clerk of the Bakehouse, to the Same.

1576, Dec. 8.—For a lease in reversion. Certificate of his service, signed by Sir F. Knollys and Sir H. Croft.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**1202.**)

Warrant, signed, granting Smythe a lease in reversion.
Note by Sir Thomas Sekford in relation to it.—8 *Dec.*, 1576.
11 *p.* (**1202***a*.)

The "Novo Aviso."

1576.—Upon the conclusion of this our declaration, when we had determined to have the same published, there came to our sight a few leaves of paper in Italian, printed at Milan, entituled *Nuovo Aviso*, directed to the Archbishop of Milan, containing a report of the manner of the expugnation of Antwerp by the Prince of Parma; wherein many circumstances are uttered in advancement of the notable services done therein by the said Prince, the greatness of whose praises therein given we mean not to extenuate, for that we think him for all qualities appertaining to a general governor both for war and peace to be more worthy for the place than ever any whom the King of Spain appointed during these troubles in those countries; and if the like person had been at the beginning the governor there, the country we think had been the more happy, and the King had saved the lives of thousands of his people and many millions of his treasure. But yet we cannot at this time (wherein we meant to publish the justice of our actions intended in those countries and to shew our sincerity in all our proceedings), pass over with silence certain most false, slanderous and improbable reports against us in this new advice, tending to have the world believe that there were some persons procured to be corrupted with great promises and with our intelligence that the life of the Prince should be taken away.

But to make this act more odious against us, which needed not, there is inserted in another place of this writing amongst many things untruly said of us another notable untruth that we have recompensed the King of Spain many ways with unkindness, for that when he was married to our sister he saved us from death being by sentence justly adjudged thereto.

Now these two untruths, whereof the former is horrible and detestable to be imagined against us, being a lady and queen of so long time of a reign in honour, the other also most untrue yet such as might be by some person of ignorance without malice reported; we are to refer them for the best trial in the world (next after the judgment of God in whose sight, not only the falsehood of these reports but also the malice of the devisers and reporters is manifest), to the consciences and honours of the parties whom the same concerneth, that is for the first to the Prince of Parma, and as to the second the King of Spain.

The Queen then explicitly denies the truth of both these charges.

Note at the head by Burghley: This is to be added to the declaration.

8 *pp. Draft corrected by Burghley.*

[Cf. *Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part II, p.* 144, *No.* 429, which is printed *in extenso* by Murdin, *pp.* 294–296.]

Enclosed in the above is a paper headed "Additions by his Majesty to this Proclamation," but not apparently

referring in any way to the same matter. The additions, two in number, are to restrain persons trafficking within the dominions of the Great Turk from buying in by-creeks or private ports, especially where Croseman commands, who is friend neither to Christians nor Turks.

½ *p.* (**138.** 155.)

"Arguments to Maintain the Bishop of Cologne's Marriage Lawful."

[c. 1576.]—Though it is thought by some that the Elector of Cologne, through his marriage, has relinquished his right, under the law of the Empire, the experience of many others proves the contrary. The following cases are cited, with particulars: the eldest son of the Elector of Brandenbourg, who is Archbishop of Magdebourg and Halle, and Primate of Germany: the eldest son of the Duc Jules de Brunswick, who is Bishop of Halberstadt and Minden: the Archbishop of Breme, who is Bishop of Osnabruck and Padelborn: and the Bishop of Lubec and Verde. The Elector of Saxe holds four bishoprics: the Elector of Brandenburg as many or more: the Dukes of Meckelbourg two: and those of Pomeranie some. "Et n'y a Prince en Allemagne, qui ne se soit accommodé de ce qui lui estoit commode; et cependant un seul n'est prest pour plairre à l'Empereur ou à l'Evesque du Liege, et assouvir son ambition de lui quitter leurs Eveschés, mais bien de les conserver et ayder ledict Electeur."—*Undated.*

Endorsed as above.

French. ½ *p.* (**186.** 14.)

Robert Jones.

Unsigned warrant granting to Robert Jones, one of the ordinary yeomen of the guard, lease in reversion to the yearly value of 14*l.* Memorandum on the matter.—1576.

2 *papers.* (**202.** 133,4.)

The Cecil Family.

1576.—Pedigree of the Cecil family and alliance with the Bassets.

Notes by Burghley.—1576.

1 *sheet.* (**202.** 135.)

The Holy League.

[1576.]—"Abregé d'un discours secret entre Sa Sancteté et aucuns de ses confidens apres le depart de Monsieur Frere du Roi de la Cour, trouvé entre les papiers de David, avocat au Parlement de Paris, pour la confirmation duquel il alla à Rome apres la paix de May, 1576, auquel voyage il est mort."

Describes the formation of the Holy League.—*Undated.*

7 *pp.* (**246.** 97.)

ROGER TANNER to the QUEEN.

[1576.]—For his military services, prays lease in reversion of lands in Colsworth [Colsterworth], co. Lincoln.—*Undated.*

Note by Valentine Dale that as petitioner's services have been commended by the Earl of Warwick and the Earl of Leicester, the Queen grants the suit, on terms.

1 *p.* (498.)

CHRONOLOGY of EVENTS in the LIFE of LORD BURGHLEY, etc.

1576.—"A Table collected of the yeares of oure Lorde God, and of the yeares of the Kynges of Englande, from the fyrst yeare of William Conquerour. Londini, 1561. Imprinted by John Waley."

The above contains many MS. notes by Burghley, beginning at A.D. 1100. Among them the following:—

1521, Sept. 13.—Ego Gul. Cecill natus sum inter 3 et 4 pt. meridiem. Apd. Burn.

1522, May 25.—Charl. Emperor l [ ] at Dover.

1523 (? June) 15.—K. of Denmark at Dover.

1525.—Mutyno in Suffolk.

1526, Aug. 25.—Mildreda Coke nat.

1533, Sept. 7.—Elizab. fil H. 8 nat 7 hora 3 minut.

1534, Oct.—Co: Wyltsh: L. Prive Seale.

1535, May.—Ego W. Cecill, veni Cantabrigiam.

1535, June 21.—Jo. Fisher decollat.

Tumult. Lundinensis.

1535, Oct.—David Cecill avus meus obiit.

1536–7, Feb. 20.—Tho. Fitzgav. 5 pat[ ]ri decollati.

1538–9, March 3.—Sr Nich. Car. behe[ ].

1541, May 6.—Gul. Cec. venit ad Grayes Inne.

1541, Aug. 5.—K. H. 8 was at Colly Weston and Stamford.

1541, Aug. 8.—Duxi Mar. Chiek in uxore.

1542, May 5.—Tho. Cecill nat. Cantabrig.

1542–3, Feb. 22. Maria Cecill uxor. mort. est.

1546.—Laboravi febri apud Grayes In.

1546, Dec. 21.—Duxi uxor Mi[ldred].

1547, April.—[ ]ric. Grey filius [ ] is D. Grey natus.

1547, May.—Hoc mense veni in edes Duc[is]. Som[r].

1547, Aug.—In Scotia plin. Musselburg.

1547–8, March 20.—L. Semar beheded.

1548, July.—Sr Tho. Smyth, Mr. Cary, Mr. Chamberlayn at Bruxells.

1548, Oct.—In custo. D. Rych. apud St. Bartel'm in turrim ductus.

1549, July 12.—Natus Edward fili Henr. comit. Rutland.

1549, Sep.—Collat. in offic. Secretarii. una cum Do. Petre per cessionem Doct. Wotton.

1550, April 12.—Edw. Co. Oxon natus.

1550, Sept. 5.—Apud Otlands W. Cecill admiss. Secret. in loco D. Wotton.

1552–3, March 22.—Ricard. Cecill sepult. in ecclesia S^{t}. Margar. Westmonast.

1553–4, March 18.—Nat. est Franciscus fil H. Gall. regis.

1554, April 6.—Nata est Francisca filia et statim moritur.

1554, Nov.—I passed over to Bruxells with the L. Pagett and Sir Edw. Hastyngs to the Cardynall.

1555, May 16.—I passed over to Callise with the Cardynall, L. Arundell, L. Pagett.

1555, Sept.—Nupta est soror mea Elizab. Ro. Wynfeld.

1555–6, March 5.—At Redgrave in Suffolk.

1556, July.—Sr Jhon Chek submitted hymself at London.

1556, Dec. 5.—Inter hor. 11 et 12 noct. nata est Anna Cecill.

1559, Oct.—Ob. apud Chanonrow Gulielm. Cecill filius meus; vixit tantum 6 horis.

1560, May 27.—I had a fitt of an agew.

1560, May 28.—I tooke my jornay towards Scotland.

1560, June.—At edenburgh.

1560, July.—Pax conclusa.

1560, July.—My jornay to [? S]tarling.

1560, Ju[ne] 19.—At Barwyk.

1560, July 9.—At London.

1560, Aug. 13.—The Q. was at Sowthampton.

1561, May.—W. Cecill fil. meus natus qui obiit ap. Wymbleton.

1563, June 1.—Robert Cecill filius me[us] natus.

1563, Sept. 17.—Henry Earl of Rutland di[ ].

1564, July 1.—Inter horam 7 et 8 vespe. Elizab. Cecill filia mea nata.

1566 (? June).—Progress to Collyweston.

1566, June 19.—Was born James at Edenburgh inter horam 10 et 11 matutino.

1566–7, Jan. 11.—Gul. Cecill fil. Tho. Cecill nat.

1568–9, Jan.—4 executed at Edenburg for the m[urder] of the L. D^{l}ly [Darnley].

1567–8, March 8.—Lucia Cecill fil. Thomae nata.

1569, June 11.—Mildreda Cecil fil. Thome Cecill nata.

1570, Sept. 26.—W. Ce. and Sir Wal. Mild. sent to the Q. of S.

1572, July.—The Q. Maty. at Thebalds.

1572, July 15.—W. Cecill admiss. Thesar. Angl.

1575, May 24. The Q. Maty. [at] Thebalds usque ad 6 June.

1575, July 2.—Elizab. Veere filia Edw. Co. Oxon et Anne uxoris nata.

1576, April 20.—Co. Oxon rersus in Angliam.

(**334.** 2.)

Chronology of English Affairs.

1560–1576.—Collection of English affairs from 1560 to Feb., 1575–6. The entries largely concern the projects of marriage of the Queen.

Endorsed by Burghley : "Collectio Anglia ab anno 1558 ad ult. Martii, 1578–79," so that there are probably some leaves now missing from the original document.

In Burghley's hand. 4 *pp.*

This is not the diary printed by Murdin, *pp.* 747, sqq. though most of the entries appear in it. The few following entries may be noted :—

1570–1, March 24.—Mr. Walsyngham is directed how to answer the K. and Q. mother upon the propounded marriage of Monsr. Danjou, reported by my L. of Buckhurst.

1572, Aug. 24.—The massacre at Paris.

1572, Nov. 21.—Mr. Walsyngham commendith hither Monsieur Malvosyn.

1572, Nov. 26.—Mr. Walsyngham reporteth the earnestness of the Fr. K. amity.

Nota.—That Rochell was not yet besieged. Cardin. Ursino was at Paris 23 November.

1572–3, March 6.—D. of Alanson sent Chasteauneuf to the Q. Ma^{ty}. with his letters shewing himself sorry that he was not at the Court when the Earl of Worcester was there, renewing his suit to her Ma^{ty}.

1573, March 26.—The D. of Alanson writeth that he was constrained to go with his brother the D. of Anjou to the camp at Rochell whereby he could not see the Earl of Worcester, for whom he tarried until the 6 of January.

1573, April 26.—The Q. Mother writeth to her Maty. from Fontenbleaw of her son's desire to come to England to see her Ma^{ty}.

1573, May 21.—The Q. Ma^{ty}. writeth answer to the Q. Mother and to the D. of Alanson to their letters above written that she would be resolved whether if Monsr. should come and not speed it should be taken for dishonour to her.

1573, June.—Edw. Horss. sent to France to shew causes why the Q. Ma^{ty}. could not resolve presently to admit Monsr. to come as it was propounded after that Rochell should be taken, a condition very unpleasant to the realm. He also advertised the causes why her Ma^{ty}. gave aid to the taking of Edenb. Castle.

1575–6, Feb. 2.—Monsr. La Mot Fenelon and La Porta had their answer at Hampton Court that whilst the troubles

continue between the K. and his brother, it is not conv[enient] for her Ma^ty^. to give safe conduct for Mons.
(**140.** 4.)

The Earl of Oxford.

1574 to 1576.—An account of the Earl of Oxford's proceedings from 29 July to 5 Aug., 1574, and from 16 Sept., 1574, to 3 Jan. 1575–6, apparently drawn up with reference to the paternity of the Countess of Oxford's child. Concludes: "He confessed to my Lord Haward that he lay not with his wife but at Hampton Court, and that then the child could not be his because the child was born in July, which was not the space of twelve (*sic*) months."
Endorsed: Earl of Oxford's journey, 1574–1575.
In Burghley's handwriting. 2¼ *pp.* (**140.** 15(2).)

List of Names.

1576.—Long list of names headed "Ex parte Sinistra." Commences, Maximilianus Romanorum Rex, ends, Charles Howard de Effingham, 1576.
Some of the names are marked "premier foundeur."
[? Members of some Order.]
Endorsed by Lord Burghley: "A manu Sinistra."
2 *pp.* (**141.** 122.)

Family of Ferdinand I.

[1564–1576.]—Table of the Children of the Emperor Ferdinand I; being Maximilian II, now Emperor, and others.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**141.** 34.)

Sir Valentine Browne to the Queen.

[1576 or later.]—For discharge of his accounts of his late offices at Berwick.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**1500.**)

Sir Robert Constable, Marshal of Berwick, to the Same.

1576–7, Jan. 11.—For a lease in reversion of Owerton Grange, co. York, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of St. Mary in York.
Note by Sir Francis Walsingham that the Queen grants the suit.—Jan. 11, 1576.
½ *p.* (**2490.**)

John Moore, Thomas Cooke and Henry Curtis, to the Same.

1576–7, March 6.—For lease in reversion, in reward for services as sumptermen.—*Undated.*
Note by Sir Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the petition. —Court at Westminster, 6 March, 1576.
1 *p.* (**1201.**)

NICHOLAS ARINGTON to the QUEEN.

1577, April.—Prays for a lease in reversion, for his services as provost marshal of Berwick.
Note by Dr. Valentine Dale that the Queen grants the petition.
Endorsed: April, 1577.
½ *p.* (**2474.**)

RICHARD MARSHALL to the EARL OF LINCOLN, High Admiral.

1577, May 1.—Report upon his survey of a house late Cutlers, and a tithe called Bardney Tithe in Folkingham. Has heard his lordship to wish to have a house built for the parsonage: this house were good for the same. Acknowledges receipt of money for his lordship's provision. Folkingham, May 1, 1577.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**213.** 11.)

The QUEEN at THEOBALDS.

1577 [May 14].—Lodgings appointed at Theobalds on an occasion of a visit by the Queen.
In Burghley's hand. 4 *pp.* (**140.** 22.)
1577, May 14.—Theobalds. Bill of the appointment of lodgings at the Queen's Majesty's coming thither.
Endorsed. Corrections by Burghley.
1 *p.* (**140.** 24.)

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.

1577, June 7.—Names of the prebendaries of Westminster taken 7 June, 19 Elizabeth:—
Humphrey Perkins, D.D., continually resident.
William Latymer, D.D., most at Peterborough and sometimes here.
John Younge, D.D., continually resident.
John Still, D.D., most at Cambridge and sometimes here.
William Chatterton, D.D., most at Cambridge and sometimes here.
Richard Reve, B.D., most at Windsor and sometimes here.
William Younge, her Majesty's old chaplain most at ——— and sometimes here.
Thomas Browne, B.D., continually resident.
Percival Wyborne, M.A., at the Island of Jersey.
Walter Jones, bachelor in the law, most at York and sometimes here.
John Rugge, M.A., most at Welles and sometimes here.
Edward Grant, M.A., continually resident.
Names of all the Almsmen already placed in the church of St. Peter, Westminster, taken the same day:—
John Goodman.
Richard King.
Thomas Harrison.

John Dove.
John James.
Lawrence Laneham.
Richard Knolles.
John Gamman.
William Younge.
William Walleys.
John Christopher.
Matthew Lyppes.

Names of those who have their bills assigned under the Queen's hand and seal for almsmen :—

Thomas Luskyn.
John Phillippes.
Hugh Lewes Gwyn.
Walter Jones.
Richard Thompson.
Hugh Evans.
John Warren.
Thomas Warde.
Richard Fluyde.
Harry Robinson.
John Cox.
John Stake.

4 *pp.* (**138.** 160.)

Duchess of Suffolk to the Lord Treasurer.

[1577, July 2.]—It is very true that my wise son has gone very far with my Lady Mary Vere : I fear too far to turn. I must say to you in counsel what I have said to her plainly, that I had rather he had matched in any other place : and I told her the causes. Her friends made small account of me. Her brother did what in him lay to "defase" my husband and my son. Besides our religions agreed not, and I cannot tell what more. If she should prove like her brother, if an empire followed her I should be sorry to match so. She said that she could not rule her brother's tongue, nor help the rest of his faults : but for herself she trusted so to "use" her as I should have no cause to mislike of her ; and seeing it was so far forth between my son and her, she desired my good will, and asked no more. That is a seemly thing, quoth I, for you to live on : for I fear that Mr. Bartrey will so much mislike of these dealings, that he will give little more than his good will, if he give that. Besides if her Majesty shall mislike of it, sure we turn him to the wild world. She told me how Lord Sussex and Mr. Hatton had promised to speak for her to the Queen, and that I would require you to do the like. I told her her brother used you and your daughter so "elve" (evil) that I could not require you to deal in it. Well, if I would write, she knew you would do it for my sake, and since there was no undoing of it, she trusted I would for my son's sake help now. (*Several sentences mutilated.*)—and

therefore kept him from the Court till her Majesty found fault with me, and said I did it "in a stomach" against her; but God knows I did it not so, but for fear of this marriage and quarrels. Within this fortnight there was one spoke to [me] for one Mistress Gaymege, an heir of (a) thousand marks land, which had been a meeter match for my son.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley: 2 July, 1577. Duchess of Suffolk. Percyv. Barlow. Lady Mary.

1½ *pp.* (**202.** 136.)

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

1. The Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge to Lord Burghley.

1577, July 16 to Sept. 2.—For that the common report runs that Mr. Howland our Master shall shortly be removed to St. John's College here, we the whole company of Fellows in Magdalene College account it our duty to the College to be careful to have one answerable to succeed so good a predecessor as Mr. Howland. We therefore as desiring always to fight under the banner of so honourable a patron are most earnestly to let you understand the very good liking we all have of Mr. Nicolls of Peterhouse, bachelor of divinity and your chaplain; whom if it please you to place as Master over us we will most willingly receive as one under whom we hope the good estate of our College, so well begun by Mr. Howland, shall in time grow to a more ripe maturity.—From our College in Cambridge, 16 July.

Endorsed: 16 July, 1577.

Five signatures. 1 *p.* (**136.** 10.)

2. Mr. Howland to the Same.

1577. Aug.—The lands belonging to Magdalene College in Cambridge are certain gardens without Bishopsgate and the parsonage of St. Katherine Christchurch

The gardens Mr. Benedict Spinola hath taken of her Majesty in fee farm, paying yearly to the College 15*l.*, the old rent being before 7*l.*

The parsonage is likewise taken from her Majesty (but with clause to pass it over unto the College or to whom the Master and Fellows shall nominate) at the yearly rent of 25*l.*, the old rent being 13*l.*

The yearly rent is increased in appearance 20*l.*, but in deed (unless by your means Mr. Spinola do either take the parsonage in like form as he hath the gardens, or assure this rent of 25*l.* unto the College by substantial means) it is to be feared this yearly rent of 40*l.* will not continue. For being offered unto divers at that rent no man is desirous of it. Only one man offereth to give 30*l.* yearly, whose assurance for the continuance of the rent will be only a clause of re-entry, which is justly to be suspected.

Lastly, a long lease being passed from the College long since for 40 years yet to come, it would be chargeable and seem very strange that a College should go about to overthrow their own doings. Although as Mr. Spinola can better certify you the lease is utterly void and of no force.

Endorsed : Mr. Howland. Concerning the lands belonging to Magdalene College.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**136**. 12.)

3. Dr. Roger Goade, Vicechancellor of Cambridge, to Lord Burghley.

1577, Sept. 2.—I acknowledge it my duty, so long as I continue in office under your lordship, to advertise you of our Cambridge affairs so often as occasion is ministered, so I would more largely have certified you what hath lately happened touching the Mastership of Magdalene College but that Mr. Howland, Master of St. Johns, I understand is of purpose rid up to inform you of the unlooked for admission of Mr. Copinger as Master upon her Majesty's letters : a sight whereof I obtained of Mr. Copinger and the President of that house, and having written out a copy thereof with mine own hand thought good speedily to send it here enclosed that you might consider thereof. This morning came unto me Mr. Proctor Purify and Mr. Vause, Fellow of Magdalene College, by whom after I understood that letters of authority were directed to the Fellows both for Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Copinger, and saw your grant under seal for Mr. Nicholls ; because it seemed to me the Fellows were doubtful what to do, and also for avoiding unquietness among them, I willed Mr. Vause to signify to the President and Fellows in my name that mine advice was they should stay a time from admitting either one or the other until I had conferred with the heads what were meetest for them to do : intending in the meantime to have made you privy. Notwithstanding this message sent them both by Mr. Proctor Purify and Mr. Vause the President would needs proceed to the admittance of Mr. Copinger, alleging for himself the charge of her Majesty's letters ; which whether they import such a present admittance I leave to you to judge ; being sorry that your purpose for your own chaplain's preferment hath had no better success.—From the King's College in Cambridge this second of September, 1577.

Signed : Roger Goade, Procan. 1 *p.* (**136**. 13.)

Enclosing :

The Queen to Magdalene College, Cambridge.

For as much as the Mastership of Magdalene College is void by the promotion of Mr. Howland and in our gift by our prerogative by reason of the nonage of Thomas Howard lord Audley ; upon the good report we hear of the learning, piety, zeal in religion and other virtues of Henry Copinger, Master of Art and one of that University, we are moved to

yield him our special favour and to give him our allowance to be Master of the said Magdalene College. Wherefore our will and pleasure is that upon receipt hereof you shall accept him as Master, and so use him as he may quietly enjoy it with all manner allowances and commodities thereto incident as amply as the said Howland or any other.—At our manor of Richmond the last day of July, 1577.

Endorsed : Copy of her Majesty's letters for the Mastership of Magdalen College for Mr. Copinger.

Copy by Dr. R. Goade. 1 *p.* (**136.** 11.)

4. Henry Copinger to Lord Burghley.

1577, Sept. 2.—Would rather have attended in person than troubled him by letter, but the estate of his body requires rest and may not safely travel.—I will begin by signifying my reverence and obedience to your honour, notwithstanding that I used the benefit of her Majesty's mandate for the Mastership of Magdalene College without your privity, which though it may move suspicion of evil meaning, yet can it not being truly judged, for He which knoweth all is not ignorant how little I dreamed of any such matter before it was done, and how mere a stranger I was to the proceeding in it. For the execution of her Majesty's precept after, notwithstanding your warrant given otherwise, I trust you cannot judge that to be done in great post which stayed one whole month after the grant, and some reason why we should not further wait your pleasure herein, your gift bearing date the eighth of August and her Majesty's precept given out the last of July : so that if the thing had been doubtful yet the time had left no place unto further consultations.—September 2.

½ *p.* (**136.** 14.)

5. The Fellows of Magadlene College, Cambridge, to the Same.

1577, Sept. 2.—Excuse themselves for not admitting D. Nicolls their Master according to his letters. Had received the Queen's letters of July 31 to make D. Henry Copinger Master, which they did—as piety commands and necessity compels, as saith Ulysses in Homer [quotation given].—Dat. e Collegio Magdalenes, Cant., 4 Non. Sept.

Signed : R. Jones, Jacobus Bromett.

Endorsed : The Fellows of Magdalene College : Mr. Copinger.

Latin. ½ *p.* (**136.** 15.)

Lord Burghley's Household Book.

1577, Sept. 28.—Expenses of the household from 15 Oct., 1575, to 28 Sept., 1577. Gives the quantities and cost of provisions ; and in many cases the names of persons at dinner or supper.

Damaged by damp. 526 *pp.* (Vol. **226.**)

Sir George Turpyn and Matthew Farneham to the Queen.

1577, Oct. 10.—Have lately purchased from Mr. Henry Knolls the manor of Knighton, Leicester, in fee farm, to the use of the tenants. Pray that the tenure may be changed from *.capite* to socage, so that they may make particular estates to the tenants.—*Endorsed:* 22 Sept., 1577.

Note by Thomas Wilson that the Queen grants the petition.—Windsor, 10 *Oct.*, 1577.

2 *pp.* **(1550.)**

John Weller, armourer, to Lord Burghley.

1577, Oct. 24.—Details the difficulties he has met with in getting received at the Tower the armour and munitions now on his hands: and prays for warrant that they may be received, and warrant for payment.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "24 Oct., 1577." 1 *p.* **(202.** 137.)

The Enclosure: List of armour and munitions which he has in readiness.

½ *p. Endorsed:* 24 Oct., 1577.

George Caverley to the Queen.

1577, Dec. 30.—His 32 years' service in the wars. Of his wounds, received in the presence of the Lord Treasurer. He bought the room of a Poor Knight of Windsor at great charge, and prays for a lease in reversion to enable him to pay for the same.—*Undated.*

Note by Dr. Thomas Wilson, that the Queen grants the petition.—30 Dec., 1577.

1 *p.* **(1257.)**

Roman Catholics.

[1577, Dec. 31.]—Discours sur quelques practiques des Catholiques dont on se faut garder.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 31 Dec., 1577.

5½ *pp.* **(246.** 90.)

Annotations des practicques dont il se fault garder.—*Undated.*

3½ *pp.* **(246.** 95.)

Theobalds.

1577.—The elevation of "my uttermost gate at Thebald."

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* **(143.** 47.)

1577.—Charge of a quarter of a year's household expenses at Theobalds.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* **(143.** 87.)

1577.—Plan of the terrace next the garden [? Theobalds].

Notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* **(143.** 45.)

Notes on Ireland by John Burgh.

[? 1577.]—Conference before the rebellion and conference after and no harm proved to be done by him, although his sons did burn afterwards Athenry.

1. 1,200 great kine fined upon the Earl's children for burning of Athenry.
2. Clare Castle taken the 27 of June, being Monday.
3. Conference before the rebellion with his sons, the 23, and the 24 they entered into rebellion.
4. Sending up money by presumption to his sons after they had passed the Sheney.
5. The 6,000*l.* to pay the kine.
6. Contrarieties; the Earl sent for them and his sons affirm that they sent to him.
7. The 21 the father was with them and the 23 at Galowaye or Kilkenny.
8. From Galoway he went to see his daughter, being said to be sick or dead, which she was not, and went to his sons, being in actual rebellion at Kilcurne, and the 24th they burnt Athenry.
9. None comes into Galoway but by order of the Town and the Earl misliked and suspected there.
10. His own confession and his letters to be considered. The 30 of June he conferred with his sons after the burning of Athenry, the 24 of June.
11. An offer by a letter of Clanricarde that he would assure his sons not to do harm to Galoway.
12. Conference with Ulick the 28th upon his own confession to Bishop Bourghes' house which Ulick came with 15 persons.
13. Letters of the Earls sent off to Damport the 24 from Kilcorne.
14. A protection alleged by the Earl of Claricard and the Lord President's hands to the bill which the Earl did find.

Relief for money—Richard MackJonas and Damport.

Richard MackJonas declared of a casket of 500 marks sent to his sons by Edmund Offale, a horse boy.

Richard MackJonas speech of the Earl that the said Earl willed him not to take part against his sons. The words were spoken at "Kilcoran," where the said MackJonas was prisoner.

The Earl did send for the money, being in prison, which carried away afterwards and taken by force by his son.

Drawing in of the Scots.

Damport's accusation of the Earl's speech for the Scots, which the Earl denied utterly.

Cain Occancane, 26 Junij, at Loughrean, the Earl's house, said that if he served a churl or a shepherd he would do his commandment and willed him to go on his errand.

Endorsed: "For my Lord of Northumberland's service. For Botolph hold. Touching Ireland."

1 *p.* (**179.** 133.)

The Kingdom of Spain.

1577.—Relatione possiede il Re Cattolicho nelli Paese Bassi, la Fiandra, et le Provincie congiontto adessa, et della

Borgognia, la qual e devisa dal Statto di Lorena, possiede ancora in Itallia, il Statto di Milanno e i Regni di Napolli, Cicillia, Sardignia &c.: In Barbaria oran pignion nel Mediterano, le Isolle Canarie et i grandissimi paesi de le Indie, et in Spagnia molte provincie che sono quasi tutti Tittolli di regni.

Headed: "Trepolli rittornatto di Spagnia, 1577."

16 *pp.* (**246.** 1.)

Sir Francis Jobson.

[1558–1577.]—Sir Francis Jobson's Inventions for the defence of harbours, rivers &c. Includes—

Plans for floating batteries.
Timber quay or harbour.
Chain across a river or harbour.
Mooring floating batteries.
Supporters for chains.
Engines to bar the mouths of harbours.

Dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

(Vol. **325.**)

Wark Castle.

[? 1565–1577.]—Plan of Wark Castle on Tweed, by Rowland Johnson.—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **2.** 24.)

Ford Castle.

[? 1565–1577.]—Plan of Ford Castle, Northumberland, by Rowland Johnson.—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **2.** 25.)

Norham Castle.

[? 1565–1577.]—Plan of Norham Castle, on Tweed; by Rowland Johnson.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.

1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **2.** 26.)

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[? 1565–1577.]—Two Plans of Berwick-on-Tweed, both endorsed "Sir Richard Lee's cards of Barwick." One by R[owland] Johnson, and the other probably by the same.—*Undated.*

2 *large sheets.*

Map of Berwick-on-Tweed and district, by [Rowland] Johnson.—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.*

Section of the fortifications at Berwick-on-Tweed, by Rowland Johnson; with letter attached by Johnson to the Council reporting thereon.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: Mr. Lee's and Mr. Portynaries' diversity of walls.

1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **1.** 22–25, 28–9.)

HUGH MYLLER to the QUEEN.

1577–8, Feb. 21.—For renewal of the lease of the parsonage of St. Kewes, Cornwall, of which he is tenant.—*Endorsed*, 1577.

Note by Thomas Wilson that the Queen grants the petition.—21 *Feb.*, 1577.

½ *p.* (**1602.**)

FREMAN YONGE to the SAME.

1577–8, March 14.—For a lease in reversion of certain lands, for his services as yeoman of the chamber.—*Undated.*

Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the suit.—*Greenwich*, 14 *March*, 1577.

½ *p.* (**1077.**)

JOHN ASTELEY.

1578, April 1.—Acknowledgment of receipt by John Asteley, Master of the Jewels and Plate, from the Earl of Lincoln, of 15*l.*, for his half year's annuity out of the manors of Ashleybe and Folkingham, Lincoln.—April 1, 1578.

½ *p. Much damaged.* (**214.** 10.)

H. LORD CLYNTON to the [EARL OF LINCOLN, Lord Admiral].

[? 1578], April 20.—He is sorry to understand Sir H. Sydney holds his land at such excessive price, far above his ability to pay. He must therefore rather endure the displeasures caused by their lands being intermingled than undo himself by paying 400*l.* or 500*l.* for that which will not make 40*l.* till the leases expire, 19 or 20 years hence. Desires to answer the matter before the Earl and the Lord President. Encloses a note on the matters of which the Earl wrote him in his last letters.—Tatershall, 20 April.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**186.** 8.)

The Enclosure :

H. Lord Clynton to the Earl of Lincoln.

He puts into another note the causes which make him so fond of Sir H. Sydney's land, lest his letter should be discovered to Sydney, and make him more unreasonable. Gives details of extent and value of the land in question, a common called the Marsh, between the river and the town of Tattershall ; and of how he proposes to deal with it. He is willing to pay 200*l.*, *and to leave the disposition of the land and the benefit to Lincoln.*—*Undated.*

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 9.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1578, April.—Instructions given to ambassadors and agents sent abroad, with the effect of the negotiations. Extends from Oct. 1575 to April, 1578.

2 *pp.* (**141.** 120.)

The second page bears the signature of "Ro. Salisbury."

INVENTORY.

1578, June 11.—Note of the glass and other things found in the great house late in the tenure of George Skeffington, standing at the North end of the old Jurie and abutting on the West side of the inn called the Winde mill there, and now taken by the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London of Thomas Cony of Bassingthorp, Lincoln, Esq., and Alice his wife. By James Peele, clerk of Christ's Hospital in London.—11 June, 1578.

A roll. (**208.** 3.)

MUSTERS.

1578.—Schedules of persons in various counties appointed to find and put in readiness demi-lances and light horses for her Majesty's service.

The counties are: Berks, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwick, Wilts, and York, the City of London and Town of Oxford, and three schedules without names of counties.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1578.

30 *papers.* (**208.** 4.)

H. LORD CLYNTON to the EARL OF LINCOLN.

[? 1578], June 28.—Gives various details with regard to the manor of Horncastle, and refers to "the Bishop's" unreasonable demands. He has always desired the Earl to have the inheritance thereof, if it might be reasonably obtained, because it lies so fit for Tattershall, and the liberties and royalties of those 13 towns so near adjoining are no small credit to his dwelling here. Prays the Earl to deal with the Bishop for his impropriations at this time if he can, and he will pay the charge thereof himself.—Tattershall, 28 June.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 10.)

WALTER ERLE to the QUEEN.

1578, June 28.—Prays for the reversion of the parsonage of Moreden, Dorset.

Note by Thomas Sekford, that the Queen grants the suit in consideration of Erle's long services.—Court at Greenwich, 28 *June,* 1578.

1 *p.* (**2453.**)

SYMON WHEELER and others to the SAME.

1578, June.—They pray that the leases made to them by the Ladies Katherine and Mary Gray, of the lands of the dissolved College of Asteley, Warwick, may be confirmed to them, or renewed upon surrender.

Endorsed: June, 1578.

½ *p.* (**2350.**)

ENFIELD PARK.

1578, July 13.—Examination of Jasper Wraye, taken by William Clarke, 13 July, 1578.

The same night that Peacock's man was hurt, he lay at his mother's house at Edmonton, with Gunstone and Thomas Wraye, his brother, and there remained till next day. Then all three went towards the chase to an alehouse at Winsmore-hill [Winchmore Hill], and there met with Augustyne the keeper, who showed them there was manslaughter committed near the great park. Examinate said he thought the hurt man came out of the park to take a purse, and so was hurt; the rest smiled, and said he was too bold to come so far from his charge. Immediately after they returned to his mother's house, where they lay all night. Next morning they came to the White Lion in Shoreditch, one Stevenson's house. For their hunting in Enfield Chase, he says the same night they hunted there came to his house at St. Mary Axe in London one Luntley, Gunstone and Thomas Reade, persuading him to go with them hunting, to which he consented. Gunston rode before to Edmonton. Luntley rode by examinate and Reade, they going on foot, and that night they came to Thomas Wray's to Edmonton, and there found Gunston, Thomas Wray and Richard Moar, Thomas Wray's man, and there agreed to go into the Chase. They there killed a sorrel, which Luntley carried to an inn in London, and after it was brought to examinate's house, half a haunch eaten there, and the rest bestowed among their friends. He has sundry times been moved by Luntley and others to go hunting, which he always refused.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**202.** 139.)

ELIZABETH MASON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, July 16.—The ass is with Mr. Burdet of Sonning, and shall be with Burghley on Thursday next. Refuses recompense. If the ass stands Burghley in stead, she will be right glad of it. Wintney, 16 July, 1578.

Signed. Endorsed: The Lady Mason.

(**202.** 140.)

EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the SAME.

1578, July 17.—Thanks him for his dealing with the Lord Chamberlain, and for his friendly advice, which he minds to follow. Is here to coin some money for this journey. Desires Burghley to let him know if there is any alteration of the progress: otherwise he will keep his day.—My house in St. Martin's, 17 July, 1578.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**202.** 141.)

PETER OSBORNE to the SAME.

1578, July 20.—One Dorrell of Kent has found the late Serjeant Barham's house and land to be concealed, and seeks

to buy it. It is rated in Farnham's book, which is now to pass. The cause of the concealment is that Barham had it of Peter Maplesden, whose father was attainted for Wyatt's rebellion. Advertises his Lordship thereof on behalf of the poor widow and her son.—Ivy Lane, 20 July, 1578.
1 *p.* **(2435.)**

ENFIELD PARK.

1578, July 28.—Examinations touching hunting in Enfield Park and shooting a keeper's man, wherein Thomas Wraye, Umfrey Gunston and others were concerned.—28 July, 1578.
3 *pp.* **(213. 102.)**

The SAME.

1578, July 30.—The names of such as have hunted in Enfield Park, confessed by John Rice.
In Burghley's hand.
Endorsed : 30 July, 1578.
1 *p.* **(202. 142.)**

VINCENT SKYNNER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Aug. 1.—According to your L. pleasure I have attended on my L. of Essex to Cambridge, and delivered to Mr. Wright as your L. gave me in commandment, which henceforth I think will be observed : betwixt whom and Writtington I found there had been great and long stomaching for the most part of these two years, and that the same was grown to such extremity that it behoved to have the same quieted speedily. For which cause chiefly I tarried one whole day at Cambridge, and have left them both in that good tune that they have each promised before me and given hands to other to forget all unkindnesses by-past, and return to the ancient love and amity that was at the beginning of their acquaintance in service about his Lordship. A matter I thought very necessary to be brought to pass, considering his L. is presently going into the country, where the like had happened heretofore. Besides many other inconveniences, I perceived it might do much hurt to the young Earl by example to be so daily acquainted with quarrels.

Mr. Dean of Ely entered into some speech with me touching a letter which he wrote to your L. concerning D. Fecknam's confession and conformity in yielding to the two points of her Majesty's authority sovereign and the prayers in the vulgar tongue, whereunto he refuseth nevertheless for some slender reason to subscribe, and by your L. means he thinketh than by all men's else may be rather drawn, which in this progress time he thinketh if he might be drawn unto would be a matter of singular consequence ; and he told me of divers as D. Still and others who are witnesses of such his yielding, that in case he could not be drawn to subscription, yet if before your L. and other honorables, and in presence of some

of the said witnesses, before whom he could not with honesty or credit deny his former confessions, he should in words acknowledge as much, and the same be notified under the testimony of your L. and other honorables, it would prove a matter of marvellous good consequence, and deject the minds and courages of many a Papist, the number and power whereof is greater in those parts where the progress is appointed than it is to be wished they were.

One of that sort who are termed precise whom my L. of Ely appointed to have conference with the said D. Fecknam told me that the persuasions of some that dealt with him and their reasons were so weak that he declared to him that they confirmed his opinion, that in the book of Common Prayer authorised there was nothing but warrantable by Scripture and most of it translated out of the Latin service. Yea, said he, though I knew it not before, yet I thought it likely so, that as well in that as in use of our church ornaments you could be able to devise little of yourselves without borrowing of us with such like. Of the which reason as a good motive the said party seemed reasonably to like, to have used to some simple ignorant person, but not to so strong and stout an adversary.

One other matter by these occasions I do further presume to offer to your Lordship hereinclosed, because your L. shall be shortly in those places where some divisions are about matters of ceremonies used in the church, for which cause some men otherwise of notable gifts and qualities, able to do much good in the church of God, and necessary in so great scarcity of good men, have offered to subscribe to the enclosed, so they may be restored again to the liberty of preaching, namely one Mr. More, a man to me unknown otherwise than by report, who is said to have framed this declaration of his mind concerning those causes, and offered subscription thereof, but cannot be received thereupon. It may please your Lordship to consider thereof as to you shall seem good.—Cambridge, 1 Aug., 1578.

[*P.S.*] Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Mr. D. Per, with others the heads of houses, yield to you thanks for all your very honorable favour always showed both to the whole university and to themselves particularly.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**202.** 143–4.)

The Enclosure:

Form of acknowledgement and confession.

Acknowledgement that the articles of religion which only concern the confession of the true Christian faith and the doctrine of the sacraments are good and godly. For the article touching ceremonies and discipline, and the government of the Church, acknowledgement that the corruptions and imperfections therein are not so great as that for the same any man ought to refuse to go to church, hear sermons, and be partakers of the sacraments. The

unnecessary public treating of such questions now in controversy is wisely to be restrained and avoided, which the subscriber promises to perform. A promise to commend to God the right reverend father in God Edmond the bishop of this diocese.

1 *p.* (**202.** 143.)

VINCENT SKYNNER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Aug. 4.—Mr. Recorder and Mr. Wroth have taken the enclosed examinations of Jasper and Thomas Wraye and John Ryce and purpose to follow your pleasure as to the bailing of them; but first their meaning is to urge them to confess where Gonston may be had, and to make suit for their bailing, which the keeper of the Gatehouse is directed to move them unto, besides to recover the dog which Thomas Wraye has confessed to have been brought to an inn in London.

I have been with Mr. Nowell in the Fleet and imparted to him your pleasure. At my first entry the deputy advertised me I might in no wise be accompanied with Mr. Butler, his son-in-law, nor be seen or known to have conference with him. Whereupon I ordered the matter accordingly. And yet he is nevertheless aliened from him and his daughter, whom Butler has married, renouncing her utterly, and deserting both her, her husband and Mr. Flower, his nephew, whom you named to me, that he can scarcely endure to have them named to him, only he can be content to remain with the L. Gyles, whom he first named, or with the L. Marquess his brother. The report whereof after I had signified to Mr. Butler this bearer, I required him to deliver me the names of some gentlemen, if haply in more choice he could better like of some others, meaner persons, his friends, and such as would have tender care over him as in such his estate appertained; the which names I send you hereincluded. But he utterly refused and rejected all, not vouchsaving a good word or thought of any save only Sir William Devereux.

The letters out of Italy I send herewith, and the other letters from Lord Rutland concerning Thexton. His request was that you might be informed from the auditor what had yearly been answered to her Majesty of the profits of courts and other accidents.

To-morrow the Bishop of London appoints to be at London touching the letters from the Lords for the examination of Moreton. My suit is that I may towards the end of this month bestow a little time till Michaelmas in Lincolnshire, to take order in some causes of mine. If you shall have intention and leisure to see Burghley, I shall be most ready either there or in your progress to attend you thither.—London, 4 Aug., 1578.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**202.** 145.)

Endorsed, with list of names, Mr. Vincent Skinner and 12 *others.*

PARISHIONERS of ST. JAMES, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, to the SAME.

[1578,] Aug. 15.—In favour of their preacher John Handson, who has been called in question touching his doctrine and conversation.—Bury St. Edmunds, Aug. 15.
Endorsed: "1578." *Signed.* 1 *p.* (**141.** 121.)

The BATTLE of ALCAZAR.

[1578, Aug.]—Plot of "the rare and strange battle fought in Barbary near to Arzile between the King of Portugal, Don Sebastiano and Mullie Hamazan, King of Fez."—*Undated.*
1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **1.** 66.)

The EARL OF SUSSEX to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Sept. 8.—I am very glad to understand by your letters of the last of August the good conformity of the Scottish Lords to have their private quarrels ended, and that they mean to send some gentlemen to the Queen's Majesty for that purpose, at whose coming I do wish her Majesty should use such stoutness and liberality towards them as thereby they might both fear and love her and the rather remain at her devotion. The report which Wrothe brought me from your Lordship that there was likelihood of a further treaty between Don John and the ambassadors doth give me some hope of a better sequel than was looked for, which I wish with all my heart, for if the wars continue I see not what will be the end of them. I do believe that Mounsr. will be directed by the Queen's Majesty so long as he hopeth to be great by her, but if he lose that hope then I think he will not for her forbear any greatness he can get otherways. I am glad to hear that Cassamyr and the States be joined in camp, but if the wars continue I fear they will not long keep together, except it be upon the Queen's charge. In the mean time it may do good to further the peace. I do not make any great reckoning of Rambollyett's return with as good words as he brought, but in my opinion it were good for the Queen that the other two did not both return with answer before her Majesty had discovered further the intentions of the Flemings, the French and Don John in the causes of the Low Countries. I am bold to scribble at adventure what I think of all things there. Your Lordship by your presence and daily hearing out of the Low Countries can better judge what is fit. I wish you a good journey and a short return to the Court.—Bath, 8 Sept., 1578.
Endorsed:—The Lord Chamberlain.
Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**202.** 146.)

The COINAGE.

1578, Sept. 11.—Draft warrant to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, respecting the conversion of

bullion into current money.—Horeham Hall, 11 September, 20th Eliz. (1578).

Endorsed by Sir R. Cecil : "A form of a warrant for bullen." 1 *p.* (**141.** 119.)

The Earl of Rutland to Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer.

1578, Sept. 24.—The bearer his kinsman is not a little bound to Burghley for his favours during the time of his office in Barwick, which only want forced him to be disburdened of. Prays Burghley's furtherance to get some relief for him from the Queen's hands.—Belvoyr, 24th September.

Endorsed :—" 1578. The Earl of Rutland to my Lord by Sir Robert Constable."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**64.** 51.)

Richard Ledes to the Lord Treasurer.

1578, Sept. 24.—Reports upon the mineral works at Keswick. The country people loath to bring in fuel till they perceive further of Daniel's success ; but they have been persuaded to provide peats against his coming down. Daniel's frequent journeys to London, and his "long lying above" about these mineral suits, are a hindrance to the works. Complains as to arrears of wages. Asks Burghley's pleasure as to these matters, as he does not know Daniel's intentions. Trusts Daniel will draw the works into a good order, they being well framed both in buildings and show of good ores. Advises that the English partners should always have one man resident amongst them, to be privy to their accounts and proceedings. Advises that further trial be made of the rich lead [in] Sclateburne in the edge of Yorkshire. Advises the purchase of certain copper in the Queen's store-house at Keswick. Because of the sickness at London, he has craved Lord Scrope's licence to pass this letter under his packet.—Keswick, 24 September, 1578.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**202.** 147.)

Sir William Cordell to the Same.

1578, Sept. 25.—With regard to a warrant of the bearer's, Sir John Smith, which Smith wishes to pass under the great seal. The warrant grants the pardon of a portion of his debt for the redemption of the land he has assured for the Queen's use, and directs the taking of a certain bond.

Heard yesternight that Burghley is greatly pained and troubled with his old disease. Is very sorry for it. Meant to have done his duty in waiting upon him this day, but dares not be out of the way, when Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower sends for him, touching their further examination and dealing with Hardinge, with whom he with others spent Tuesday last from 8 in the morning until past 5 at night, saving one

hour at dinner. Could not bring him to confess any matter of weight that he was charged with. In the end brought Blower unto him face to face, who constantly charged him according to his former accusation. The said Harding as flatly denied all things. Therefore the Commissioners and he mean to use some torture unto him, but such as will neither put him in danger of life or loss of any member.—Shakellwell, 25 September, 1578.

[*P.S.*]—Thanks him for his letters. Is informed by his messenger that the Lord Treasurer grants Mres. Baker her suit touching the wardship of Higston.

Endorsed :—The Master of the Rolls to my L.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**202.** 148.)

PETER OSBORNE and ROBERT PETRE to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Sept. 25.—They learn from Sir Thomas Offeley, mayor of the Staple, that the ordinary allowance for every ship that wafted over their fleet was 80*l.* Sir Thomas Cotton makes out no ship of his own, but hires some well-furnished merchant's ship, with ordnance. Since the late restraint the staplers have had but two ships to waft therein. Offley thinks that Cotton will be content with 60*l.* Enclosed blank warrant.—Ivy Lane, 25 September, 1578.

1 *p.* (**2434.**)

PETER OSBORNE to SIR WILLIAM CORDELL, Master of the Rolls.

1578, Sept. 27.—Sir John Smith has sealed the obligation to the Queen of 3,000*l.* for the payment of 2,000*l.* into the Receipt, the 29 September, 1579, so that Cordell may go on with his book, for the reassuring of his land.—Ivy Lane, 27 September, 1578.

½ *p.* (**2433.**)

THOMAS FOWLER to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Sept. 29.—Controller of the Works. Sends a plot from John Symons for Burghley Hall, and boards for the houses in the gardens at Theobalds. Progress of the works.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**143.** 99.)

CRISTOFER HAWLE to the LORD TREASURER.

1578, Sept. 29.—Extremity of foul weather has severed the whole fleet, and enforced me to leave my good General in the bark *Gabriel*, and to return hither to Portsmouth without him in the *Ayde*, which if it were through my own folly I would yield myself worthy of the greatest punishment, but as there are heinous matters made of it I pray you will stand my good lord so far as that I may not be condemned upon surmises, neither believed further that the full truth of my cause by great good witness upon oath shall clear me. The

bearer Mr. Edmond Stafford, his lieutenant of the *Ayde*, can certify the truth of the whole.—Portsmouth, September 29, 1578.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**202.** 149.)

ROBERT SOME to LORD BURGHLEY.

1578, Sept. 30.—Last year their President nominated one Stone to be lecturer of the [Queen's ?] College in his order. Some of the Fellows wished to call in another, but by direction from Burghley Stone was appointed. He had hoped that no disturbance would arise as to the said office; but one Arnold "*nunc pene in mari est*" without Burghley's favour. For although he has been reader in Rhetoric and Greek and ought to be chosen lecturer in his turn, and no large number of Fellows oppose, yet the President demands the office for another. Prays his assistance or that the whole matter be referred to the Vice-Chancellor. Arnold is the more skilled in Greek and Latin, a minister of the Word, but very poor. These arguments should have moved the President, but he is too hard.—Cambridge last of September.

Endorsed: 2 October (*sic*), 1578.

Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 17.)

GEORGE HAYES to the LORD TREASURER.

1578, Sept.—Process has gone out against him and his sureties for his debt to the Queen, and he begs for some reasonable estalment of the debt, for which he offers good bonds His misfortunes by the robbery of his house, and ill debtors, chiefly Mr. Worsopp, Sir William Chester and Lord Loughborough: by which he has not only consumed part of his patrimony, but a stock of ready money of 900*l.* in old ryalls, left him by his mother.—*Undated and unsigned.*

Endorsed by Burghley: George Hayes the receiver. September, 1578.

1 *p.* (**202.** 150.)

LECTURESHIP at [QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE ?].

1578, Oct. 2.—The election of our College officers was made 28 September, 1578, at which were present eleven Fellows, viz.:—

1. Mr. Some
2. Mr. Rockery
3. Mr. Jones
4. Mr. Goade
5. Mr. Stone
6. Mr. Swinburne
7. Mr. Garrett
8. Sr. Smith Jun.

who chose Mr. Arnold head lecturer. Mr. Arnold was present but gave no voice.

Our Master being absent, by his letters—

1. Mr. Lawrence
2. Mr. Jegon

did choose Mr. Williams, who was absent.

The reasons why those Fellows chose Mr. Arnold before Mr. Williams are—

1. Mr. Arnold is senior to Mr. Williams.

2. He is very fit for the office and well able to execute it, and in our judgments that chose him better than the other.

3. He is very poor and having passed through the inferior lectures is next in order to Mr. Stone, who was head lecturer last year.

4. Mr. Williams we understand hath besides his fellowship an ecclesiastical living; Mr. Arnold hath nothing but his bare fellowship, wherefore he needeth the more help.

Signed: Robert Some, Edmund Rockrey.

Endorsed: Oct. 2, 1578. 1 *p.* (**136.** 116.)

Sir Nicholas Bacon to the Lord Treasurer.

1578, Oct. 3.—Being driven from London and Gorhambury through the plague I am driven hither to Chenies, where I thank my Lord of Bedford I find myself very well placed, and being desirous to understand how your L. doth, I thought it meet immediately upon my repair hither to send this messenger. Albeit myself this night hath been touched with the gout, yet it would greatly please me to understand that my friends might be free from it. From Chenis my L. of Bedford's.—3 October, 1578.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**202.** 111.)

Lord Cobham.

1578, Oct. 5.—Accounts of the expenses of Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, sent into the Low Countries on her Majesty's affairs.—June to 5 October, 1578.

At end, copy of the Privy Seal allowing him 5*l.* per diem for the same. [12 June, 1578.]

38 *pp. Much damaged.* (**210.** 21.)

Mr. Alderman Pipe and the Sheriffs of London to the Lord Treasurer.

1578, Oct. 8.—Where upon conference with our brethren it falleth out a matter doubtful whether the solemn feast which the morrow after Simon and Jude is in the "Yealdehall" of this city yearly to be kept, were fit to be continued this year, the sickness increasing and the season so contagious and perilous for concourse: it was determined that some convenient number of us should wait upon your Lordship, as well for your honourable advice and direction therein, as also to present unto you, in the absence of my Lord Keeper, me the elect Mayor: who by order am to be presented to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being, before solemn admittance. But understanding how unwilling your Lordship is to be troubled with the access of any number, we crave your answer by this bearer.—October 8, 1578.

Signed, Richard Pype; George Bond, Alderman; Thomas Starkye, Alderman.
1 *p.* (**202.** 151.)

The Earl of Lincoln to the Lord Treasurer.

1578, Oct. 9.—I do humbly thank your L. for your letter, whereby I perceive you have had some knowledge of the dealing of Mr. Pelam and others, who take upon them to deal with pirates' goods, insomuch as they, when they find the goods stayed for her Majesty, they convey it from thence to such places as they may distribute and convey it to their own use, and deceive her Majesty; and for that you may better know their dealings, as well in Sussex as in the west country, I send you herewith such letters as I have received from thence, to the end you may take order for the reformation of their doings; and you shall perceive how these gentlemen that are gone to seek a voyage into the Indies do behave themselves. I have further advertisements which I will send you, but presently I cannot find my letters. I am sorry to hear that such boldness is taken to do on the sea that which is not to be allowed nor liked, whereof you shall hear more very shortly.—The Court, 9 October, 1578.
Endorsed: Touching the wreck in Sussex. Sir Humfrey Gilbert's demeanour.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**214.** 11.)

The Earl of Essex to Lord Burghley.

1578, Oct. 14.—Knowing your care of me that you desire to know not only of my health, but also of my whereabouts, I have thought it my duty to inform your lordship of the plague at Cambridge, which has driven me to a servant's house at Newington, and also of my good health, although I have before written your honour as to this by Harrison, a former servant of my father's. After his departure, I heard that the plague had broken out anew, and so retired to my servant Lucas's house, where I await your pleasure.—"Newingtonii prid. Id. Octobris, 1578."
Addressed: To my very good Lord and patron.
Holograph. Latin. ½ *p.* (**202.** 156.)

Gabriell Goodman to the Lord Treasurer.

1578, Oct. 16.—I am returned to Westminster from the country as yesterday, where I find the state of the town, specially in this parish, for health to be reasonable; trusting in God that against the term it shall be better and of less danger. My Lord of Canterbury is at Croydon, and hath sent for me to come unto him, which God willing I mean to do with as much speed as I can. The schoolmaster and my scholars remain . . . I mean by God's grace that they . . . to Westminster in the end of next week, if God send health.—Westminster College, 16 October, 1578.
Holograph. 1 *p. Mutilated.* (**202.** 152.)

William Humfrey to Lord Burghley.

1578, Oct. 16.—Reports his proceedings as to the mine in Wales, which he commended to Burghley and Leicester. His dealings with Mr. Chowte therein. He has ready a discourse upon the cubes of metals, and the cubes, but cannot deliver them because none of the city are allowed to approach the court by reason of the plague: but will deliver them to anyone appointed by Burghley. His impoverishment keeps him from following many good things, notwithstanding the Earl of Shrewsbury honourably executed the Queen's letter. Being prevented by the disobedience of the county people, the case grows worse and worse. Since the Queen's last letters sundry gentlemen have built houses, besides bartering ore for lead, and proceed in working only to make their private and present gain, without respect to posterity, whereby the mines will be shortly ruined. The Earl of Shrewsbury thought the best means for reformation to be by proclamation, if Burghley so liked.

He has informed the Company of the premises touching lead works, and of the benefit that would ensue, upon trust that they will be suitors for redress. Doubts not to procure them such a rent as shall content them; wishes the Queen to have a fifteenth part of all rents which may grow to the Company of all lead works that shall happen to be governed by them. There is to be drawn to the Queen, from lead works, of every 100*l.* disbursed for ore, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, whereof 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "de claro" over and above all customs and rent above mentioned. This benefit is so to be taken as not to be known to others than the governors of the State and the revealer.—16 October, 1578.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**202.** 153.)

Tho. Fanshaw to the Same.

1578, Oct. 16.—Has considered Mr. Baron Byrche's letter touching the giving the oath to the Lord Mayor. Would have waited on Burghley this morning, but the Court of Sewers for the rivers hereabout is adjourned to this day at Hertford, where his being is somewhat needful. The citizens of London must by their charters present their Mayor at the Exchequer, which being now at Westminster the presenting must be there. There is no necessity, in his opinion, to have the learned Barons thereat, for they do no more in the allowing the election or giving the oath than the Cursitor Baron can, saving they give an exhortation to the new Mayor to look to his charge, which is not of necessity, and neither much regarded nor always well delivered. Also they give commendation to the old, sometimes when none is deserved. If it be thought necessary that one of the learned Barons must be there, supposes Mr. Baron Frevile will take the pains, for so in effect he conceived of his speech when he was with him upon Tuesday last. And if it should happen that he in the meantime become

unable, then the same answer that Mr. Baron Muschamp gave to Mr. Recorder when he presented the sheriffs "in crastino Mich[ael]is" will very well serve at this presenting of the Mayor, for it answered the point fully enough, and doubts not but, being warned of the absence of the other barons, he will provide to do that well, that will be looked for at his mouth, for his care is great and his ability better than many think.—Ware Park, 16 October, 1578.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**202**. 154.)

Sir T. Cornwaleys to Lord Burghley.

1578, Oct. 20.—Doubted that the gracious countenance shown him by the Queen and others in authority in the late progress in these parts would kindle greater envy in the breasts of his adversaries. His conjecture was not vain, for not long after they sought out some matter, as they thought, fit to draw him into displeasure, the particulars whereof his son Cornwallis, the bearer, shall make report. Desires that malice and uncharitable practices may not have power to "apayer" [impair] his poor credit.—Brome, 20 October, 1578.

Holograph. Endorsed:—Sir Tho. Cornwalleys, by his son Mr. Wm. Cornwalleys. 1 *p.* (**202**. 155.)

Thomas Horsman.

1578, Nov. 16.—Warrant signed by the Queen granting to Thomas Horsman, gentleman, one of the ordinary Sewers of her Chamber, a lease in reversion of lands in the manor of Caythropp, Lincoln, now in the occupation of John Hussey.—Manor of Richmond, 16 Nov., 20 Eliz.

1 *p. Sealed.* (**202**. 157.)

Ireland.

1578, Nov. 18.—Account of Lancelot Alford of the issues of the Great Seal of Ireland, etc., from 18 November, 1577, to 18 November, 1578.

Signed, "Adam Dublin."

Parchment much damaged. 1 *membrane.* (**216**. 3.)

Building Account.

1578, Dec.—Amount owing for building works (? Theobalds).

Note by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**143**. 55.)

The Kings of Portugal, &c.

[1578.]—Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal to Sebastian, who died 1578.

In Burghley's hand. 2 *pp.* (**141**. 35.)

[1578.]—Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal, to Sebastian, who died 1578; and of the Kings of Castile and Navarre.

In Burghley's hand. 4 *pp.* (**141**. 38.)

SIR JOHN SMITH.

1578.—Warrant to Lord Treasurer Burghley and Sir William Cordall, Master of the Rolls, with respect to Sir John Smith's assurance of the manors of Mugdenhaull and Graces, in the parishes of Owting, Hatfield Peverill and Little Badewe, Essex.

Notes thereon by Burghley. 3 *pp.* (**142**. 52.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1578.—"Opinions of the precise Protestants." against the Church of England, the Prayer Book and services, the order of the Communion, &c., &c.

1½ *pp.* (**144**. 106.)

[? THE QUEEN] to the PRINCESS OF NAVARRE and BEARN.

[1578 ?]—Where we have understood of . . . as well by report of Monsr. Bearnoise la Nowe and others . . . our good brother and yours the K. had many, as otherwise by one of our own . . . havyng cause to trade . . . Bayon, of your most . . . regard had to ma . . . , by directing of your governor of Bayon to the . . . notable trayters . . . and also to favor and defend . . . some controversy happened between . . . We cold not deferre . . . gyvyng to you our thanks . . . in ye most harty manner, praying you to continue this your disposition of so streyt amity . . . , and we will at all tymes have in memory . . . either to you or to your earnestly beloved brother, and ours . . . , of whom we are so well assured, that we know he will earnestly allow of any y[our] actions tendyng to shew us any service.

This is the letter described in Part II, p. 229, *as from Lord Burghley.*

Draft. Mostly illegible. 1 *p.* (**147**. 43.)

JASPER WRAYE to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1578 ?]—Is committed to prison by Burghley. Has confessed the truth, craving his pardon and to be released, the rather that the little he has is shipped in a stranger's bottom going over the sea, and he has no friend there to receive the goods or pay the freight, so that if he remains here it will be his utter undoing.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**186**. 171.)

——— to [the COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY].

1578.—Madame: The cause why I have stayed to render you thanks for your most friendly letter has proceeded through a fever I was late visited withal, since the recovery whereof we have been greatly troubled with wooing matters, upon the arrival of one Monsieur de Cymiers [Simier], servant to the French King's brother, who carries himself in his charge with that modesty and temperance as he doth greatly content all this

Court. But what will be the issue of his errand He only knoweth that sitteth above.

About a fortnight past I sent unto your La. a copy of the answer I received from my cousin Sidney, whereunto I prayed your Lad. that I might receive your opinion how you did like thereof. And for that I have received from you no answer it maketh me greatly to doubt that they are not come to your hands. Wherefore I have thought good to send you here enclosed another copy. The gentleman himself according to his promise is come up, whom I find very well inclined to do as I shall direct him. He asked whether your Lad. meant to bestow upon your son any of your Western land you had by Sir William Sentlowe, which if it might be brought to pass I perceive would greatly content him.

Since your departure I have not seen your son Mr. Caundishe. I would be glad he were here that my cousin might see him in case you continue affected to the match, which I suppose will both content you for the person as for the living.

Draft, undated and unsigned. Endorsed: 1578. 1 *p.* (**202.** 158.)

Norfolk.

1578.—Queen's lands in Norfolk: parcel of the revenue of the Crown in the survey of the Exchequer, and parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.—1578.

Notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**202.** 159.)

Isle of Grain (?).

[c. 1578.]—Note of Mr. Clement Fynch's land in Greane. Includes the parsonage, tithes, &c.; of Mr John Wiseman, lands, &c., as were Sir Richard Reade's within the isle; of Richard and Peter London a messuage, &c.; land of Thomas Sperman.

Endorsed by Cobham's servant; probably concerns Cobham's lands.

1 *p.* (**202.** 160.)

Justices of the Peace.

1578.—"Liber Pacis de anno regni Regine Elizabeth 20." Gives list of the Council and Commissioners of the North, and of Wales, and the justices for the various counties.

A few notes by Burghley. 96 *pp.* (**223.** 7.)

A Norfolk Libel.

[After 1578.]—[Eliz.]—God save our Queen Elizabeth. For seven years the rich have fed on our flesh. Bribes make you justices blind and you are content to see us famished. What are these edicts and proclamations, which are here and there scattered in the country concerning kidders, cornmongers and those devilish cormorants, but a scabbard without the sword, for neither are those murthering maltsters

nor the bloody corn-buyers stayed. We thought to have prest higher to our L. Admiral, to intreat him to shut up the gate of his gain awhile and content himself with that he hath got. Sir William Paston, who might have been called Passion for his former pity, but now is Paston because he is become as hard as a stone. Woe to Hasselt who inhabits the sea-coast, that noble thief! We hear a sound of the devils whispering to persuade the rich to complain of subsidies and other great charges to sue for "out lode," and one grant of "out lode" in a year will sweep away all. There are 60,000 craftsmen in London and elsewhere, besides the poor country clown that can no longer bear, therefore their draught is in the cup of the Lord which they shall drink to the dregs, and some barbarous and unmerciful soldier shall lay open your hedges, reap your fields, rifle your coffers, and level your houses to the ground. Meantime give licence to the rich to set open shop to sell poor men's skins. Necessity hath no law.

Addressed :—To the Mayor and justices of Norfolk.

Endorsed : "A lybell in Norfolk." *Copy. Undated.* 1 *p.* (**185**. 129.)

Mayor and others of Hull to the Lord Treasurer.

1578–9, Jan. 12.—With respect to the appointment of assistant officers of the Queen's customs at that port. They beg his furtherance of the bearers hereof, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Lewes.—Kingston on Hull, January 12, 1578.

Signatures defaced. Much damaged. 1 *p.* (**213**. 21.)

Ralph Stafferton.

1579, March 29.—Warrant granting to Rafe Stafferton, gentleman pensioner, lease in reversion of the yearly value of 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., for his services.—Palace of Westminster, 29 March, 1579.

Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (**203**. 1.)

Theobalds.

1578–9, March.—Bill for works at Theobalds.
1 *p.* (**143**. 56.)

The Earl of Rutland and Thomas Markham.

[1578–9 ?, March.]—Notes in a case between the Earl of Rutland and Thomas Markham concerning the stewardship of Oswoldbecke Soke, the manor of Mansfield, the stewardship of Mansfield, the forestership and justiceship of the Forest of Sherwood, the "manredde of the men of Mansfield," the woodwardship of Nottinghamshire, walks of Byllowe and Byrkeland, Lyndhurst and Mansfield, Forsworn Wood and Musfeld, Besk Wood and Clipston Wood, the manor of

Edenstow and the stewardship of Ollorton and Muntree.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : The Earl of Rutland contra Markham.

Partly in Burghley's hand. 2 *pp.* (186. 137.)

[See *Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part II, p.* 239, *No.* 715.]

The Great Seal.

1579, April 18.—Docquet of things passed the great seal.

Protection for Richard Hall, proctor of the Poor House at Colchester, to gather in Essex and Hertford.

Protection for John Curtys, proctor of the Poor House of Guildford, to gather in Surrey and Sussex.

Protection for John Walker, proctor of the Poor House of Kingsland, to gather in Berks and Oxon.

Protection for the Poor House of Mile End, granted to Hugh Jones, proctor, to gather in Kent and Sussex.

Commission to enquire after the death of Robert Belton, gent., in Lancashire.

Commission to enquire after the death of John Price, esquire, in Radnorshire.

Pardon of alienation for Richard Lutley, gent.

Licence of alienation from Lawrence Hussey, doctor of law, to Edward Orwell, gent.

A general livery under value for Julius Adelmare, son and heir of Cesar Adelmare, deceased.

A general livery above value for John Bartlett *alias* Hancock, son and heir of Robert Hancock, deceased.

An ousterlemaine under value for John Scaurfeild and Katherin his wife in the right of the said Katherin, daughter and heir of Richard ap Owen, deceased.

A pardon of outlawry for Edward Griffithe.

Customer's patent granted to Cristofer Thorneton during pleasure, within the port of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Presentation for William Eame, clerk, to the parsonage of Brockholl, in the diocese of Peterborough.

Presentation for Ambrose Dorington, Mr. of Art, to the vicarage of Godmanchester, in the diocese of Lincoln.

A prebendship within Powles granted to John Flower, Mr. of Art.

A presentation for Robert Cole, clerk, to the parsonage of Wadden, in the diocese of Lincoln.

A prebendship within the cathedral church of Lichfield granted to William Wickham.

A presentation for Richard Williamsonne, clerk, to the parsonage of Kyslingburie in the diocese of Peterborough.

A presentation for Patrick Blare, Mr. of Art, to the vicarage of Cheriton in the diocese of Salisbury.

An exemplification of a bill and answer put into the Court of Chancery between Richard Beacon, plaintiff, and John Hudson and others, defendants. Exemplified at the request of the said plaintiff.

Pardon of alienation for the Earl of Rutland.

Licence of alienation from the said Earl of Rutland to the Lord High Treasurer and others.

Commission of provision for John Haynes, esquire, Sarjaunt of the Accatrye, to take up six last of salmon for the provision of the Queen's Household. (*This entry is erased.*)

An assignment of a lease from the Queen to Walter Bailie, one of her Highness' physicians, of certain lands belonging to Mawdlen College and Corpus Christi College, in the University of Oxford, made by the Presidents of the same Colleges to her Majesty.—18 April, 1579.

Signed by Burghley and Leicester. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 2.)

William Curle.

1579, May 17.—Declaration that on Wednesday in Easter week the undersigned were with William Curle as jurors at the Swan in Waltham, Herts, when William Woodham in the name of his master, willed half a dozen of those of the jury who dwelt in Edmonton and Tottenham to ride with his master ; and that Curle neither by general words nor particular speech was commanded to go or ride, or any other of Enfield then present, but only such as were of Edmonton and Tottenham.—17 May, 1579.

Signed by John Rumbold and 13 *others.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 3.)

W. Heriot to [Archibald Douglas], "the Scotch Ambassador."

[1579 ? May.]—Since my last letter I have not seen the King, who has not yet returned to Edinburgh, as Master Richard your nephew is writing to you more largely. I have been here now a week with your brother and sister, who keep me prisoner with their good cheer ; if I will listen to them, I should not leave them all the time I may remain here.

Signed. Undated. French. 1 *p.* (**179.** 160.)

Brian Fitzwilliam.

1579, July 1.—Warrant ordering that the daily annuity of 5*s.* Irish of Brian Fitzwilliam, be paid in England to him out of the money appointed to be sent into Ireland.—Palace of Westminster, 1 July, 1579.

Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (**203.** 4.)

Roger Manwood to Lord Burghley.

1579, Aug. 19.—Details of his dealings with Mrs. Frankland, with regard to land called Barnards, apparently near her house and demesnes of Rye. Particulars of his difference with Mr. Diggs, with respect to the valuation of some land unspecified.—19 August, 1579.

Endorsed :—The Lord Chief Baron to my Lord.

Holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**213.** 12.)

WILLIAM FRANKLANDE to the LORD TREASURER.

1579, Sept. 5.—Offers services. I beseech that "this same" might not be apparent to my father-in-law till I am discharged out of prison; for his care is little of my well doing, his need being so great; and he retains the money that should be disbursed for my speedy discharge, so that nothing may spur him forward but your displeasure. I desire that the residue of my living, being on trust committed to my father-in-law, by force of a lease made to Anthonye Whyteffylde, may be conveyed over to me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley: 5 September, 1579. 1 *p.* (**203.** 5.)

GEORG JOHAN, PALATIN DU RHYN, DUKE OF BAVARIA, to the QUEEN.

1579, Sept. 6.—Introducing his most Privy Councillor Gerson Heldt de Ditennaw, whom he is sending to declare to her particulars of a conspiracy and treason against her person and estate.—Lanterecken, 6 September, 1579.

French. Signed. 1 *p.* (**133.** 10.)

[Murdin, *p.* 322, *in extenso.*]

DUKE CASIMIR to the SAME.

1579, Oct. 2.—Being duly advertised of the state of affairs in the Low Countries both by my agents and Seigneurs la Huguerie and Sarrasin, secretaries to my cousin, the Prince of Condé, and foreseeing the need the Church of God has of assurance amongst so many negotiations, I think it my duty to employ all means in my power to serve her. Chief of these means I take to be to appeal to your Majesty, being assured of your piety and singular affection for the peace of the Church of God and of your great power to continue to assist her in the present occurrences. Wherefore I have resolved to send the Sr. D'Hargenlieu, whom I have always known as a gentleman well affectioned to such an end, to your Majesty, and have desired the said La Huguerie and Sarrasin to make the voyage with him, so that you may know how I am assured that your authority may be used for the advancement of the Church and the good of the poor Low Countries, on whom depends the peace of the rest of Christianity. I pray your Majesty to give credence to D'Hargenlieu and the others as to myself.—Neustadt, 2 October, 1579.

Signed. French. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 11.)

The ANJOU MARRIAGE.

1579, Oct. 6.—"Perils" and "Remedies," and notes of speeches by Sir Walter Mildmay and others, including Lord Burghley, with respect to the Anjou marriage.

In Burghley's hand. 4 *pp.* (**140.** 6.)

[Murdin, *pp.* 331–3, and 335–6, *in extenso.*]

1579, Oct. 6.—Causes of misliking of the marriage, with answers thereto.—*Undated.*
Endorsed by Burghley : " 6 Oct., 1579. The Marriadg."
In Burghley's hand. 3 *pp.* (**148.** 60.)
[Murdin, *pp.* 333–335, *in extenso.*]

David Chytneus to Lord Burghley.

1579, Oct. 15.—Enclosing a history by himself of the events connected with the Confession of Augsburg.—" Datum Rosodii, Idibus Octobris, 1579."
Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp. Latin.* (**203.** 6.)

William Hutton.

1579, Oct. 18.—Grant by Philip and Lady Anne Howard, *alias* Earl and Countess of Surrey, Lord William Howard and Lady Elizabeth Howard, to William Hutton, of the office of forestership of the baronies of Graystock, Duffeton and Ortin, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, and the keepership of the park of Graystock, Cumberland.—18 October, 1579.
Signed and sealed. 1 *p.* (**2316.**)

John Asteley.

1579, Oct. 24.—Acknowledgement of receipt by John Asteley, Master of the Queen's Jewel House, from the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral, of 15*l.*, for his half-year's annuity issuing from the manors of Ashleybie and Folkingham, Lincoln, —24 October, 1579.
1 *p.* (**2158.**)

The Earl of Oxford.

1579, Nov. 16.—The title of Edward Earl of Oxford to the offices of steward, bailiff and keeper of the forest of Waltham and the house and park of Havering. Traces his descent from Thomas de Clere, who received the offices from Richard Munfichet.
Notes by Burghley. 1½ *pp.* (**146.** 14.)

The Anjou Marriage.

1579, Nov. 24.—Articles of marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou.
Latin. Corrected by Burghley. Note by Burghley : " Subscripta sunt ista p'missa vicesimo quarto Novembris a'o D'ni millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo nono."
12 *pp.* (**203.** 8.)

Tho. Moryson to the Earl of Lincoln.

[1579 or earlier ?]—Acknowledges the receipt of 160*l.* from Mr. Bevercot, for Lincoln's instalment due to the Queen at Michaelmas last. There can be nothing done for Lincoln's

lease of Sempringham parsonage till the commission of leases be made.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**213.** 2.)

COURT OF WARDS.

1579.—A brief of the arrearages depending upon divers noblemen and gentlemen in the Court of Wards and Liveries.

½ *p.* (**139.** 175.)

FRANKLAND'S LANDS.

1579.—Schedule of conveyances concerning Frankland's lands in Herts. The land particularly mentioned is that called Barnett's, granted to Lord Burghley, 20 July, 1579.

Annotations in Burghley's hand. 1 *sheet.* (**203.** 15.)

NAVIGATION.

1579.—A work in Dutch on navigation, and tables, maps, &c.—1579.

(Vol. **301.**)

WILLIAM CURLE to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1579.]—As to a piece of waste in the Queen's manor of Enfield, granted to him, which is now claimed by Mr. Robert Wrothe as belonging to his manor of Durants. Prays Burghley to maintain the Queen's title therein.

Endorsed : 1579. ¾ *p.* (**1720.**)

——— to ———

[1572–1579 ?]—" After our hearty commendations. Whereas with long suit and divers passages into Ireland you have signed and sealed five bills unto Sir Edward Fyton for the payment to him of 1,200*l.* after 250*l.* upon the receipt of any treasure for Ireland service : and also given a direction to your servants and agents for payment of the same, and to take one of your bills with his acquittance, which nevertheless is not here performed : At the humble suit of the said Sir Edward these are to pray and require you that according to your warrant and agreement you now see the payment performed to this bearer his servant, whom he hath of purpose sent over to you with his bills and your warrant together with these our letters. Whereof we make no doubt in regard of your own directions. From the Court."—*Undated.*

Unsigned. ½ *p.* (**99.** 28.)

The LORD ADMIRAL.

1579–80, Jan. 18.—Acknowledgment by Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral, that he owes 100*l.* to Thomas Drury.—18 January, 22 Eliz.

Receipt by Drury for the same.

1¼ *pp.* (**214.** 14.)

Victuals for Ireland.

1579–80, Jan. 22.—Declaration of victuals &c. shipped at Bristol and Bastable for Waterford, with what remains in store at Bristol.
1 *p.* (**142.** 55.)

Margaret Savile.

1579–80, Jan. 23.—State of the cause concerning the wardship of Margaret Savile, daughter of George Savile, of Wakefield.
Endorsed : "Mr. Slingsby, 23 January, 1579." 1 *p.* (**2289.**)

J. Lloyd and 13 others to the Council.

[1579–80, Feb. 11.]—In reply to the Council's letters touching slanderous rumours spread abroad here in North Wales, contrary to the meaning of the late proclamation of 15th December, which rumours somewhat touched the Earl of Leicester in honour and credit and caused divers persons to stay payment of their dues to him. Not only after the first proclaiming of the proclamation without warrant in the town of Beaumaris, certain Welsh rhymes or libels have been made, whereof some part were construed to touch the Earl : but also by reason of those lewd speeches divers friths or enclosures, being heretofore found by presentments to be encroached lands within the forest of Snowdon, have been cast open. The Council required them to suppress the rumours, and to see the Earl paid of his money : not requiring them to certify : yet they think it meet to signify the premises, and to send the examinations which they have taken.—Pentre, Vynachlog, in North Wales, 11 February.
1 *p.* (*See* Cecil Cal., II. *p.* 312, *No.* 816, *which is apparently the enclosure referred to in the above.*) (**203.** 81.)

The Lady Catherine [of Braganza, Claimant of the throne of Portugal] to [Queen Elizabeth].

[1579–80, Feb.]—Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the troubles caused in the country by the death of Don Sebastian, emboldens me to ask your sympathy for my sorrow at the death of the King [Henry], who died on the last day of last month, only three days after I was come to him. The case of the Succession to the throne, he desired in his will to have decided by law and justice. One of the claimants has however more confidence in his arms than in the justice of his claims and desires to make himself master of the kingdom by arms. For me in spite of my clear claim and the loyalty of the people to me I will never employ force, except to defend my rights against any who shall begin a war without having a legal sentence in his favour. I know that if your Majesty understood the circumstances of this kingdom, you would extend your protection to it, considering the ancient friendship and amity that existed between the two countries.

Italian. Endorsed : "Copy of the letter written by Donna Caterina to your Majesty, which I translated into Italian for your Majesty's better understanding." 1½ *pp.* (**205**. 68.)

STEPHEN FOXE to the QUEEN.

1579–80, March 11.—For a lease in reversion of the yearly value of 20*l.* for his fifty years' service to the Queen and her progenitors.—*Undated.*

Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the suit.—Court at Westminster, 11 *March*, 1579. ½ *p.* (**1076.**)

——— to the SAME.

1580, March 12.—As soon as the King my master died Dona Caterina notified your Majesty the loss which these kingdoms had sutained by his death and the state of their affairs. On account of my many occupations at that time, I could not lament with your Majesty on this great sorrow or on the necessities of these kingdoms.

The question of his succession had been treated by his Highness to the end that claims might be made by the King of Castile and the other pretenders, yet never during his life did they send to ask for judgment before him as judge of the cause, before making ready ships and many men in battle array, who, as was always said, were intended to occupy these kingdoms by force. His Highness appointed in his will whoever was adjudged to have the best right, nominating as governors and defenders of these kingdoms five of the chief personages and having judges elected, sworn in the Courts and confirmed by himself to decide this matter. Forty days have now passed since his Highness died and the King of Castile has made no demonstration whatever. From this it may be understood that he consents to our Governors and will make his claim before the judges. Yet every day more troops are preparing in his kingdom and more fleets in his ports and it is given out in Castile that all this is contrived against this kingdom.

The Lady Caterina has continued to demand her rights with all quietness and modesty, as she still does and as we determined to do at all times. But whilst we have consented to acknowledge as King whichever of the claimants shall be declared the rightful one, we are resolved to resist with all our might any who shall attempt to take possession by violence and to defend the just cause of the Lady Caterina, which is very clear as we hope will soon be demonstrated by the judgment and then that the great indolence and the ancient peace of these kingdoms and the loss of Africa will be the cause of our not being invaded by hostile arms, and that more necessary matters may be accomplished for our defence and the opposing of any who without reason shall disturb us.

Your Majesty now has an occasion of increasing the fame of your power by assisting in the defence of the liberty of these kingdoms and of justice, as there is one who without any mandate from them is determined to make himself king by force. For not only is it fitting that powerful sovereigns should not permit violence but your Majesty by the laws of kindred and of the most ancient friendship owes this Crown all favour and help, especially at this time when it is without a King and so many pretend to it.

The Lady Caterina as being the legitimate daughter of the Infant, Lord Edward [Duarte] my master, brother of the late King my master, has a very clear right but this is a matter for the decision of the judges.

We pray your Majesty to order the provision of arms and munition with all possible speed and to give the King of Spain to understand that you will not consent that violence be done this kingdom and the claimants thereto.—Almeiron, 12 March, 1580.

Portuguese. 4½ *pp.* (**161.** 139.)

The Earl of Lincoln.

1580, April 13.—Acknowledgment of receipt by John Byrd, citizen and draper of London, of 50*l.* from the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral, in part payment of a recognisance for 100*l.*—13 April, 1580.

½ *p.* (**214.** 12.)

The Same.

1580, April 15.—Acknowledgment of receipt by Davy Morgan, sadler, of 10*l.* from John Wolmer gent., servant to the Earl of Lincoln, for wares delivered to my Lady's use.—15 April, 1580.

1 *p.* (**2275.**)

Sir Henry Cobham to Lord Burghley.

1580, April 20.—In your late letters you wrote me by all means to seek out a book which was set forth by some malicious persons, as it very well appeareth. I have used the best means I could in that behalf. First, Dr. Silvio upon the receipt of your letters came to me, letting me know how he had sent the copy thereof, of the which some leaves he showed unto me written in French, the which he said he could not let go out of his hands for some promise he had made. Whereon failing that way, I have since met as I think, with the very book printed in English; but for that the beginning and epistle dedicatory was rent out, and no mention made when it was printed, nor the author's name otherwise than G.T., I shall have no means to suppress the printing, but if the same be the book that you wrote for, may it please you I may know.

I hear tell of other books made by the Bishop of Rosse which should be printed at Rheims. So soon as I receive any of them you shall be advertised.—Paris, 20 April, 1580.
Holograph. Endorsed: Sir Henry Cobham. 1 *p.* (**203.** 16.)

The Earl of Lincoln.

1580, May 5.—Acknowledgment of receipt by Roger Goade from the Earl of Lincoln of 3*l.*, for the half year's rent of a messuage in St. Andrew's, London, near Baynard's Castle, due to King's College, Cambridge.—5 May, 1580.
(**214.** 13.)

Copies of Letters sent to the States.

1580, May 11.—(1) *Pierre de Meleun to the Four Members of Flanders or their deputies* (Identical with No. 844 (2) p. 323 of Calendar, part II).
Contemporary copy. French. 1 *p.* (**203.** 17.)

1580, May 12.—(2) *Ro. de Meleun to the Four Members of Flanders* (Indentical with No. 844 (1), p. 323 of Calendar, Part II).
Contemporary copy. French. 1 *p.* (**203.** 18.)

Sir Henry Cobham to the Lord Treasurer.

1580, June 14.—His uncle Sir Percival Hart being dead, certain offices, as the usher of the Receipts, and keeping of the Star Chamber, have fallen to him. Begs his Lordship's favour therein, so that he may enjoy them with some comfort. Details his dealings with Spark and Peirson with regard to the deputyship of the offices.—Paris, 14 June, 1580.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**203.** 19.)

Genealogy of the Cecils.

1580, June 25.—Genealogical chart of the Sitsilt family, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, and Robert Glover, Somerset Herald.—25 June, 1580.
Vellum roll. (**224.** 1.)

Christopher Hoddesdon to Lord Burghley.

1580, July 12.—Occurrents from Antwerp of the 3rd July, 1580. Those of Groeninghen will in no wise receive any garrison of the Malcontents, notwithstanding the siege by them removed. Whereupon the States men being again gathered together, with the English and French companies that lie in Flanders, who shall be with speed sent to their aid by order from the States, are to attempt the charging of the enemy, with hope to overthrow or drive them out of the country. And to the end the passage may be the better kept, if by repulse they were forced to fly, certain boats armed with munition and men lie waiting along the river of Rhine.
Those of Bolducque have received certain of the Malcontents' garrisons in their town.

The last week the Malcontents thought by practice and intelligence to have taken a town near to Doway called Bouchain, but certain of them, being brought thither with a train, were apprehended and taken as prisoners in the town by those that they hoped to have wrought, and had used to serve their turns.

Monsieur de Selles, brother to Northcarmes, being chief of this enterprise, was taken with 5 or 6 gentlemen more of mark, and above 30 or 40 soldiers, most of them all burgesses of Doway.

This de Selles was the only man that had driven and practised the last peace at Don John's arrival. Since his taking he has written his earnest letters to the Prince of Parma for Monsieur de la Noue's deliverance, and is hoped will be effected, the said Selles being one greatly accounted and made of by the King, the Spaniards, and others of the Associates.

The most force of the Malcontents lay about Tornay and now are retired nearer to Valencine, spending and spoiling of their own country for want of money.

The likelihood of divisions amongst them is very great: such jealousies they nourish, envying each other place and service.

The Duchess of Parma is said to be arrived at Namure, but neither brought with her men or money: a discomfortable hearing for those that have been long time in want, and upon hope of her coming bore it the more patiently.

It is said certain committees shall be hence sent towards Monsieur to offer him conditions, whereupon he shall be, if he like and accept them, received in government.

The Assembly of the General States continues, notwithstanding the resolution to make a land Council until the matter of Monsieur be determined and his answer received.—London, 12 July, 1580.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**199**. 2.)

The Queen to Edward Stafford.

1580, July 13. Stafford.—Your poor man's diligence as I greatly regard so will I not leave him unrewarded. For the charge that I have written unto Monsieur that I have given you, this it is. First. For the commissioners' authorities, I have good reason to require that they may be as I desired both for present mislikes as well as for after mishaps. It happened in Queen Mary's days that, when a solemn embassade of five or six at the least were sent from the emperor and king of Spain, even after the articles were signed and sealed and the matter divulged, the danger was so near the queen's chamber door that it was high time for those messengers to depart without leavetaking and bequeathed themselves to the speed of the river's stream, and by water passed with all possible haste to Gravesend and so away. I speak not

this that I fear the like but when I make collection of sundry kinds of discontentments all tied in a bundle I suppose that faggot will be harder altogether to be broken. There is even now another accident of no small consequence to this realm. I am sure the States have accorded to the demands of Monsieur and do present him the sovereignty of all the Low Countries. Suppose now how this may make our people think well of him and of me to bring them to the possession of such neighbours. O Stafford, I think not myself well used and so tell Monsieur that I am made a stranger to myself, which must be if this matter take place. In my name shew him how impertinent it is for this season to bring to the ears of our people so untimely news. God forbid the "baynes" of our nuptial feast should be sauced with the sauce of our subjects' wealth! O what may they think of me that for any glory of my own procure the ruin of my land! Hitherto they have thought me no fool, let me not live the longer the worse. The end crowns all the work. I am sorry that common posts of London can afford me surer news than the inhabitants of Tours will afford me. Let it please Monsieur to suspend his answer to them till he send some of quality and trust to communicate to me and concur with that I may think best for both our honours. For I assure him it shall blot too much his fame, if otherwise he deal, not only in my sight to whom it hath pleased him to promise more, but specially to all the world that be overseers of his actions. Let him never procure her harm whose love he seeks to win. A greater loss than England's hate my mortal foe can no wise seek neither should death be less welcome to me than such mishap betide me. You see how nearly this matter wringeth me; use it accordingly. If it please him the deputies may have the charge of this matter joined with the other two that were afore mentioned. I dare not assure Monsieur how his greater matter will end till I be assured what way he will take with the Low Countries. For rather will I never meddle with marriage than have such a bad covenant added to my part. Shall it ever be found true that Queen Elizabeth hath solemnized the perpetual harm of England under the glorious title of a France's heir? No, no! It shall never be. Monsieur may fortune ask you "why should not the Low Countries be governed by the indwellers of that country as they were wont, and yet under my superiority as well as the King of Spain did?" I answer, the case is too far different, since the one is far off by seas distant and the other near upon the continent. We willingly will not repose our whole trust so far to the French nation as we will give them in pawn all our fortune and stand to their discretion. I hope we shall not live to that hour. Farewell, with my assurance that you will serve with faith and diligence. In haste, your Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Endorsed: Her Majesty's letter to Mr. Stafford the 13 July, 1580, for France. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* (133. 15.)

SIMIER to the QUEEN.

1580, July 20.—Your Majesty will hear from Stafort [Stafford] of his Highness's illness and my (*rostre singe*) indisposition, which prevents me for the moment writing to you at length. That I will put off until Staffort's departure when I will tell you openly by him all my heart's thoughts both as to the directing of the commissioners, whom you desire to charge with a double commission, and as to the affairs of the Low Countries, as to which I can assure you that his Highness, in order to be obedient and complaisant to you, will suspend his judgment so that you may be advised of the particulars as soon as he shall have heard them. He has up to the present communicated every thing to your ambassador and especially what has passed for the Cambrésis. —Plesis les Tours, 20 July, 1580.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 20.)

[? CHRISTOPHER HODDESDON] to [? LORD BURGHLEY].

1580, July 31.—Occurrents from Antwerp of the 31 July, 1580.

The Malcontents have been this week mustered hard by Monns, and received one month's pay.

They have made great preparations of scaling ladders and bridges to attempt some enterprise, which to meet with all places kept by the States men have warning to be vigilant.

In Valencien there has been some stir because the Malcontents lie so long and spend their country thereabouts.

Tornay was this week succoured with 140 munition, victuals, and all other provision.

De la Mot is dead of the shot he received before Gaunt, in the shoulder.

Those of Bruxells went out this week with intent to have surprised Bims, but failed, and in their return met certain horsemen of the enemy's that lay in Hall (the town lately fallen malcontent) which they overthrew, and slew sundry of them.

Yesterday morning afore day a few of the enemy presented themselves before this town, and set on fire three windmills, whereupon the enemy, whom they could not well see, retired and caused alarm in the town, every burgher being in arms, but presently again quieted.

On Friday here was proclaimed that all spiritual men should go according to their calling, to the end they might be known from others, and all such whatsoever that were warned 6 months agone to depart the town, and were again returned should presently depart or present themselves to the Coronells.

News is come from Frisland that the enemy has left Delfsile [Delfzye], which they had environed, and are gone nearer Groeninghen, where the want which is already in

that town has driven them to offer to come to parle, to which end the Count of Hollacq sent for Dr. Longelius, who lay at Lewarden.

Money growing low in Flanders makes churches, abbeys, cloisters and spiritual lands to be sold and otherwise disposed.

On Monday last the Common Council here resolved to accept of Monsieur, if those of Holland and Zeland have done the same, and so the Commissioners depart towards him within these 2 or 3 days with certain articles, whereunto if he agree, then will the accepting of him undoubtedly be finally determined.

1 *p.* (**199.** 3.)

The Queen to the Duchess of Braganza.

1580, July.—Letter of credence, with blank space left for the name to be inserted, for an envoy to ascertain the present state of the negotiations about the rights of succession in the States, the resident ambassador not being able to give satisfaction on these points.—Oatlands, July, 1580.

Spanish. 2 *pp.*

Translation of the above. 1 *p.* (**133.** 13–14.)

The Duke of Anjou to the Queen.

[1580,] Aug. 17.—I should be too wanting in my duty if, on the approaching departure of the commissioners, I did not advertise you of it, begging you not to allow the result of their negotiations to be otherwise than I have prayed heretofore and as Setafort [Stafford] can give you to understand on my part. I look to your goodness not to hold me importunate in this matter but to impute my humble request to my great affection and desire soon to be honoured with your beauteous presence on such condition that only death can separate me from it (*avecque le subget de ne man separer que par ma fin*). This is all the honour and happiness I want in this world, as my actions shall hereafter give good proof to you. I will not be more troublesome now lest I interrupt your Majesty's far better occupations. Only will I beg you not to impute to presumption my humble request to send me someone to whom I can say the things that I dare not entrust to paper.—Duplesis, 17 Août.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 27.)

The King of Scots.

1580, Sept. 26.—Bond for mutual support and defence entered into by the King, Duke Arran and divers noblemen before Morton's accusations.—Holyrood House, September 26, 1480 (*sic*).

The names appended are James R., Arran, Ruthven, Setoun, Maxwell, Argyll, Lennox, Ogilbe, Craufurd, Glencairne, and M (?) . . ros.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**142.** 56.)

A. Cardinale-Vicario to the Cardinal of Como.

1580, Sept. 28.—To-day the 26th of September I received yours of the 22nd of August in reply to mine of the 22nd July, and I was much pleased to find you contented with my service; and I hope that when His Holiness shall have heard how I have behaved, he will be fully satisfied, seeing that with God's help I have conducted myself in the manner and to the ends that you now bid me follow in the name of his Blessedness, knowing that the business required variation in the instructions from its very variety, yet still pursuing the holy intention of his Holiness to remove all wars, discords, effusions of blood, and opportunities for suspicious assistance. God knows I have done all this, and done much with his Majesty of Braganza, who might have come to an agreement with Don Antonio and in Lisbon I have exerted myself with all I could reach, though I was here at a distance. Certainly if that Bishop had not been on the look out, and had it not been for the quickness and intelligence shown by the King [of Spain] in that country, much blood would have been shed. At it was by the Grace of God the whole arrangement passed through my hands. One can put up with the misfortunes; for the City, churches and monasteries, have not suffered, and the whole harm consists in towns and villages sacked, and the death of 1,000 Portuguese. And although Don Antonio is still in the direction of Coimbra with 500 Moors, he will soon remove thence, for the Duke of Alva has sent Don Sanchio against him with foot and horse. The country is obedient to the King, has taken the oath, and is quiet. I think Don Antonio halted hoping some change, from the serious illness of the King, and that otherwise he would have embarked, as he will do, with all the jewels, gold and money he has with him and especially with the precious throne (*sella*). I have always in moderation kept up the course of justice, pointing out that now more than ever it behoved the King to show his good claims and that he had used arms to remove Don Antonio and not to expel justice, but there is no need to say more about it in my opinion. For the reasons already communicated to you, with the rest of the Commission I judged it not wise to go to Portugal. And when I asked leave of the King, I told him that I had orders to go there for his service and that to this end I expected instructions and orders from him. While awaiting such I noticed very great displeasure and suspicion, he thinking, perhaps, the opposite of that for which I was going, and so I withdrew feeling that to go there against his will would be a notable error.

It is now more than a month since I told the King that I had orders to assist him and not to leave him, so far as my service and obedience went, inasmuch as his Holiness wished thus to show him the love borne to him by his Blessedness. After the taking of Lisbon I made the same offer assuring the King that his Holiness would feel infinite pleasure at his acceptance;

in the questions of the friars I have given him all proper satisfaction, and assuredly those orders are in the greatest disorder, and the King much displeased with them ; it is of importance and in time some trouble might come of it. From here I do what I can with my means, and put my hand to some matters when I get the chance, but I cannot do all that should be done. Immediately after the capture of Lisbon as I wrote to you on the 27th of August from here I thought it right to push on the enterprise against England and although I was ill I asked for an audience, the more that I heard that letters that had been found between Don Antonio and the Queen which had put the King into displeasure. But when I recovered, the King fell ill seriously ; he still has fever and has had for 23 days. In the meantime Zaias asked me if I had any intelligence about Ireland. I said "No" but that I was commissioned to speak to the King on that matter. He told me that the King was resolute in the enterprise and wished to send to the Nuncio to get some news of Ireland. He also showed a wish to learn from me what his Holiness offered to the King. I replied "Just what his Holiness offered on other occasions" ; I had nothing express in my instructions, which were only general. He thanked me four hundred thousand times and so forth and I told him I knew no more than I had said.

Seeing that there was no chance of negotiating with the King, and the house being full of sickness with sick men even in my rooms, I resolved with the permission of the King to go to the Madonna di Guadaluppe. Before going the King asked for my blessing, and so I went to him and drew up a little memorial, of which I send you a copy, and taking my opportunity I spoke to him briefly, and left the memorial which he took readily. Hearing on the way that there was much infection in Guadaluppe, I came thence three days ago, and have found your Secretary to the Nuncio here, who says that he must speak of the English business with the Secretaries, if the King cannot be spoken to. I have told him that I was instructed on that matter, but I hear he has already talked about it. I will not fail to do my duty in the matter, though it will be weeks and months before one can speak to the King, if he recovers, as I hope to God he will, for his illness is a lasting one. In Lisbon the Duke of Alva has spoke much of the Irish enterprise, as you will see from the enclosed letter from Prospero Colonna. But the galleys here are turning back and many ships ; the remaining two thousand Italians are breaking up ; the adventurers are going home and the Spaniards who came from Flanders are going to the Italian garrisons. Monsignor For^{te} left five days ago after staying twenty-five days. With all his anxiety his family and property have not suffered in the plundering of the villages and towns.

I thank you "del off^{o} fatto per li herede di M^{r}. Fosch^{o} b.m. se bene s'intende che la Cam^{ra} pretende componere." And

yet he died in the service of the Apostolic See. I trust in the goodness of the Lord.

I am anxious awaiting my recall. I do not see that there is anything more I can do here. In 25 days the galleys will all be in Barcelona, and I do not know when there will be another such opportunity. Here we are very badly off. An egg costs a "scudo" and folk are dying without end; in one church alone six hundred have been buried. In the churches they make a smoke fearing infection. All my people are ill, two very dangerously. Monsignor Mario and Monsignor Babazza are not well and all have coughs, colds and so on. If God does not help us and the recall does not come soon, we shall not half of us return to Italy after passing the winter here as we must do, if we do not get our letters in eight or ten days. The King intends, so far as I see, to wait for the present in the matter of Ireland and possibly to put it off until spring. I hear the Queen has sent thither a fleet with 2,000 infantry and artillery.

Since Monsignor For^te^ left only one despatch has reached here. The powers I have with me are much smaller than his. I have matrimonial power only in two dioceses. Certainly for the sake of the poor and to prevent sin my successor here ought to have a free hand. I should be ashamed to let any one see the powers I have.

I determined to send a summary of your letter to the Archbishop of Cuora, with orders that as the benefice was vacated in the month of God [N.S.] he should take possession of it, and send me an act of the same; which I will then send to you. But the plague still continues in Cuora and Contorno.

Although to-day September 28 the King is free from fever there is no possibility of my being able to discuss the question of England with him for a month to come. I therefore copied out two paragraphs of your letter, and sent them to the King through Zaias, in order that he might see how anxious we are for the enterprise. I do not write in cipher, nor have done for some days, my secretaries being ill.—Badajoz, 28 September, 1580. *P.S.*—I am trying to get the King's promise to omit the Turks from the truce; as things are one may anticipate a good resolution in him.

Holograph. Italian. 5 *pp.* (**203.** 21.)

Rowland Stanley to Sir William Stanley.

[1580?] Nov. 15.—I have much wondered you have not given my father better satisfaction than you have. He desires to hear the manner of your proceedings, and the cause of your hindrance. He takes it very ill you write not to him, nor acknowledge thanks for that which he has already done. Concerning myself, I refer you to the report of this bearer, but I protest to God matters go not here as you think. We are at this instant remaining in the field, and are uncertain of our garrison. In what manner we lie the bearer will satisfy you.

When you see John Poole and John Minshall, tell them they are so lulled in their pleasure that they forget their friends. "Your ever most assured brother."—From our Camp, 15 November.

(*P.S.*)—If the hawks be not come, send them with all speed. Let not my sister Stanley think anything that I send these to others and not to her. Let her have patience till I be a little more abler, and then she shall see what a token I will send her.

Holograph. Endorsed : Rowland Stanley to Sir W. Stanley. 1 *p.* (**186**. 148.)

The Duke of Anjou and the Prince of Orange.

1580, Dec. 29.—Undertaking by François, Duke of Anjou, as sovereign Prince of the Low Countries, to acquit the debts incurred by the Prince of Orange for the maintenance of the armies which he has led against the Spaniards ; and that the Prince of Orange and his descendants shall remain princes and sovereign seigneurs of Holland and Zeeland.—Cotras, 29 December, 1580.

French. Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**203**. 24.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1580 ?]—Suppose not that my silence hath had any other root than hating to make an argument of my writing to you that should molest you or trouble me, being most desirous that no mention might once be made of so villainous an act, specially that might but in word touch a sacred person. But now I see that so lavishly it hath been used by the author thereof that I can refrain no longer to make you partaker thereof sincerely from the beginning to this hour of all that hath proceeded. And for more speed have sent charge with Bowes to utter all without fraud or guile, assuring you that few things have displeased me more since our first amities, and charge you in God's name to believe that I am not of so viperous a nature to suppose or have thereof a thought against you, but shall make the deviser have his desert more for that than ought else. Referring myself to the true trust of this gentleman, to whom I beseech you give full affiance in all he shall assure you on my behalf, and so God I beseech to prosper you with all his graces as doth desire your most affectionate sister.—*Undated.*

Copy. 1 *p.* (**133**. 17.)

Court of Wards.

1580.—Debts due by noblemen upon specialities.
Endorsed : "Trinit, 22 Elizabeth R." 1 *p.* (**139**. 182.)

1580.—Arrearages depending upon noblemen.
Endorsed : Trinit, 22 Elizabeth. 1 *p.* (**139**. 183.)

Beerhouse Wood.

1580.—Particular of Beerhouse Wood.
1 *p.* (**145.** 67.)

George Darnetto to Sir Francis Walsingham.

[c. 1580 ?]—Was requested by Giglio Baroni and Silvio Piccini to let them charter a ship of 180 tons, which he intended to send to Italy. On their voyage they put into Leghorn, and went before the Courts with a sham law-suit, whereby Darnetto lost the ship and charter up to 2,000*l.*, and had to pay the sailors who returned to England by land. Upon Baroni's return to this country, Darnetto offered him security for all that he demanded from him, and demanded the same from him, but when it came to naming pledges, Baroni refused to go on, whereupon Darnetto had him arrested. Baroni then sent Signor Gozzi and Borzone to beg Darnetto that he might not be moved from the Counter to the King's Bench prison, the difference between them to be settled in the mean time by two friends. Baroni chose Signor Tomaso Cobeles, and Darnetto Signor Scipione Borzo, who after examining into the question for four or five hours discovered Baroni's evil doings. The chancellor then refused Baroni's petition that Darnetto be compelled to appoint two judges to his own two, while in the meantime he should be enlarged, though he granted letters warning Darnetto to appoint judges. Darnetto replied that he had already done so, and that if Baroni was displeased with the result, the law was open to all. Now Baroni applies to Walsingham, simply to put Darnetto in bad odour with him.
Italian. Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 20.)

Gawen Smith to the Queen.

[c. 1580 ?]—Proposition, in consideration of a lease in reversion of 85*l.* per ann., or 1,000*l.* in money, for a vessel to pass between Dover and Calais for the Queen's services in all weathers within 24 hours to and again. Also that the said vessel or the like shall be ready at Dover or Sandwich to attend any shipwreck on the Goodwin Sands for recovery of wrecked persons: each person so saved to pay as follows: every gentleman, 10*l.*; every merchant, 10*l.*; every shipmaster, 5*l.*; every mariner, 40*s.*; every passenger, 40*s.*—*Undated.*
Petition. 1 *p.* (**186.** 144.)

Benedict Spinola to [? Lord Burghley].

[1572–1580 ?]—Concerning the buying of the Spanish wools, which he hopes [Burghley] will find to the great advantage of the Queen and the merchants, as the price of 11*s.* the tod is very high, the wools being very evil conditioned. Terms of payment. If the Spanish owners will have the bargain, and pay what he shall disburse, he will be content;

otherwise will stand to the hazard himself. As he should not be named for the buyer, wishes them to be bought in the name of an English gentleman whom he will name. Prays [Burghley's] help in the matter.—*Undated.*
Petition. 1 *p.* (**186.** 146.)

Duplicate of the above. (**186.** 147.)

ROWLAND STANLEY to TOM FARLOUGH.

[1580 ?]—Stanley's father would have Farlough come over with his hawks as soon as they be well flying. He is to come to Doweye and stay at the English College with Mr. President, till he hears from his father or himself. He is to bring a good flying "marlione" (? merlin) for Stanley; also a brace of "groundes" (? grey hounds), for he has passed the finest country for coursing that he has seen, and the greatest store of hares. Commendations and messages to various friends. Thinks he must end his days in following the plough amongst them. It is three months since he lay either in house or bed, but what he has made with his own hands and the help of his trusty servant Rose. Never had better health, but all his comrades have been sick, and fears Captain Terriwet [? Tyrwhit] will not live.—*Undated.*
Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**186.** 149.)

HENRY HOWARD.

[1580 ?]—Answers to interrogatories by various persons, sadlers, merchants, tailors, drapers, provision dealers, and others, with regard to debts owing to them by Henry Howard, apparently of West Ham.—*Undated.*
8 *sheets.* (**216.** 4.)

The RIVER THAMES.

1580.—Plan of the mouth of the Thames; by Robert Norman, "fecit in Ratlif."—1580.
Vellum. [Framed.]

PORTUGAL.

1580.—Report of the state of Portugal, by E.B. 1580. Includes list of revenues received. Also list of towns where the King of Spain has placed garrisons, and the numbers.
3 *pp.* (**246.** 26.)

CRANBORNE CHASE.

1580.—Book apparently compiled *circa* 1617, containing copies of documents relating to Cranborne Chase, Cranborne and district, from temp. King John to 1580.
144 *pp.* (Vol. **248.**)

——— to the QUEEN.

[After 1580.]—In spite of the prohibition of the use of logwood *alias* blockwood for dyeing, it is found that several

sorts of stuff are so dyed. Petitioner prays for licence to search for the offenders, and also, to seal all lawfully dyed goods at certain charges.

1 *p.* (**142**. 207.)

Tetney Grange.

[After 1580.]—Note of lands, part of Tetney Grange, with Parker Thinge, Lincoln: late of the monastery of Lowth Park dissolved, and late in jointure to Lady Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk deceased, now in the Queen's hands for want of livery, of the yearly rent of 3*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*., in the tenure of Nicholas Saunderson.—*Undated.*

¼ *p.* (**2230**.)

Callow Grange.

[Probably after 1580.]—Particular of the Grange of Callow, formerly of the dissolved monastery of Louth Park, Lincoln.

Endorsed: "Sir George St. Poll's particular." ½ *p.* (**2287**.)

The Defence of the Frontiers.

[1580–1.]—An Act for the defence of the Frontiers; matters "to be added to the recital."

These additions are for remedying the action of landlords and others, being farmers as well to the Queen as to other lords and owners, who have for their private gain decayed divers tenements and habitations, and in some places whole townships, reducing the same to one farm or pasturing of sheep and cattle, and have let their lands to Scottishmen and not to Englishmen, thereby diminishing the natural strength of the country.—*Undated.*

3 *pp.* (**98**. 102.)

[*Vide* Stat. 23 Eliz. c. 4.]

Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the Lord Treasurer.

1580–1, Feb. 27.—Understanding that the Oconnors were combined with most of the chief captains of countries betwixt Dublin and Connaught in a great conspiracy, thought it behoveful to take a journey into those parts. So coming unto the fort of Philipston, the chief strength of Offalay, he caused a session to be held there for trial of such malefactors as were proved to have committed open spoils and outrages to the general disquiet of all those borders. Therein was found guilty one Heugh Omoloy, a chief man of his name, and a famous thief and traitor, besides certain others, whereof some he executed for ensample of the rest. Of others he took pledges and assurance for their good behaviour and appearance from time to time. Then having given further order for the taking in of the Occonors, he passed into the Magoghegans country, where he found nought but empty towns, all the inhabitants being fled either for fear of their guilty consciences, or misled by Bryan Magoghegan, he which

murdered his brother. Caused proclamation to be made that whoso would not be reputed as a traitor, and hazard his life and goods, should return again to his dwelling within one day's respite, the which in the most part took good effect, but the principals continued their obstinacy, and now remain still in state of open rebels. Thence he passed to Magoghlan's country, whom, perceiving not to have entered so far into the confederacy as the rest, he received into favour, taking of him pledges as seemed sufficient. Thither came unto him Ocaroll, whose deep disloyalty being found by examination he stayed him with him and with some others of the same faction brought along with him to Dublin. On his return, word was brought that Tirlagh Lennagh was coming down to the Black Water, under colour of parley for certain wrongs concerning private parties, but with such numbers and in such manner that it seemed his only meaning was to trouble and infest the English pale, and to impeach her Majesty's proceedings against the other rebels, for repressing of whom, as in his letters to the Council, he craves that further supply may be sent over, both of men and of treasure, which begins to grow very low.—Dublin, 27 February, 1580.

(*P.S.*)—Prays that Burghley's wonted care be given to the victualling, which never was more needful. Is grieved at the ministers of the victuals, whose small care and unjustness is manifestly felt and seen.

Partly holograph. Endorsed: L. Deputy of Ireland. 2 *pp.* (**199.** 1.)

Court of Wards and Liveries.

1581, Mar. 25 to May 20.—Money paid to Anthony Crane, Esquire, and John Abyngton, Esquire, cofferers of the Queen's Household, by Sir William Dansell Knight, Receiver General of the said Court, for one whole year from Lady Day, 1580, to Lady Day, 1581.—Total 1,000*l.* 1,700*l.* also paid in the May following.

1 *p.* (**139.** 184.)

Maidstone College.

1581, May 5.—"Received by me Arthur Barham gent. of the Lord Cobham this 5 of May, 1581, an account of the College of Maidstone made by Thomas Hanson steward of the said College the same account being in parchment bearing date the 4 of He : 8."—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**213.** 62.)

The Duke of Anjou to de Marchomont.

[1581,] May 13.—Prays him to give credence to whatever the bearer shall tell him on his part and to do him the service of satisfying the Queen, his mistress, for the pains she has been put to following what he has commanded the present bearer to say on his behalf.—Allanson, 13 May.

Holograph. French. ½ *p.* (**203.** 25.)

The Vice-Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge to Lord Burghley.

1581, June 2.—As soon as they understood that the contumacy "Parisiorum Chestertonensium" had been broken down by his authority the Senate took counsel to offer their fullest thanks; they could desire nothing better than the method and speed with which the matter was accomplished, which is attributable to Burghley. They only asked him to take cognisance of the Chesterton cause and to order himself what was best for the University, and with incredible speed the whole controversy was adjudged, the insolence of the turbulent men being extinguished rather than suppressed: the inquiry into the cause having been commended to the Chief Justice and the Attorney General. So not only the late dishonesty of the Parisians has been sharply judged but all hope of future strife removed.—Cantabrigiæ, e Senatu nostro 4° Nonas Junii, 1581.

Endorsed: "10 Junii (*sic*), 1581. The Vice-Chancellor and heads of the University of Cambridge. Thanks for your l. dealing with the Chesterford (*sic*) men."

Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 18.)

Lord Dacre's Lands.

1581, June.—Warrant with regard to the Dacre lands. Refers to the agreement of June 16, 1571.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**146.** 128.)

Augustus, Duke of Saxony, to the Queen.

1581, June 19.—Disclaims any intention to forbid English merchants to trade in his dominions on the ground that privileges enjoyed for some centuries by the Hanse Towns had been unjustly overthrown. Heard a year and a half ago that certain English merchants in London had formed themselves into a company and secured a monopoly of the cloth trade in London, with the result that the price of the cloths in Germany had been immensely increased. If the Hanse Towns refer the matter to the Emperor and the Estates of the Empire, it shall be equitably settled.—Dresden, 13 Calend. Julii, 1581.

Copy. Latin. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 20.)

[*Calendared in* S.P. Foreign *incorrectly under date May* 20.]

[Don Antonio, claimant] King of Portugal to Queen Elizabeth.

[1581 ?] 23 June.—"Senhora, a ora em que chegei a este reino de vossa Mag^de^ se acabarâo meus trabachos, por que naõ consente o alvoroço com que venho pera me lançar aos pees de vossa Mag^de^, senaõ a maior aligria et contentamento da vida. Este me satisfaça vossa Mag^de^ com me naõ dilatar esta ora, de mi a mais deseiada, et que me sera a mais alegre

que nesta vida terei." Sends Don Rodrigues de Sousa, his ambassador, to learn when he may have this audience, and begs credence for him.—Rochester, 23 June. *Signed* Rey.
Portuguese. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 25.)

The Emperor Rudolph II to the Queen.

1581, June 28.—I hear by your letter of April 5 last with its annexed petition of the disputes which have been going on for some years between you and the Hansa Towns. I cannot deny that since my accession many complaints have been made to me by the said Towns and also by other towns and states in the Empire. At the beginning of this very year, representatives of the Hansa came to me and complained that their privileges, obtained from your predecessors at great cost and toil, had been infringed and overthrown at the suggestion of persons more zealous of their private interests than of the common weal, and that there had been excessive taxation and interference with their people residing in England.

It was my duty to find remedy for my subjects in these things, but being persuaded of your good will to my Empire, I decided to take no steps before advising you and others apparently concerned and before making inquiry into certain other questions arising out of the said disputes. I therefore informed you of these complaints by my personal letter delivered to the said representatives and exhorted you in brotherly way as you will see by the copy annexed to this. I have therefore done the very thing you now ask of me and will always freely do what may be proposed in this behalf by the States of the Empire or the Hansa Towns. I am therefore persuaded by the zeal you have hitherto shewn towards me and the Empire that you will readily accede to my petition and take steps that the privileges and liberties obtained by the Hansa merchants in your realm may be protected and not overthrown for the sake of the private gains of any private persons.—" Datum in arce nostra Pragæ, 28 June, 1581."
Endorsed : The copy of the letter within mentioned written from the Emperor to the Queen's Majesty beareth date 20 February, 1581.
Contemporary copy. Latin. 3 *pp.* (**133.** 18.)
Another copy of the foregoing. (**199.** 4.)

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Same.

1581, July 14.—Thanks her for her son's reply which the Queen has been pleased to send her. Is assured of his good inclination towards Elizabeth and his devotion to herself, as the Queen will see by his letter to Mary which she sends by Mauvissière. The Queen taking into consideration his tender age will receive what he has sent as the beginning only of a

more solid friendship. Protests that she has done what lies in her and the success which a simple letter has brought about sufficiently discharges her. Leaves it to the Queen to make use of the means she has proposed to her.—Sheffield, 14 July, 1581.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (133. 22.)

[Printed *in extenso* by Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, V. 296, 297, where it is incorrectly dated 1582.]

[? Lord Henry Howard] to Lord ————.

[1581 ?] July 20.—Without his lordship's help, he can neither hope nor look for remedy, so long as his friends will suffer him to pine in this solitary seat. The Queen says little, but when his liberty is spoken of, begins to speak of trial face to face, as if that should have been to do if he were in fault. His humble suit is that he may not be suspended, but that after seven months imprisonment, may either be tried before equal judges, or enlarged, with an end of misery, which being done his lordship may do him the greatest favour to procure his banishment out of the realm. His hap is harder than ever was any second brothers of his house. This 20 of July.—*Unsigned and undated.*

Endorsed : L. H. H. Max. Comod'. 1 *p.* (98. 129.)

Richard Masters to the Queen.

1581, July 22.—For a lease in reversion of the parsonage of Bollsover, Derbyshire, to the tenant Humfrey Smalle.—*Undated.*

Note by Sir Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the suit.—22 *July*, 1581.

1 *p.* (1499.)

Francois, Duke of Anjou, to Sir Francis Walsingham.

1581, July 31.—The Queen's favour so far shewn to me as to select you for the journey to the King has given me extreme content and overwhelmed me with obligations that I can never discharge except by my desire ever to do her service. I am happy at finding myself so near your route that you can see me without loss of much time. I beg that this may take place at Tartenois where I shall be sleeping to-night and assure you that you will be welcome as one of those in the foremost places of her whom I honour more than any princess on earth.—"A Chasteau Thierry le dernier jour de Juillet, 1581."

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (133. 21.)

Arthur, Lord Grey, to Lord Burghley.

1581, Aug. 9.—Understanding Sir Francis Walsingham to be now absent, addresses to Burghley such letters as the affairs of Ireland require to be sent to the Queen and the

rest of the Lords. Desires speedy resolution in the things he has commended to her Highness and their Lordship's considerations.

Thanks him for his favour in the matter of the wardship of young Gostwick.

John Zowtche has of late again done a good service in his quarter. That Burghley may the better be acquainted with the state of his government, sends herewith the copy of certain articles agreed on betwixt him and Lord McMorris, received but yesterday from him. That country by this seems brought to good stay, in case the luckless accident signified in their Lordships' letter alter not the same. Prays therefore Burghley's commendation of Zowtche where it may best avail.

Commends the suit of Captain G. Carew, whom he thinks to be the bearer of this letter, that the Queen will take into her own hands Lawghlen Castle and lands belonging thereto, which he is possessed of by his late brother's death, and give him in exchange land in England to the value of the same rent, as he cannot reap the due benefit of the said castle, by reason that the Cavenaghes will not suffer but forcibly any English man to have land or jurisdiction there. The place is the key and thoroughfare from these parts into Munster, and must bridle and command the sept of the Cavenaghes. It would quiet them moreover to find themselves tenants and at commandment only to the Queen.

Prays for corn, which grows very scarce and none heard of for well nigh these two months.—Dublin, 9 August, 1581.

Thanks him for the warrant dormant.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**203**. 30.)

Arnault to de Bex.

1581, Aug. 12.—But for my desire to keep in your good graces, the early departure of Monsieur Pinart would sufficiently dispense me from writing. Be assured I will do you the like services over here as you have been rendering me, and indeed not an hour ago I was talking with Monsr. de Maneuvre in the Louvre in a fashion to make your right ear tingle. Keep me in Monsieur de Marchaumont's good graces and excuse me to him for not writing, not having at present [anything to say]. . . . "le faire lors que jauray . . . a Madame sa femme, ce que jesp[ere] faire demain, en prenant occasion sur ce que . . . de Maneuvre ma dict quil la vouloit aller . . . Il me desplaist infiniment de ce que je ne puis effec . . si a propoz mes promesses a lendroit de M. de Marchaumont comme je desireroy bien, car aujourdhuy il ne se trouve point dans Paris de bonne pouldre de Cypre." Nevertheless the little I have been able to find amongst my friends, I send in large and small bottles and beg you to present to him from me with assurance that my wish to serve him shall never fail. One of my friends is expecting Cyprus powder daily from

Languedoc, the most excellent there is, and I promise I will not fail to send some to Sr. de Marchaumont as soon as I have it. Remember me to all our friends over there and especially to the Earl of Northumberland and his wife, the Countess, and to my mistress Madame Percy their dear daughter. If you will be seeing them I envy you your happiness. Affectionate commendations to Messieurs de Rinfreville, Chevalier Haulteterre and Nargonne.—"Paris, 12 Aoust, 1581. . . mandez sil vous plaist que sera devenu le pauvre Champion pour la liberte duquel M. Maneuvre et quelques autres eussent volontiers faict escrire M. le Roy, silz eussent pense que cela y eust servi."

[*On reverse*] "Je vous prie me tenir aux bonnes graces des dames [et] demoiselles ausquelles vous savez que jay promis des masques et les assurez de ma part quelles auront bientost. Je me suis advise depuis quil seroit plus a propoz que jescrivisse ung mot a M. de Marcham[ont]."

Holograph. French. 2 *pp. Damaged.* (**203.** 26.)

Richard Howland, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Lord Burghley.

1581, Oct. 6.—Being in consultation with the seniors about the performance of our necessary duty for preaching at this time of infection in Stamford and Chesthume [Cheshunt ?], I received your letters and mind therein; according to your resolution we mind to send to both places, and for Theobalds Mr. Stanton, a senior fellow of our college, shall attend your commandment the 16 or 17 of this month to preach on St. Luke's day there or where else you appoint. By whom if you please to send the other 15*l.* due by your gift at Michaelmas past we shall acknowledge ourselves greatly bound. For your two scholars, as before we certified the two places were void, so I desire you to appoint and send them down before November 6; for that being the first Monday after All Saints is the day of our election.—From your College of St. Johns, 6 October, 1581.

Endorsed by Burghley: "To appoint 2 scholars afore 6 November."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**136.** 19.)

Thomas Duncombe to the Same.

1581, Oct. 10.—For the stay of an arbitration between him and John Waterhouse, as to lands granted by the Earl of Oxford, till he obtains possession of his evidences.

Endorsed: 10 October, 1581. 1 *p.* (**905.**)

The Duke of Anjou to du Bex.

1581, Oct. 11.—You will have to-day a hundred horse at Montreuil. The leader is charged to carry out this bearer's instructions. As for you, my plan is that you find yourself with them as though by accident (*comme par une occurrence*),

so that they may have no knowledge of what you have with you, which you will do well to put in a strong covered waggon, packing other baggage with the trunks in which the money is. In this way, under colour of a pretended enterprise, which will not appear to have anything to do with you, you will be able, I think, to get here with your charge without discovery, which is what I want above all. The rest I postpone until your arrival.—St. Villery [Saint-Valéry], 11 October, 1581.

Addressed : "Monsr. du Bais, gentilhomme ord. de ma chambre."

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**203**. 28.)

THEOBALDS.

1581, Oct. 12.—List of the Household at Theobalds.
1 *p.* (**140**. 25.)

LATIN VERSES.

1581, Oct.—Latin verses on Jeremiah, ch. 17, by Gualterus Mershe.
½ *p.* (**140**. 76.)

1581, Oct.—Latin verses on Jeremiah, ch. 7, by D. Heigham.
½ *p.* (**140**. 77.)

1581, Oct.—The like by Lionellus Ducket.
½ *p.* (**140**. 78.)

1581, Oct.—The like by Robert Paige.
1 *p.* (**140**. 79.)

1581, Oct.—The like by Jacobus Wolffenden.
½ *p.* (**140**. 80.)

[1581, Oct.]—The like by G. Smith.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley. ½ *p.* (**140**. 81.)

BADIREL to DE MARCHAUMONT.

1581, Nov. 4.—I have to-day crossed the sea with this German gentleman whom I have been ordered by Monseigneur to conduct to his Highness in England and must advertise you thereof that you may be pleased to have someone sent before to let me know where I am to take him. He is charged with much business of importance of which it is very necessary that his Highness, before he proceeds to Flanders, should be advised.—Douvre, 4 November, 1581.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**203**. 29.)

The KING OF FRANCE to the QUEEN.

[1581 ?] Dec. 25.—The honour which my house receives from the good will you are pleased to bear me and my brother binds me more and more to serve you. But I beg you not to

consider it importunity if I reiterate to you so often my desire to see my brother so honoured and happy as to be able to serve you with the success of that which is so well commenced and which may God and you, Madame, bring to pass! Believe me you will win for yourself, if this good happens to him, both him and me and all this state, as much and more than your own. The effects of the service I will render you for it will testify this sufficiently to you. I beg that you will be pleased to find it good that those who are to go for a matter so happy to us may be ready at the time agreed.—"Parys le 25 de Desambre."

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**186.** 68.)

The Duke of Suffolk.

1581.—"A note of the heirs of the body of Charles late Duke of Suffolk."

Notes by Burghley. ½ *p.* (**141.** 45.)

Electors of Saxony and Marquises of Meissen.

1581.—Genealogy from Frederick, Marquis of Meyssen, made Duke of Saxony and Elector 1423, to the year 1581.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**142.** 63.)

Tellers of the Receipt.

1581.—"Record to prove that the Lord Treasurer of England hath the grant of the office of Tellers of the Receipt." The record is from the Patent Roll 6 Richard 2, Part 3, m. 16 (May 3, 1383).

Endorsed: 1581. 2 *pp.* (**142.** 64.)

Dacre Lands.

[1581 ?]—Lands to be assured from her Majesty to the Lady Marquis, the fee simple to the Lord and Lady Dacres; lands to be conveyed to the Earl of Leicester and one feoffee &c.

Notes thereon by Burghley. 1 *sheet.* (**146.** 130.)

[Simier] to [the Queen].

[1581 ?]—". . . quelque jour car je ne peus croire que "E" ne recognoiçe unt jour la mechante ame de celui qui lui mest toutes tes inpreçions vous asurant que auparavant que Fervacques fuct a lui je n'ai james cogneu une melieur ame que celle de "E" ne plus creignien dieu, et m'asur que çi ce malereus estoit ors d'avec lui que facilemant il ce remetroict au bon cheman. Voila en partie pourcoi je pance que çi je suis james si ereus de me bastre avec lui que dieu m'aidera grandemant et avec mon bon droict [et] la faveur de vostre majeste j'en sortire à mon onneur, je vous en suplie de toute la plus grand affection que je puis.

Vostre majesté me mande qu'elle fera en sorte à tout le moins que j'are unt congé oneste et quelque onorable reconpance pour mes services pacés. Au non de die, Madame, faictes cela pour moi et je vous sera plus obligé que çi vous m'avies tiré des enfers, et lors je me tiendre bien herus de me retirer en ma meson et à demeurer le reste de ma vie comme sont çerviteur çens me rendre james à aultre qu lui et vostre majesté lant peut asurer et ç'il ne trouve pas bon que je demeure en France je m'offre d'aler confiner mes jours en Italie, en Constantinoble, par tout où il vosdra et en tous lieus ou il me çera coumande de vstre part. Nece pas tout ce que je puis faire pour le contanter et le mestre ors de doute que j'aie james porte aucune volonté au roi. Au non de dieu faictes cela pour vostre singe et que j'en puisce avoir prontemant quelque bonne responce car, Madame, la paine où je suis ne çe peut escripre, tant elle [est] grande. Le singe vostre vous baise très humblemant les mains et la larme a leul vous asur qu'il a une perpetuelle souvnance des faveurs.—De Grenviche."

Addressed : ——— S / S E S / S S (twice).

Cypher, partly deciphered. Seal. 1 *p. Apparently latter portion of letter only.* (**203.** 32.)

[Simier] to [the Queen].

[1581 ?]—" Je ne me puis anpescher que je ne vous dye ancores ung mot sur le raport qui vous a este faict que je ne voulois se que je taytois. Je m'estonne plus de telle qualonnye que je ne fais de toutes les autres par se qu'il me senble qu'elle est faicte avec beaucoup d'absurdité d'autant que vous seule me pouves en sela plus justifier que personne. Vous aves peu cognoistre mon affayction par mes inportunités conbien de foys j'ay pleure de bon ceur ne pouvant surmonter les difficultés et reduyre la cause à sa conclusion. Je le desirois tant et fais ancores quil n'y a chose en se monde de quoy j'aye plus grande anvye. Cest d'ou procede la hayne de la royne de Navare. Ayent toujours tenu ferme de se coste contre tous altres, je ne puis croyre que vous n'en soyes mentenent bien informée, vous suplyent m'avoyr en recoumandation."—*Undated.*

1½ *pp.* (**203.** 33.) S S / S E S / S S

The Cecils.

1581.—Cecil genealogy 1091 to 1581.
In Burghley's hand. 1 *sheet.* (**203.** 34.)

——— to the Queen.

[1581 ?]—Excuses himself for not writing to her since his departure from the Court, on account of his grievous

illness. Thanks her for sending him a letter of her own hand, which he knows is tedious to her, and signifying to him the conclusion of her marriage, together with the covenants thereunto appertaining. Expresses his good wishes.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1 *p.* (**203.** 35.)

The Earl of Southampton.

[1581 ?]—Contents of the office drawn after the death of Henry late Earl of Southampton. Relates to the Countess's jointure, and the disposition of the Earl's lands.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**206.** 99.)

Geronimo Wolf, a Schoolmaster of Bristol, to Lord Burghley.

1581.—A large sheet of paper with an ornamental border and a coat of arms. On it are written 38 couplets of complimentary verse. All but three will scan.

1 *p. Latin. Endorsed by Burghley with date.* (**208.** 5.)

Lands of Charles, late Duke of Suffolk.

[c. 1581.]—The petition of the Lord Mounteagle in Curia Wardorum.

Prays for warrant to enable him to sue his livery of certain lands descended to him from his mother Mary, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon late Duke of Suffolk, and from Lady Catherine the sister of Mary, who died without issue.

The petition of Lord Beauchamp.

He denies that the above Lady Catherine died without issue, and claims that she was lawfully married to Edward Earl of Hertford, by whom she had issue, the petitioner.

1 *p.* (**142.** 179.)

Isle of Terceiras.

[1581.]—The description and state of the island of Tersera.—*Undated.*

7¼ *pp.* (**246.** 10–16.)

Chronology of Events.

1581.—Almanac, containing the following entries by Burghley.

158$\frac{0}{1}$, Jan. 6.—W. Randolf towards Scotland.
„ „ 7.—I retor. to the Court.
„ „ 11.—The amb. from Savoy was with the Q. Ma^{ty}.
„ „ 16.—The Parlement begynn.
„ „ 20.—The Q. adm. the Spek^{r}.
„ „ 22.—The Justs at Westm. wher the Erl of Arund. was challeng^{r}. asisted with Sr. Wm. Drury. Erl of Oxfor. L. Wyndsor and 14 mor. defend. Sr. Tho. Parrott, cum unwares.

1581, May 18.—at Thebaldes. The Mr. of the Roolls dyed at 11 at night.
,, July 2.—About this tyme the Er. of Oxf. sett to full liberty by Mr. Walysyngham.
,, ,, 23.—I cam fr. my houss to Grenwych. E.o.
,, ,, 24.—Mr. Sec. Walsyngham went towardes Dover.
,, ,, 27.—The Q. at Wansted. Mr. Sec. Walsyngham at Bullen.
,, ,, 28.—I at Thebaldes.
,, ,, 31.—Mr. Rich. went to the Er. of Oxford.
Monss. d'Anjou was at Chasteau Terry.
,, ,, 21.—The L. Deput. of Irland departed ag. Tyrlogh Lenough.
Instruct. signed for Mr. Secr. Walsyngham.
,, ,, 27.—Mr. Sec. was at Bullen.
,, ,, 30.—Sir H. Cobh. with Mr. Somers mett Mr. Walsyngham at Lusarch.
Monss. was at Chasteau Terry and departed to la Fere in Tartenui.
,, Aug. 2.—Mr. Secret. arryved at la Fer in Tartannoiss.
,, ,, 3.—The Q. Mother parted from St. Marr towards Monss. d'Anjou.
,, ,, 5.—The Q. Mother cam. to Fere.
,, ,, 7.—Mr. Secret. departed from la Fere towardes Pariss.
,, ,, 9.—Burnham brought letters from Mr. Secret.
,, ,, 10.—Mr. Sec. had aud. of the Fr. Kyng whan a leag was offred.
,, ,, 11.—A conference with the 5 commiss. wh. the leag was refused.
,, ,, 14.—Walton (*sic*) went towardes Pariss with letters.
,, ,, 18.—Jhon Fur.(ryar) brough letters of the 13 from Mr. Walsyngham.
,, ,, 20.—Cam Hylle, that brought letters from Tercera of the 6 of Aug. who land. 18 at Portismouth.
,, ,, 16.—The Vicont of Torrayn taken by Alban. nere Camb.
,, ,, 17 & 18.—Comms. was with Mons.
,, ,, 18.—Monss. d'Anjou entred into Cambr.
,, ,, 30.—Davids cam from France.
,, ,, 3.—Mr. Secr. arryved at la Fer. in Tartenoiss.
,, ,, 5.—The Q. Mother cam to la Fer.
,, ,, 6.—Mr. Wals. had spech with the Q. Mother.
,, ,, 13.—Watson cam with letters from Mr. Sec. dated 10 Aug.
,, ,, 18.—Jhon Furryar cam with letters fr. Mr. W. dat, 13 Aug.
,, ,, 20.—Yong Walsyngh. cam with lr. da. 17 Aug.

1581, Aug. 22.—Georg. went with letters from Gr. to Mr. Wal.
,, Sept. 11.—Grave Jon of Emden arryved with Franc. Count Waldeck.
,, ,, 17.—Erle Jhon of Fryseland with the Cont. Waldeck.
,, ,, 18.—at dynnar at Grenwych.
at M. Calthropps.
then to Thebaldes.
,, ,, 20.—to Westm.
,, ,, 21.—to Nonsuch.
,, ,, 29.—I was purged with Hermodactylus.
,, ,, 30.—to Nonsuch. L. Chamb. cam to Nonsuch.
,, ,, 1.—Pyn cam with letters from Mr. Sect.
,, ,, 2.—Davids retor. to France.
,, Oct. 3.—The Q. at Benington.
,, ,, 5.—Erle of Southampton dyed.
,, ,, 8.—to Westm.
,, ,, 9.—to Thebaldes.
,, ,, 10.—My wiff cam to Theb.
,, ,, 11.—L. Wentw. at Thebaldes.
,, ,, 13.—L. Wentw. departed fr. The.
,, ,, 17.—at Westm. with the B. of London, the L. Rych, Mr. T.
,, ,, 20.—I cam to my houss at West.
,, ,, 21.—I reto. to Richmont.
,, ,, 23.—Consultation uppon the Scottish Q. letter.
,, ,, 31.—Monss. D. of Anjow landed at Deale Castell in Kent and with hym cam the prince Dauphyn, la Vall, Cont St. Aignon &c.
,, Nov. 2.—Monss. cam by water to Rychmont.
,, ,, 4.—The princ. Daufyn with la Vall cam to Rychmont.
,, ,, 5.—by the Q. Comm. I spak with Monss.
,, ,, 17.—The Q. Majesty cam by water to West. from Rychmont with Monss. the Du. of Anjow. A just at West.
,, ,, 18.—A just at Westm.
,, ,, 22.—Wednesd. the Q. sent first Mr. Darcy secondly Mr. Sec. Wal.

(333.)

ROBERT HUICE, the Queen's physician, to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[1575–1581,] May 25.—Excusing his non-attendance at Court on the ground of his own and his wife's illness. He has got rid of fever and inflammation of the liver, but has a bad cold and cough. His wife has a tertian fever, and a chest affection similar to his own.—25 Maii.

1 *p.* *Latin.* **(205.** 54.)

Edmund Knyvet.

[Before 1582 ?]—Note by Thomas Seckford, that the Queen is pleased to bestow a certain office on Edmund Knyvet, on certain conditions.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**2334.**)

George Byrkett, Schoolmaster, to Lord Burghley.

1581–2, Jan. 13.—Details his dealings with the governors of the school at Hoddesdon, Herts, who have discharged him, informing him that their corporation has ceased, and the school must no more be a free shcool, without a new erection. Prays for a lease of the schoolhouse and grounds.
Endorsed : 13 January, 1581. ½ *p.* (**2358.**)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1581–2, Jan. 19 ?]—"My dear brother. Though the hearing of your most dangerous peril be that thing that I most reverently render my most lowly thanks to God that you by his mighty hand have escaped, yet hath it been no other hazard than such as both hath been foreseen and foretold, but Cassandra was never credited till the mishap was rather chanced than was prevented. The poor man who against his will was intercepted with all such epistles as traitors sent and received was for reward put to the boots, so little was anything regarded that proceeded from your best friend. And yet the matter made too apparent ere many days after through the traitorous assembly of your evident rebels that with banner displayed came against you in the field. These were the Calendes of this late attempt. I know not what to write so little do I like to lose labour in vain ; for, if I saw counsel avail or aught pursued in due time or season, I should think my time fortunately spent to make you reap the due fruit of right opportunity. But I see you have no luck to help your estate nor to assure you from treasons leisure. You give too much respite to rid your harm and short others' haste. Well, I will pray for you that God will unseal your eyes that too long have been shut, and do require you think that none shall more joy thereat than myself that most, I am sure, grieves the contrary. Aston hath told me some of your requests, to which I have made so reasonable answer as in reason may well content. Praying God to defend you from all mishap or treason, your most assured loving sister and cousin, Elizabeth."
Endorsed : "19 of January, 1581. Copy of her Majesty's letter to ye king of Scotts by Mr. Ashton." 1 *p.* (**133.** 139.)

Knole and Black Hall.

1581–2, Jan. 20.—Mr. Bosevile's answer to Mr. John Lennard's information. The lands in question in the cause

are the manors of Knowle and Blackhall, woods in Whitley, and the manor and parsonage of Seven Oaks.
Endorsed : January 20, 1581. 1 *p.* (**2430.**)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

1581–2, Jan.—Privy seal mitigating the extremity of bonds taken before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
5 *pp. Draft.* (**142.** 58.)

LORD BURGHLEY'S DEBTS.

1582, April 11.—Account of debts of Lord Burghley, domestic and for works at Theobalds.
Endorsed by Burghley. 3 *pp.* (**143.** 58.)

SIR WILLIAM DANSELL.

1582, June 16.—Account of the executors of Sir William Dansell, late Receiver General of the Court of Wards, from September 29, 1581, to June 16, 1582, the date of his death.
3 *pp.* (**2420.**)

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

1582, July 12.—Warrant by the Queen granting to Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice Chamberlain, chantry lands and tithes to the value of 100 marks yearly ; also the manor of Little Weldon, Northampton.—Nonsuch, 12 July, 1582.
Signed by the Queen. Endorsed by Burghley. Seal. Parchment 1 *p.* (**216.** 5.)

DR. ANDREW PERNE, Master of Peterhouse, to LORD BURGHLEY.

1582, Aug. 7.—Thanks for excusing them to her Majesty for not receiving Mr. Rushbroke's son as fellow of Peterhouse, in which is never a fellowship void and there are three or four more fellows than their revenues can sustain. They have no more revenue now for maintenance of their fellows than they had three hundred years past, and the ordinary charge of the commons of one fellow is as much as two at those days. When he came to Peterhouse as Master he found but three actual fellows and two probationer fellows, the College being 40 marks in debt, as the Earl of Worcester and Drs. Bell, Larkyn, Binge, Nicolls and Howland know ; yet have they received of late by her Majesty's commandment and Burghley's dispensation three more than they could maintain, as Mr. Rushbroke now plainly understands. If any fellowship were void their statutes require them to have half their fellows of the south and half of the north for avoiding factions, which at this day begin to increase in the University ; and having now 15 fellows, not past three are of the north country, the rest being of the south, as this man is. Finally they are bound in election of fellows to prefer such as be Bible clerks of the house and of the poorest and worthiest ; this Rushbroke is neither of

the foundation nor equal in learning nor so poor as divers of their Bible clerks and who are of the north country. If he will not stand their patron for free elections according to their statutes and her Majesty's gracious inclination, learning, order and obedience will shortly decay in Cambridge, for they will not care for those against whose authority they come into the College. For any lewd member of the University that shall make disturbance for Mr. Swale's pretensed and void nomination to the proctorship or call Burghley's beneficial authority for maintenance of the whole University into controversy, he shall be by justice repressed at home or sent up to him immediately.—From Peterhouse in Cambridge, 7 August, 1582.

1 *p.* (**136.** 20.)

Dr. Andrew Perne and Dr. Henry Hervy to Lord Burghley.

1582, Aug. 7.—Whereas Mr. Dr. Barow, reader in the University of Cambridge these 10 years of the divinity lecture founded by my Lady Margaret, and of other lectures in the Hebrew tongue in divers of the Colleges, is desirous to repair into his country into France and to return before Michaelmas next; we desire you to grant him licence to accomplish the journey quietly, who is made a free denizen already.—Cambridge, 7 August, 1582.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**136.** 21.)

John Johnson to the Same.

1582, Aug. 9.—The taking of the town of Lyer in Brabant by the King of Spain causes the Merchants Adventurers to think their goods in Antwerp to be in great danger, and they devise to have their goods in more safety, and to change their trade to some other town. Also the merchants of the Staple are in some fear of their goods at Bruges. Urges the removal of the marts and staple of cloth to England.—London, 9 August, 1582.

1 *p.* (**203.** 36.)

Wyllm. Cycyll to the Lord Treasurer.

1582, Aug. 12.—As to his lease from the Bishop of Hereford of land in the manors of Colwall and Eastnor, Hereford. Asks whether he may enjoy that lease by law, the mine being but only of tin: or whether he might be partaker with such others as Burghley think good, by grant from the Queen, if any part thereof should fall out hereafter to be "mettall reall."—Alterennys, 12 August, 1582.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**203.** 37.)

The King of France to the Queen.

[1582,] Aug. 12–22.—If it is true that you are attacked, as the rumour goes, I offer you my person, my kingdom and

all that depends on it, for I have nothing so dear that I would not expose willingly for my dear sister's service as for my own. I beg you take this assurance from me and look for the effecting of it if you have need. But it does not seem generally that those who make so much stir and threaten from so far off do great deeds or have the means to carry out such a plot against a Queen who is so powerful, vigilant, honoured and beloved by a brave people as you are. The enterprise would be more rash than well considered and repentance would soon follow on the sin. Nevertheless you should neglect nothing on your side as I will not on mine. Perhaps they think that the employment of your best troops and captains in Ireland at the present moment leaves you without means of defence and they hope to find persons in your realm to offer them a helping hand. I am assured that you well know how to remedy all that and I hope to take good order that they draw no forces or assistance from my realm. This my ambassador will tell you.—Le xxij^{me} Aout à Bloys.

Endorsed: 22 August new style. French King to her Majesty. *Signed. Seals.* 2 *pp.* (**133.** 23.)

Dr. Hector Nunez to the Lord Treasurer.

1582, Aug. 13.—I send you enclosed such news as I have received by way of Flanders concerning the matters of my country. This day one told me in the Exchange that King Antoney was in Viana, but I believe it is untrue, because I spoke with one man which came thence the 10th day of last month, and there was no such matter, and all the country was quiet.—From my house, 13 August, 1582.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**203.** 38.)

Thomas Holcrofte to Lord Burghley.

1582, Aug. 17.—I enclose copy of the letters patent of 25 Henry VIII, granting to the inhabitants of Westminster the waste water from the conduit there. Although you commanded the sergeant plumber that they should have the said water, yet it is detained from them. They, being informed that one Kydd, servant to Mr. Knyvett, was the cause, requested Knyvett to order his man that they should enjoy it. Knyvett answered that the fault was in the sergeant plumber. After it was alleged that Mr. John Dorrington, having charge in the Star Chamber and the Exchequer, was some cause. Upon Wednesday last I chanced to have them all three together, when one accused the other, but the inhabitants remain still without the water. It is probable that since the grant the inhabitants have had great store of waste water, the Court being at Westminster, and now the Court is absent they cannot enjoy it. It is said there be many quills drawn out of the main pipe into many private men's houses. They pray you to take order that

they may enjoy the water, for the want thereof may be cause that the infection will grow.—Westminster, 17 August, 1582.

Signed. Endorsed : The bailiff of Westminster. 1 *p.* (**203.** 39.)

William Sutton to Lord Burghley.

1582, Aug. 24.—Attended the Council to deliver his revelation of abuses committed against the glory of God, the profit of the Queen, and the commodity and fame of the country, but was deferred. Prays consideration of his book of discourse and his petition and suit.

Endorsed : 24 August, 1582. 1 *p.* (**1821.**)

The Queen of Navarre.

[1582.] ? Aug.—"The copy of the Duchesse Dusseysys letter sent to the Queen of Navarre taken out of the original.

Ma belle royne Je ne peu pas partyr d'iste vylle come je pensoys estent ycy areste a boune occasyon per le desyre que jay de voyer mon sharbonyer.

Je vous lenvoye le response de Papa [*side note :* Chamvallon] che je veu cheus le Chappell des Oursyns le quell se marrye demayn, mes non pas pour aymer* *Mestre haunse* car il sera tout jours vostre vallet ne veulyent oublyer le hereux journe de Tours, ou fu fest la fabrique de ceste hereux Prynce, Je me suys enforme sence ryen nommer, et trouve que le fames peuvent porter plus que dix moyes, tellement que de venyr a boune counte il n'a dire que quatorse jours. Je vous bayse le maynes ma belle royne, vous estes l'ame de mon ame.

Madame Duchesse du Sessys mynyon whome she termethe Charbonyer for his blacke complexyon is le seur de Barro a foloer of Monsr de Pernons.

The Quene of Navarre parted from the kynge her husbande from Montroyel Bovyn 6 leages beyonde Potyers the foretene of Apryll, 1582.

The yownge chyldren in ther infansy are here in fraunse taught to caule ther fathers Papa.

Ther was no date to the lettar nor other subscripsyon then those above wrytten zyphers."

Endorsed : "The Duchess of Sessys letter to the Q. of Navarre." Δη μαδαμε δ'ενξι 1 *p.* (**203.** 52.)

Ecclesiastical discipline.

1582, Sept. 4.—Answer of Samuel Cottesford, preacher of the Word at Dedhinghurst, to the accusations before the Council, of Dr. Walker, Archdeacon in Essex.

The charges are refusal to wear the surplice, non-observation of the book of common prayer, and that he is excommunicate.

* Madamaselle de Boullyon aunte to ye younge Du : of Bouyllyon now wyfe to Shanvallon.

He denies the two first accusations. As to the third, he details the circumstances under which he was unjustly excommunicated "ex officio, as they call it," of which excommunication he was cleared by Dr. Walker himself.

There follows an article ministered by Cottesford against Walker. That one Foster's wife, suspected to be a harlot, being presented by the churchwardens to Dr. Walker's court, she came home and vaunted that she could go to the court and in the parlour secretly by them for five shillings could be released.—4 September, 1582.

1 *p.* (**203.** 50.)

The Garrisons in Ireland.

1582, Sept.—Particular book of the whole garrisons of Ireland by the muster master, April, 1579, to September, 1582.

Notes by Lord Burghley. 32 *pp.* (**142.** 66.)

William Pitt to Lord Burghley.

[1582, Sept.]—Prays for order to compel Robert Courtney* to sell to him his lease in reversion of the demesne lands of Leinthall Erles, Hereford, and two closes, of which petitioner is tenant.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* (**1792.**)

Sir Christopher Hatton to de Marchaumont.

[1582 ? Sept.]—The Vice-Chamberlain who proposes to send twelve of his servants to his nephew Mr. William Hatton, now in France, to enter the service of the Duke of Anjou in the present expedition of Cambrai, desires Marchemonte's letters of recommendation for them to the governors of Boulogne (*Bologna*) and of other places where they will pass to reach the said Mr. Hatton. Mr. John (*Gioan*) Tirrell is their leader and they have twelve horses, four jennets or as many geldings, armour for fourteen men at arms, saddles, pistols and other necessary furniture for the said number with their servants and baggage.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "Memoriale del S[en]or Vicechamberlano."

Italian. ½ *p.* (**203.** 41.)

(*See Calendar of Cecil MSS. Part II. No.* 1211.)

George Gardiner [Archdeacon of Norwich] to the Lord Treasurer.

1582, Oct. 2.—In reply to a commission directed to Sir William Buttes, Sir Drue Drury, the writer, and others, for the true understanding what became of the goods of Dr. Parkhurst, late Bishop of Norwich. Details of various payments made. They have conferred with the present

* Courtney's answer to this petition is printed in C.P. ii. 522 under the above date.

Bishop and the executors which way so good a will of so godly a man might be performed. The Bishop is contented to deliver to the town of Gylford all those books bequeathed them in the will, sold to him before by the executors, and delivered as part of his money; and also to pay further towards the performance of the will what the commissioners shall set down.

Conditions required by the executors for their discharge.—Norwich, 2 October, 1582.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**203.** 42.)

Tho. Fanshaw to Lord Burghley.

1582, Oct. 10.—In answer to your letter concerning Bishop Parkhurst's executors, I enclose copy of the order taken upon the hearing of the matter in the Exchequer Chamber. Where they require to be discharged of all encumbrances that may happen more than the payment of his legacies, I see not how that can be granted, for his debts are not certainly known, other than those due to the Queen. I have made search in my office and find nothing due, and have sent the party to the office of First Fruits and Tenths, whence he will bring to you a certificate of his debts there. I will do my best for the preservation of the town of Ware, according to your pleasure.—Warwick Lane, 10 October, 1582.

Holograph. Endorsed: The suit of the executors of the late B. of Norwich. 1 *p.* (**203.** 43.)

Lord North to the Same.

1582, Oct. 16.—This night being at Mr. High Sheriff's at Babram, with many of the gentlemen of this shire, word was brought me that Sir Thomas Rivet died this morning. I am persuaded he has been dead this 2 days, which my Lady hath kept close, meaning to make friends to you for her daughter, whom she and her friends give out to be in her fourteenth year. But I am credibly informed that she entered into her thirteenth year at Whit Sunday last. She shall have a notable living. The maiden is well to be liked. Forego not this occasion. I have known but few such fall in my time. Get her into your possession: dispute of her age after: and in the meanwhile persuade the maid. I am ready to do you any service. I must relinquish my suit touching the elder sister because she (is) past wardship.—Babram, 16 October.

Endorsed by Burghley: 1582. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 44.)

Gabriell Goodman to the Lord Treasurer.

1582, Oct. 22.—Is very sorry that the danger of sickness is so great in Westminster that the terms may not be kept there, specially for his poor neighbours' sakes, whose living stands much thereby. Must acknowledge the same to be God's just judgment for sins. More now come to the church to

divine service than was wont to do in the time of health. There has been good order sought to be kept in Westminster, specially of late, by Mr. Bailiff and some others, and that notwithstanding the sickness is greatly dispersed, and one is suspected to have departed of the sickness within the Close of Westminster, out of a prebendary's house. Here at Cheswick, both he and some of the prebendaries, and all their scholars and family, have and do remain in good health and safety, and this whole town has been and is so as yet.—Cheswick, 22 October, 1582.

Holograph. Endorsed: Dean of Westminster. 1 *p.* (**199.** 6.)

Edward, Lord Zouche to Lord Burghley.

1582, Oct. 26.—For a lease of the impropriation of Brayfeld, which lies within one of his (Zouche's) towns, adjoining a little house he has made.—Houghton Parva, 26 October, 1582.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**203.** 45.)

Wood Sales.

1582, Oct.—List of wood sales made by Henry Hawthorne by warrants from the Lord Treasurer, Sir Walter Mildmay, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Shutte, and Mr. Baron Sotherton. Includes grants to Lord Leicester and Sir G. Carey and 23 trees for Windsor Castle in 1577. As to spoils of the Queen's woods.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: October, 1582. 2 *sheets.* (**132.** 10.)

Hertford Castle.

1582 [? Oct.].—Plot of Lord Burghley's lodgings at Her[tford] Castle. With list of persons to be lodged there; Maynard, and Arundel, Cope, Arundel, Crofts, Smyth, Mount, Phillipps, Coppy and Smyth, Mason, Owen, Styleman, Bradshaw and servants.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1582. 1½ *p.* (**203.** 46.)

Thomas Stedman to the Lord Treasurer.

1582, Oct.—Is presented a trespasser for cutting wood in the Queen's manor of Sonning. The wood was delivered to him for Jone Brisco, by the Lord Treasurer's command. Prays to be discharged from the damage.

Endorsed: October, 1582. 1 *p.* (**1719.**)

Farmers of the Parsonage of Burgh by Sands, Cumberland, to the Same.

1582, Oct.—Their suit for the renewal of their lease is opposed by one of their neighbours, who pretends a general wrong thereby to the parish. Detail their claims to the tithe, and their services in providing horses for the Border, and answer the charges made by their opponent. If the tithe

be taken from them, a great decay would be made in one great part of the west marsh, the inhabitants of Burgh lying upon the very frontier, and being the best defence of one side of the whole county from Carlisle.

Endorsed : October, 1582. 1 *p.* (**2005.**)

DR. JOHN BELL to LORD BURGHLEY, CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

1582, Nov. 6.—The University has elected him Vice-chancellor for the year following : will acquaint Burghley from time to time with University affairs, and hopes for his counsel and assistance in all matters of importance.—Jesus College, 6 November, 1582.

½ *p.* (**136.** 22.)

INHABITANTS of BURY ST. EDMUNDS to the SAME.

1582, Nov. 6.—In behalf of their preacher, Mr. Handsone. He had incurred the enmity of a few infamous persons, and rather than trouble any man, he took his leave of them ; but being sent for again by general consent, he will not execute his office till he may make account of more peace. Pray that the disturbers may be examined.—Bury, 6 November, 1582.

147 signatures at foot, commencing Thomas Badbie, Esq.

1 *p. Mutilated by damp.* (**2074.**)

LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM.

1582, Nov. 7.—Livery of Charles Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham after his mother's death. Particular of the lands given. Total fine 58*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* "This fine was stalled, but no bonds put in nor the livery any further prosecuted."—7 November, 1582.

Endorsed by Burghley. 2 *pp.* (**2399.**)

WILLIAM TYRWHYT to LORD BURGHLEY.

1582, Nov. 8.—For further extension of his term of liberty.—8 November, 1582.

½ *p.* (**1946.**)

RICHARD TREMAYNE to the SAME.

1582, Nov. 8.—Speaks of his former obligation to Burghley, in being the best means to the Queen for placing him in "this church." As to the wardship and lands of his late brother's orphan, the bearer William Samuell, his sister's husband, is thought meetest to attend Burghley for his direction. Prays Burghley's help to Samuell to procure the feodaryship of Cornwall.—Exeter, 8 November, 1582.

1 *p.* (**1960.**)

The Queen's Tenants in the Barony of Kendall, Westmoreland, to Lord Burghley.

1582, Nov. 12.—The controversy between them and William Fleming, respecting the tithe of their lambs, and the pasture upon the wastes in Grismyre,* was referred to divers gentlemen of the county, with Sir Thomas Bointon, Deputy Steward of the Barony, for umpire. Through the death of Bointon the matter is not settled. They pray Burghley either to hear the cause himself, or direct a commission to order the matter.

Endorsed : 12 November, 1582. 1 *p.* **(2065.)**

Gilbert and Isabel Mudde to the Same.

1582, Nov. 14.—As to lands in the lordship of East Wytton, Yorks, devised to Isabel by her father Ralph Smytheson, and kept from her by Adam Askewith. Complain that Mr. Dolman refuses to execute a warrant giving her possession, and prays for order therein.

Endorsed : 14 November, 1582. 2 *pp.* **(1853.)**

Toby Houghton to the Same.

1582, Nov. 20.—Encloses copy of certificate of wood sales agreed upon this year within the office of Morehey ; whence it appears that the Earl of Bedford is misinformed that he (Houghton) procured warrant for any wood sale there, without the patent of his Lordship's officers there, and others her Majesty's officers.

Copy of certificate follows : given at the Queen's Swanmote Court held 17 Sept., 1582, at her manor of Cliff, Northampton, relating to the woods of the Forest of Rockingham.

Mr. Tradwey, one of Lord Bedford's keepers, gave out that his master should procure stay of the same, notwithstanding the certificate.—20 November, 1582.

Holograph. Endorsed : Fall of wood appointed in Morehey, Forest of Rockingham. 1 *p.* **(132. 14.)**

Earl of Lincoln to the Same.

1582, Nov. 20.—Of the contention between Mr. Thorald and Mr. Arthur Hall. As Burghley wishes the examination of the matter to be committed to some gentlemen of that country, if he will name some indifferent gentlemen Lincoln will willingly consent to such : for he thinks it not meet for him to deal in the matter as Mr. Thorald is steward there under him.—Pirforde, 20 November, 1582.

Signed. ½ *p.* **(203. 47.)**

Lady Sharington.

1582, Nov. 21.—Copy of the pardon for the Lady Sharington's intrusion.—November 21, 25 Eliz.

4 *pp.* **(141. 129.)**

* Probably Grasmere. *Cf.* C.P. ii. no. 1234.

JOHN BUTLER, of Bicester, Oxon, to LORD [? BURGHLEY].

1582, Nov. 21.—Was indicted for absenting himself from divine worship, and judgment was given against him for 60*l.* Details transactions between him and Edward Denton, then high sheriff of Oxon, who had the process for levying his fine. Prays for restitution of 60*l.* forcibly taken from him by Denton.—21 November, 1582.

2 *pp.* **(1890.)**

BILL OF MORTALITY.

1582, Nov. 22.—Deaths within the city and liberties of Westminster for the week ending November 22, 1582. Total 20, whereof of the plague, 13.

Addressed to Lord Burghley. ½ *p.* **(203.** 48.)

WILLIAM NECTON to LORD BURGHLEY.

1582, Nov. 23.—Gives details of the suit of the bearer, John Bowen, for copyholds of the honor of Clune, Salop, and his opinion thereon.—London, 23 November, 1582.

1 *p.*

The Enclosure: Particulars of the above lands.

1¼ *pp.* **(2113.)**

HANIBALL VYVYAN to the SAME.

1582, Nov. 27.—Reasons for his not yielding to Mr. Attorney's order, touching certain wardships.

Endorsed: 27 November, 1582. 1 *p.* **(1852.)**

RICHARD MARTYN to the SAME.

1582, Nov. 28.—My servant Swallowe left with you at Nonsuch one part of the last indenture with the schedule of the establishment for allowances for the mints thereunto annexed. I send here inclosed copy of the said schedule and another note as now it is used and paid. We have now clearly ended our coinage, and therewith her Majesty's warrant is expired. I remain now to receive your order how I shall deliver over the same for the which gold and silver I received from her Majesty's receipt (*sic*); and upon your pleasure known therein the same shall be paid. I have paid Mr. Freeke already for all such bullion of gold and silver I received out of his charge. I have received from Mr. Tayllor 300*l.* by your orders to be paid to Mr. Blande at Bristol. I pray your order whether you will have the same sent by the carrier: or it may stay while I send my letters to Bristol to have so much provided there; or else agree with some trusty merchant of London to take of me here, and answer so much there again at sight.—London, 28 November, 1582.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(203.** 49.)

SIR HENRY NEVELL to the SAME.

1582 (?), Nov.—Burghley requires him to certify into the Exchequer all presentments made touching the spoil of the

Queen's woods. At the last sitting little or nothing was presented, especially in those places where the great spoil was; for they were made to believe it was not in the forest. At the next justice seat more will be said about it, for Mr. Bullock and others put in claims. Does not know who is woodward of Bearwood. It is said Mr. Bullock has got out his patent this term. If Harry Hawthorn be woodward, it were good he should take upon him to look to the woods.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: November, 1582 (?). Sir H. Nevill. Touching the presentments for spoil of woods in Windsor. 1 *p.* (**132.** 15.)

Sir Francis Willoughby and others, Tenants of the Queen's Manor of Arnold, Notts, to the Same.

1582, Nov.—Pray that an order taken the last term between Edward Stanhope, surveyor of the Queen's revenues in Notts, and petitioners, for their continuance in possession of the lands in question, may be entered of record, and that Stanhope be required to take 200*l.* for his estate and interest therein. Also that all the tenants of the manor be required as well to contribute towards the payment of the 200*l.* as to former charges they have been at in the suit.

Endorsed: November, 1582. 1 *p.* (**2062.**)

The King of France and the Swiss.

1582, Dec.—League between the King of France and the Swiss, made and passed in the town of Soleurre on Sunday, 22 July, 1582, ratified in Paris.—December, 1582.

Contemporary copy. 17 *pp.* (**246.** 107.)

[The treaty is printed in Dumont, *Corps Universel Diplomatique, V.* 429.]

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1582 ?]—I am greatly satisfied, my dear brother, that I find by your own grant that you believe the truth of my actions so manifestly openly proved and thank you infinitely that you profess so constant defence of your country, together with mine, from all Spaniards or strangers, a matter far otherwise given out by both our enemies with blotting your fame with assurance of double dealing; as though you assured them underhand to betake you to their course, which what a stain it were in a prince's honour yourself in judgment can well deem! For my part I will ever trust your word till I be too sure of the contrary. Right well am I persuaded that your greatest danger should chance you by crossing your straight paths, for he that hath two strings to his bow may shoot stronger but never straight; and he that hath no sure foundation cannot but ruin. God keep you ever, therefore, in your well begun path! I have sent you this gentleman as well to declare my good agreement to send some finishers

of our league as other matters which he hath to communicate unto you, if it please you to hear him, as my desire of answering your good friendship and amity in as ample sort as with honor I may, as one that never seeks more of you than that which shall be best for yourself. Assure yourself of me, therefore, and shew by deeds ever to maintain it! And never was there in Christendom between two princes surer amity nor sounder dealing. I vow it and will perform it. And for that you speak of satisfaction I have much urged, as now again I do, what thereby is meant, since I both mind and also do whatsoever may honorably be required of such as I profess myself. And, therefore, I require you therein to answer me.

And so, trusting that all your protestations lately made me by Cary shall be readily performed together with your constant resolute course of late professed, I end to molest you longer but with my thanks to God that any your offenders be entered to your hands; and not the less not having been done without some of our help which glads me no less than happened to yourself, whose force shall never fail you in all lawful causes, as knoweth God, who ever bless you from all malignant spirits and increase your happy years.—*Undated.*

Copy. 1 *p.* (**133. 24.**)

The Succession.

[1582?]—I love so ill counterfeiting and hate so much dissimulation that I may not suffer you to depart without that mine admonition may show your harms and cause you shun unseen peril, for visors have blinded the eyes of the lookers on in this present session, so far as under pretence of saving all they have done no good, and these they be—succession and liberty. As to the first, the prince's opinion and good will ought, in good order, have been felt in other sort than in so public a place been uttered. It had been convenient that so weighty a cause had had his original from a zealous prince's consideration and not from lip-laboured orations out of such subjects' mouths; which what they be time may teach you know, and their demerits make them acknowledge how they have done these lewd endeavours to make all my realm suppose that their care was much when mine was none at all.

The handling of this doth well shew (they being wholly ignorant) how fit my grant at this time should be to such a demand. In this one thing their imperfect dealings are to be excused, for I think this be the first time that so weighty a cause passed from so simple men's mouths as began this.

And as to liberty, this is so simple that doubts whether a prince that is head of all the body may not command the foot not to stay when it would slip. God forbid that your liberty should make my bondage or that your lawful liberties should anyways have been infringed! No, my commandment tended not to that end; as, if I had not more pitied you than

blamed you, might by good right be shewed you perchance to their shame that bred you that coloured "deat." You were sore seduced. You have met with a gentle prince, else your needless scruple might perchance have bred your cause blame. And albeit the soothing of such be reprovable in all yet I would not you should think my simplicity such as I can not make distinction amongst you, as of some that broached the vessel not well "fynyd" and began these attempts not foreseeing well the end; others that respected the necessary faces of the matter and no whit understood circumstances expedient not to have been forgotten therein; others who either were deluded by pleasing persuasions of common good, when the very yielding to their own intentions might have bred all their woes; others whose capacities I suppose yielded their judgment to their friends' wit; some others that served an echo's place. Well, amongst all these sundry "affects," I assure you there be none (the beginners only except) whom I either condemn for ill minds to me, or do suspect not to be my most loyal subjects. Therefore I conclude with this opinion which I will you to think unfeignedly true; that, as I have tried you may be deceived so am I persuaded you will not beguile the assured joy that ever I took to be my subjects love to me more staunch than ever I felt the care in myself for myself to be great, which alone hath made my heavy burden light and a kingdom's care but easy carriage for me. Let this my "dysplyng" stand you in stead of sorer strokes never to tempt too far a prince's patience, and let my comfort pluck up your dismayed spirit and cause you think that you return with your prince's pity, whose care for you, doubt you not, to be such as she shall not need a remembrancer for your weal.

Endorsed: This is the true copy of a bill delivered me by the Queen's majesty's own hands; which for my better understanding, her pleasure was I should copy out.

The bill delivered me was written all of her own hand.

In Lord Clinton's hand writing. 2 *pp.* (**138.** 163.)

[Dr.] Antonio de Castillo to the Queen.

[1582.*]—It grieves me as much not to have had before this an opportunity to serve your Majesty, as to give you trouble; but I have lived idly so many months that if I cause some disorder by serving you (?), it seems to me better than to do nothing. Therefore you will do me a great favour by handing me over to the Lords of the Council, not because I wish to disturb any design of your Majesty by my haste, but that delay may not be imputed to my negligence by the King my master. And so great is my indolence that even in dreams was revealed to me this prophecy, found in the *Isola ferma* by a gentleman devoted to your Majesty—

* *See* Calendar of S P. Foreign, 1581-2, pp. 296, 670; 1582, pp. 45, 49.

Sybillae V.B.D.

"Lyso Elysa mittet (?), proferet imperia, Phoebi ortus et occasus, Tamesis atque Tagi."

The mistakes in the prosody are to be pardoned to the Sybil, who wrote in those early times before a regular metre was invented, and another cause of them will be that the dream, or rather the revelation was made to me at a time when dreams were imagined to be more true (?). May our Lord God open the way—

"Imperium oceano, famam ut termines astris."

Holograph. Undated. Italian. 1 *p.* (**186.** 5.)

THEOBALDS.

1582.—Bill for making two "tearmes" of metal, for the chimney in the great chamber at Theobalds.

2 *pp.* (**143.** 57.)

ROBERT BEALE'S ALLEGATIONS.

[1582.]—To prove that the offices of the examinerships at York do belong unto the Secretary there, etc.

4 *pp.* (**185.** 141.)

ALIENS IN LONDON.

[1582–3.]—Answers to the aldermen of every ward within the city of London to the precepts to them lately directed from the Lord Mayor concerning the number of strangers resident within their wards, their trades of living and of what churches they are.

The answers of the masters and wardens of the several companies within the city of London (which have licensed any strangers to use any trade or occupation within the same by the space of six years last past) to the several precepts from the Lord Mayor.—*Undated.*

(*Temp.* Eliz. Thomas Blanck, Lord Mayor.)

84 *pp. Damaged.* (**210.** 11.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Hugenot Soc. of London Publications, Vol. X, Part II, *pp.* 258–314.]

ADMIRALTY MATTERS.

[1582.]—"A register of the books of Admiralty matters from anno 1582."

2 *pp.* (**243.** 1.)

BRECKNOCK COLLEGE.

[1582 or later ?]—Proofs on the part of the new Bishop of St. David's, concerning the state of the College of Brecknock at the said Bishop's coming thither; and of his great charges in repairing and amending the same.—*Undated.*

2½ *pp.* (**214.** 15.)

EDWARD CUSAKE.

[1582.]—Petition of Edward Cusake, son of Sir Thomas Cusake of Lesmollen, sometime Lord Justice and Chancellor of Ireland, to the Queen. Has petitioned the Queen for restitution of his lands and goods confiscated by means of his late unjust attainder, and has expected the Queen's resolution therein these seven months. Prays that the examination of his innocence may be referred to the Lord Treasurer.—*Undated.*

Note at foot by Valentine Dale, that the Queen has commanded the request to be referred to the Lord Treasurer.

1 *p.* **(P. 97.)**

LAWRENCE WAGSTAFFE to the SAME.

[1582 ?]—For a lease in reversion, for his services to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary and the Queen.—*Undated.*

Note by Valentine Dale that the Queen grants the petition.

1 *p.* **(1557.)**

REIGNOLD ALDERSON and others to [the QUEEN].

1582.—For leases in reversion of the demesnes of the Manor of Barwick, Yorks, of which they are ancient tenants.

Endorsed : 1582.

Note by Lord Burghley, and note by Valentine Dale that the Queen grants the petition.

1 *p.* **(1560.)**

JOHN USSHER OF DUBLIN.

[*c.* 1582 ?]—Grant to John Ussher of Dublin of certain proportions of such clear profits as shall be obtained by his means from merchandise transported out of England and Ireland, above that now received.

Draft, corrected by Burghley.

Note thereon that it was signed August 11, *but passed not the seal.*

4½ *pp.* **(141. 251.)**

RECUSANTS' BONDS.

[1582–3.]—Note of recusants' bonds taken before the High Commissioners and certified into the Exchequer to be considered of in equity.

Signed : "Clenche." 1 *p.* **(142. 57.)**

[DON ANTONIO] to [? QUEEN ELIZABETH].

[1582–3,] Jan. $\frac{9}{19}$.—Serenissima maesta, due litere ho ricevuto in un medesimo iorno di vostra Maesta serenissima indicio veramente della cambiata fortuna ancora senza la volunta de la mia Molinara che tante volte mi ha molido l'alma e vita. Ringrazio il caso la fortuna bella amichevole molinara del mio core, che mi ha cossi acomodato, a quella restaro obligatissimo aquella aficionatissimo, lei sola sara

mio dolce amor, a lei si sacrificarano li miei pensieri, et vostra Maesta serenissima fachia quel che sara servita. Solo con la mia amata e dulcissima molinara mi faro forte non rolo contra il povero Filipo ma contro il mundo tuto, anzi quando mi sera quella amica et fidele contra la vostra maesta medesima ; altro non vollio altro non quero che la mia minhona la mia amorosa molinara.

Del estato delle mie cose resto contentissimo pero le abracian questi principi con piu caldeza che mai. Espero buon suceso con l'adjute et favor di la Maesta vostra serenissima.

Tenho bone novele del Castiglio de la Mina del Brasil et tute l'altre parti del oceano ; solo Inglaterra esta ancora piu gelato che la neve verso me. Del nesto priego a vostra Maesta Serenissima presti credenza a Antonio de Veiga et me conservi in la sua bona gracia.

Serenissima Signora conservi nostro Signor e acresca la vita et il potente estato di vostra Maesta quanto lei desidera.—Di Paris, 19 di ianaro.

Il Maririaro de J. R.

Holograph in Don Antonio's hand. Italian and some Portuguese. No address. Seal of the royal arms of Portugal. 2 *pp.* (**185.** 130.)

London Bills of Mortality.

1577, Dec. 26, to 1582–3, Jan. 24.—Tabular returns of the numbers of deaths and baptisms in London from 26 December, 1577, to 24 January, 1582–3, distinguishing those dying from the plague and other diseases.

17 *pp. partly destroyed by damp.* (**208.** 6.)

Sir Walter Mildmay and others to Sir James Croft.

1582–3, Feb. 13.—As commissioners in the cause between the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred, they require him to furnish them with particulars of his money transactions with Ughtred.—London, 13 Feb., 1582.

1 *p.* (**146.** 22.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

1583, Mar. 29.—The bearer hereof, your servant recommended to us by your letters brought by him, has seen the progress of matters here since his coming so specially as we will forbear to repeat them. In all which we affirm he has behaved himself very discreetly to our good liking. For ourself in sum we pray you, dearest sister, to think and esteem of us as of him that you have assuredly power of in all things tending to your honour, surety and contentment, as of any living. And so, leaving the further declaration of our mind to the present bearer and to our next messenger, Colonel Stewart, a man earnestly affected to the "intertinement" of our amity, we commit you to God.—Holyrood House, 29 March, 1583.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**133.** 26.)

THORNTON LE MOORS.

1583, March 31.—Warrant to Lord Burghley, to cause sufficient assurance to be taken to her Majesty's behoof of the lordship of Thornton the Moors, Middlesex, parcel of the possessions of William Askew, and thereupon to pay 4,000*l.* to Askew; at the suit of Askew and Lady Anne his wife, one of the ladies of the Privy [Chamber].—Manor of Richmond, March 31, 1583.

Signed by the Queen. Endorsed: Void. *Much damaged. Parchment* 1 *p.* (**216.** 6.)

ALIENS IN ST. KATHERINE'S NEAR THE TOWER.

1583, April 1.—The names of all the strangers inhabiting within the precincts of St. Katherines, nigh the Tower of London.

Gives the name, how long a denizen, of what land and of what church. Total Dutch 212, French 48, and Scottish 7.

7 *pp.* (**144.** 107.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Huguenot Soc. of London Publications, Vol. X., Part II, pp. 342–347.]

ALIENS IN ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON.

1583, April 6.—View taken by the constable and headboroughs of the Liberty of St. Martins le Grand, London, of all such strangers being denizens as now inhabit and dwell within the said liberty; and view of all such strangers as have come to inhabit and do dwell within the said liberty within the compass of 6 years now past.—6 April, 1583.

14 *pp.* (**208.** 8.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Huguenot Soc. of London Publications, Vol. X., Part II, pp. 347–353.]

The KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1583, April 23.—Having sent these two gentlemen of his to treat and negociate a complete union and amity between them, he has privately communicated to the bearer of this letter [Colonel Stewart] certain matters for her secret hearing, and begs her to trust him as fully as she would himself.—Holyrood House, 23 April, 1583.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**133.** 27.)

ALIENS dwelling in the BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

1583, April 28.—A treue certificat of the nombre names and trade of lyvinge of all Straingers as well denizons as others inhabiting wthin the precincte of the late Blackfriers at London, wth. their Children and Servaunts: howe long they have dwelt there what Churche they are of and howe long they have ben denizons, made and delivered by Robert Donckin and Thomas Hall Conestables of the said Libertie by order

from the right honorable the Lord Russell and the Lord Cobham by vertue of letters directed unto them from the lordes of her Ma^ties^ most honorable privey Counsell the eight and twenteth of Aprill 1583.

1. Jaymes Moore alias Morte blacksmythe borne in Henoo under ye dominyon of Kinge Phillip free denyson as by his pattene datte ye xxiiijth daye of Febr. and in ye iiijth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche and hathe no servantes but Englishe men he hath v children all borne in Englande.

2. John Henrick showmacker borne under ye obediance of the Beshope of Lucke being fre denysone as by his letters pattente datt ye first day of December in ye xxth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of the Franche Churche, he hathe ij sarvantes strangers, John Rightringe borne in Fresland and Michell de Boye borne in Andwarpe. They bothe came to get ther living. They have ben here ij yers and is of no Churche. The sayd Henrick hath iiij Children all borne in Eang[land].

3. Bastian Bonfoy fether dreser borne under ye obezance of ye Frenche kinge: Free denyson as by the Letters pattent datte ye vijth day of Jenuary in the viijth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of the English Churche. He hathe ij Children borne in England. He hathe no sarvantes strangers.

4. Richard Boffote mellener borne under the obezance of the Frenche kinge: Fre denyson as by ye letters pattent datt the vijth day of Marche in ye xxth yere of her highnes regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He hathe v Children ij borne in Franse and iij in Eng. He hathe no sarvant strangers.

5. Xp'ofer Lardenoys goldsmythe borne under ye obezance of the King of Spayne. Fre denyson as by the Letters pattent datt ye xviijth daye of June in the xth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of the French Church. He hath iiij Children all borne in England. He hath no sarvantes strangers.

6. Renold Buffe taylor borne under ye Duck of Clive. Fre denysone as by his letters patt' datt the xxth of Occtobre in ye iijd and iiijthe yere of Kinge Phillip and Q. Marye. He is of ye Englishe Churche. He hath no Children. He came about xxx yers past to get his living. He hath no sarvantes.

7. Guy Deppdall goldsmythe borne under ye obezance of ye Frenche Kinge. Fre denyson as by ye letters pattentes datt xvth day of Occtober in ye xxjth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Frenche Church. He hath ij children borne in Eng. He cam for Religion. He hath ij sarvantes John de la Janer born in Paris being her a monthe. He cam to gite his livinge. And ye other is Jacobe Lanyere born in Rone he cam for to git his livinge.

8. Jerame Hawtene letter caster for printers, borne under the Frenche Kinge. Fre denyson as by ye letters pattent datt ye last day of November in the xvijth yer of her Ma^tes^ regne. He hathe iiij Children all borne in England. He hathe no sarvant strangers. He is of ye French Churche.

9. James le Moyne alias Morgane paynter borne under ye obezance of the French Kinge. Fre denyson as by ye Letters pattentes datt ye xijth day of May in the xxiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He hathe one Child borne in England and he hath no sarvant stranger. He cam for religion. He is of ye French Churche.

10. Jeram Pypes brushmaker borne under ye French Kings obezance. Fre denyson as by ye lettres pattent datt the xjth day of Jenuary in ye xviijth yere of her Ma^{te} regne. He cam for religion. He is of ye French Churche. He hathe ij Children both borne in England. He hathe no sarvant stranger.

11. Martyne Garate goldsmythe borne under ye King of Spayne in Bregis. Fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt the xiijth day of Jenuarye in the xxiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He cam into England being a child. He hath one child borne in England. He hath one sarvant stranger borne in Andwarpe a boy. He hime self is of ye Duche Churche.

12. Babtist Vanlanden goldsmythe borne in Gelderlande. Fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt the xiiijth day of October in ye xxijthe yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Duche Church and cam into England to get his living. He hath one Child of vij yeres old, borne at Andwarpe. He hathe ij sarvantes strangers Nicolas Fustenbroughe and John Stricke they ar boys and of ye Duch churche. Also he hath one Guylam vans Swarvell borne in Andwarp ˛sojerner in his hous and is a marchant adventurer.

13. John Gasker fetherdreser borne under ye obezance of the French Kinge. Fre denyson as by ye letters pattentes datt the vjth day of November in the xvth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye French Church and came for religion. He hath vj Children all borne in England. He hath no sarvant stranger.

14. Harman Bockhold goldsmythe working in Jonsons Shop, borne under ye Kinge of Spayns dominion. Fre denyson as by his letters pattent doth apier datt the xxiiijth of Feb' in ye xviijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Duch Church. He cam into England being a child. He is a bacheler and hath no sarvant stranger.

15. Harman Copleman silversmythe lying in Johnsons howse borne in ye King of Spayns dominion. Fre denyson as by ye letters patent datt ye xjth day of Feb'r in the xviijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye French Church. He cam for living. He hath ij Children both borne in England. He hath one sarvant stranger, Garat Porter, a boy borne in Duchlande.

16. John Morto showmaker borne in Luckland. Free denyson as by ye letters pattent datt ye xvth day of June in ye xijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He cam to get his living. He hath iij Children

all borne in England, also he hath ij sarvant strangers Barnard Bodwyen borne in ye Lowe Cuntry. He is of ye French churche and came to get his living. Ye other is Jacob Garet borne in ye same Cuntry and cam for ye lick cause.

17. Mathewe Garette, cutler, borne in Luck. Fre denyson as by ye letters pattentes datt ye xth day of Feb'r in ye xxth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the French Churche. He cam to get his living. He hath ij Children borne both in England. He hath one sarvant stranger, Guellam Hanwick, borne by Brussells and is of ye French Churche and cam to get his living.

18. Ascanias de Renialme booksellere borne in Venisia. Fre deneson as by ye letters pattente datt the xijth day of December in ye xxjth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye French Church and cam into England x yers past to se ye contry. He hath one sonne borne in England. He hath a sarvant stranger, Nicolas de Brone, born in Jarmany, and is of ye Duch church.

19. Anthony Gerante borne in France, showmaker and no denysone, beinge of the Franch Churche, and came into England when the masacare was in France for his conscience. He hathe iiij Children ij borne in France and ij in England. He hathe no sarvant stranger.

20. Petter de Orange mellenore borne under the Frenche Kings domenions. Fre deneson as by the letters pattents datt ye vth day of Aprell in ye xxvjth yere of Kinge Henry the eight. He is of the Frenche Churche : his cominge into this land was to get his livinge. He hath nother Children nor sarvant stranger.

21. Lewes de Menell cuttler borne in Normandye. Fre deneyson but some doubte of his pattent bering datt ye viijth day of Aprell in ye xxth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He cam into England vj yers past for religion. He hath ij Children both strangers born. He hath no sarvantes strangers.

22. Guyllame Servill mellenor decessed his late wife now using ye same trade had lett'rs pattentes datt the xijth day of Febr' in ye xixth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. She is of ye Franch churche and cam into England for Religion. She hathe one Child at hom wth. her : being a stranger borne.

23. John Lemere goldsmythe borne in Parrys. Fre denyson as by the lett'rs pattentes datt the vijth day of November in ye xiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the French churche and came into Englande for Religion. He hath ij Children both borne in England. He hathe no sarvant strangers.

24. Frances Lewcattelly perfewmare of gloves dwelling wthin. ye hows of John Edwardes, borne in Venes. Fre denyson as by his letters pattentes dat the xxijth of Novemb' in ye xth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Italian Churche. He hath no children nore sarvant stranger.

25. Godffray Englishe joyner borne under ye Ducke of Clif. Fre denyson as by the letters pattentes datt the xxviijth day of June in ye xxiiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the Duche Churche. He cam into England iij yers past to get his living. He hath no children nor sarvantes ; also ther is one othere in ye same hows whos name is Frances.

26. John de Hors late a feltmaker borne under ye French Kinges domenion. Fre denyson as by his letters pattent datt ye xxjth of Jenuary in ye thred yere of Kinge Edward ye vjth. He is of the Franche Churche. He came into England to get his living. He hathe no children nor sarvantes strangers.

27. Nicolas White goldsmythe borne in Bredges, fre denyson as by the lett'rs pattentes datt ye xxviijth of Aprell in ye xxth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the Duche Churche. He came into England to gett his livinge. He hath ij children both borne in England. He hath iij sarvantes strangers Stiven Godwyne, Ebright Sprites, Markes Wills. Godwyn is of ye Franch churche, Sprites is of no churche and Wells is a boye.

28. Tomas Vautrolier Prynter, borne in ye Frenche Kings dominion, fre denyson as by the letters pattentes datt ye viijth day of March in ye iiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the French Church. He cam into England to gett his living. He hath iiij children all borne in England. He hath one sarvant stranger borne in Scotland. His name is Andrewes of thage of xv yers.

29. Michell Blanck alias Whit hatband maker borne in Roane, fre denyson as by the letters pattent datt ye xxviijth day of Jenuary in ye xixth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the French Churche. He cam into England x yers past to gett his living. He hathe ij Children both borne in England. He hath no sarvant stranger.

30. Symon Brewere tromphit maker borne in Brabante. Fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt the viijth day of June in ye xxiiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Duche Churche. He came into England iij yers paste to gett his livinge. He hathe viij Children wherof one only was borne in England. He hath no sarvantes.

31. Fraunces Nowaye clokmaker borne in Brabante free denyson as by the letters pattentes datt the xjth day of Julye in ye xxijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the Duche Churche and came into England vij yers past to get his livinge. He hath ij children both borne in England. He hath one sarvant stranger borne in Andwarpe. He is of ye Duche Churche.

32. Jaymes Charmoys cutler desecid was borne in Parrys. He was a fredenyson as by ye lett'is pattente datt ye xxviijth of June in ye viijth yer of her Ma^{tes} regne. His late wif beinge a Frenchmans doughter and she English borne hath in her howse Stiven Scatillion borne in Lions in France. He is no denyson. He hath one child borne in England : the

widow hath v children all borne in Englande. Ye said Scatillion is of the Englyshe Churche and came into England to get his livinge xx yers paste.

33. John Lews comfit makere borne in Valecia in Spayne fredenyson as by his letters pattentes datt the xxijth day of Feb' in ye xxth yere of her Ma^{tes} R. He is of the Frenche Churche and cam into England xiiij yers past for his Conciens. He hathe one child borne in England. He hath no sarvant stranger but ij Englishmen.

34. Petter Bonyvall fether dresere borne in ye Frenche (*sic*). Fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt the xth of June in ye iij and iiijth yere of Kinge Phillip and Q. Mary. He is of ye French churche and came into England xxxij yers past to git his living. He hath vj children all borne in England. He hathe no sarvant strangers.

35. Nicholas de Barre cutler borne in Paris and no fre denysone worketh in ye hows or chamber of Tanvill a stranger. He is of ye Frenche Churche and came into England xvj yers past to get his living. He hath ij children both borne in England. He hathe no sarvant stranger nor English.

36. Gyls Bolenger potticary borne in Parrys. He is no fre denyson. He hath one child wch. was borne in England. He is of the Frenche Churche. He hath ben in England x yers. He hath no sarvant stranger.

37. Robert le Marson alias Fountayne one of the menesters of Godes worde in ye Frenche Churche came into England x yers past for his conciens saeke. He hathe in his hows iiij children iij borne in England and one in France. He hathe no sarvant stranger in his hows.

38. Will'm de Lanne also one of ye menesters of the same Churche is a fredenyson and came into England about x yers past for his conciens saeke. He hathe in his hows vj chieldrene wherof v was borne in England and one in France. He hathe no sarvant stranger.

39. Petter Chamberlane a Sorjane [*surgeon*] borne in Frannce and no free denyson but a howsholder. He is of the French Churche. He came into England about x yers past. He hath no sarvant, his mother and his sister dothe Sujarne [*sojourn*] in his hows.

40. Petter Ormane hatband maker borne under King Phillip fre denyson as by his letters patt datt the xvj day of November in ye viijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He came into England to see ye contry. He hathe ij children both borne in England. He hath no sarvantes.

41. Abrahame Mighell torner : borne in Antwapte free denyson as by his letters pattentes datt ye xxiiijth of June in ye xiiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the Duche Churche. He hath ij children both borne in England. He hath ij sarvante stranger, Albert Geardes borne in Fresland

and Wm. Jacobe bothe of ye Duche Churche and cam into England about one yere past.

42. Gloyde Bewboys* crosebowe maker under ye Frenche Kynges obezance, fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt the xiijth of Feb'r in ye xiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He hath ij children bothe borne in Eng[land]. He is of ye Frenche Church and came to get his living. He hath no sarvantes.

43. Petter Sage goldsmyth borne in Roane fredenysone as by his letters pattentes datt xxiiijth Feb'r in the iiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He hathe one child. He is of the French Churche. He hath no sarvantes but one cossyne lyeinge in his howse; he hath bene in England about ij monthes and is of no Churche.

44. Henricke Almayne goldsmythe borne in Luckland free denyson as by ye lett'rs pattente datted ye xxvjth of November in ye xvjth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of ye Duch Churche and cam to get his living and hath ben her xvj yers. He hath iij children all borne in England. He hath iij sarvantes strangers Jacob Jaymes Renold Riall and Seger Canteloys ij of ye Duche Churche and one of no Church. They have ben in England about iij yers.

45. John Telliyar blacksmythe borne in Depe under the Frenche King. He is no denyssone. He hath bene her about x yers and came for his consiens and is of ye French church.

46. Frances Bover borne in Savoy bookeseller. He is no fre denyson a bacheller and hath ben here about vj yers. He cam for cause of religion and is of Frenche Churche. He hath in his howse an old man called Nicola de Cortoys a Scowll-master borne in Depe. He cam for religion and is of ye French Church. He hath ben her about iij monthes.

47. Robert de la Howlay showmaker borne in Roane, fredenyson as by his lett' patt' datt xxiijth of Jenuary in ye xvjth yer of her Ma^{tes} regne. He cam into England for religione. He is of ye French Church. He hath no Children. He hath ij sarvant strangers borne in Pickardye, one called Frances Presure, ye other Hubert Herdson. They have ben her about iij yers, one of French Church, ye other of non.

48. Potter Boys hattband maker borne in France, free denyson as by his letres patt' datt ye xxviijth of November in ye iijde and iiijth yer of K. Phillip and Q. Mary. He is of ye English Churche and hath iiij children, all borne in England. He hath no sarvantes.

49. Andrewe Robynson showmaker borne under the obezance of the Ducke of Clive, fredenyson as by the letters pattentes datt ye xijth of December, in the xiiijth yere of her Ma^{tes} regne. He is of the Englishe Churche and cam to get his livinge. He hathe one sarvant stranger Nicolas Arnson who hath ben her about one yere and is of no Churche.

50. Henrick Follvatter cutler borne in ye Emperors dominion, fre denyson as by his letters pattentes datt ye xxijth of

* Gloyde du Bois in 208. 14. (*See* Hug. Soc. Publ. X. ii. 356.)

November in ye xiiijth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of the Frenche Churche. He hath ij children Englishe borne. He hath one sarvant borne in Scottland he hath ben her about v yers and is of the English Churche.

51. John Fichit a cooke borne under ye Frenche Kings obezance fre denyson as by his letters patt' datt ye xjth day of June in ye xixth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche: and hathe ij children Englishe borne. He came about xj yers paste for causes of religion.

52. Michell Bosseret* cuttler borne in Naynons under the French Kinge obezance. He is no fre denysone and hathe bene in England about x yers past. He is of the Frenche Churche. He hath no childrene nor sarvant stranger.

53. Thomas Teball scallmaker borne in Roane under the Frenche Kinges obezance. He is no denyson. He hathe bene here about xth yers past. He is of the Frenche Churche and came into England for religion. He hathe no children nor sarvantes.

54. John Edwardes taylor borne under ye Ducke of Clive, fre denyson as by his letters patt' datt' the ixth of June in ye vijth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Duche Churche. He came to gett his livinge. He hathe iiij childrene English borne. He hath ben her xxiiij yers and hath no sarvantes.

55. Frannces Roian clokmaker borne in the Frenche Kings dominion, fredenysone as by the letters patt' datt ye ixth day of Marche in ye xviijth yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He hath one child borne in England. He cam to get his living. He hathe no sarvantes.

56. Jacobe Jaymes goldsymthe borne in Andwarpe. He workethe in ye hows of one Henrick Allmeyne wch. is a denyson but this Jacobe Jaymes is no denysone. He hath bene here about ij yers past and kipethe a sarvant stranger which is also no denyson. His name is Renold Riall borne in Brudges. They say they ar bothe of the Duche Churche and cam to get ther livinge.

57. Will'm Voshere paynter of paynted papers borne in Normandye. He is no fredenyson. He hath bene in England xxxt yers. He is of the Frenche Churche. He hath ij children borne in England. He hath no sarvantes.

58. Jaccobo Cornells van Armaine showmaker borne in Gelderland and is no fre denysone. He worketh wth. one Bolton an Englishe man. He cam into England about iij yers past to gett his livinge. He is of no Churche.

59. Rocco Josone showmaker borne in Floshing and is no denyson. He came into England half a yer past. He is of no Churche. He worketh wth. one John Boode an Englishe mane.

60. John le Roye a French poste, borne under ye Frenche Kings dominion, fre denyson as by ye letters patt' datt the xxixth day of March in ye xix yere of her Ma^tes^ regne. He is of ye Frenche Churche. He hath no children nor sarvantes.

* *qy.* Bofferat (*see* Hug. Soc. Publ. X. ii. 357).

61. Nicolas Hottote cobler borne in Normandye. He is no fre denyson. He hath no children. He is of the Frenche Churche. He hathe no sarvant. He hath ben in England xxvjth yere to gett his livinge.

62. Richard Tanvill tynker borne under ye French Kings dominion, fre denyson certenly knowen but we can not have his pattent because he is absent and ye sicknes in his hows. He is of ye Frenche Churche and hath ij children borne in England. He hath no sarvant strangers.

63. Martyne Gylbert a deacon of ye Frenche Church and a Sorjant [*surgeon*] also. He is of no denysone. He hath no children nor sarvantes. He cam into England ten yers past for religion.

64. Frances Wasell crosbowmaker borne in Heno. Fre denyson as by his pattente made iij yers past. He is of the English Church. He hath no children nor sarvantes.

A Brif notis for memory viz.:

Fre denysons	lj	
Ther wives	lj	
Children	cxxv	
No denysons and servant strangers	xliiij	c xx ij iij xj persons.

The holl nomber of strangers ther wives and children inhabitinge in ye Blakfrers wth. ther sarvantes strangers at this present day.—

20 *pp.* (**208.** 7.)

[Apparently the draft of the return for the Black friars, London, included in **208.** 14, which is printed *in extenso* in *Returns of Aliens in London*, Part II, pp. 353 *sqq.* (Huguenot Society's Publications, Vol. X.).]

The Marquis of Winchester *v.* Ughtred.

1583, May 15.—Cause of the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred. Ughtred's trust accounts, and his proceedings after the death of John Marquis of Winchester in 1576, showing him to have remaining in his hands 17,611*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

3 *sheets.* (**146.** 26.)

1583, May 15.—Accounts of Ughtred. Sums received by him and not charged in his former accounts, and other particulars.

5½ *sheets.* (**146.** 29.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

1583, May 17.—Could one's thoughts be as clearly seen as one's face, would never send ambassadors to him, esteeming the long journey a far shorter means of assuring him of her sincerity. Thanks him for the evident signs of his confidence in her and wishes that she were wiser that she might give him better counsel in matters of such importance. Hopes that he will take in good part what she sends assuring him on her faith as a princess that he will never have occasion to repent of the affection he appears to bear her and which

she will do everything to preserve or rather to increase. Although the whole charge of these gentlemen put her under great obligation to him, must confess that the ring makes her too much his creditor [*créancière*]. Will not fail to wear it as an earnest of sincere faith which she values more than any Indian gold and trusts that this gentleman will not fail to tell him the conditions on which she takes it. The diamond is more likely to become malleable than her thoughts to be turned from respect for his honour and safety, if she find no slackness on his part. That would always produce the like affect in her, of which however she has no expectation.—"De mon Chasteau de Grenewich ce 17 de May, 1583."

P.S.—Has found great fidelity and wisdom in these gentlemen and begs him to esteem them for such.

Copy. French. 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 28.)

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

1583, May 20.—As to the cause between the present Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred, her late husband's executor, as it concerns her portion on the estate.—Chelsey, 20 May, 1583.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**146.** 40.)

HENRY UGHTRED to the SAME.

1583, May 23.—As to the cause of the Marquis of Winchester. The great charge against him is now reduced to nothing more than he always confessed. Protests that he has not gained a penny by the executorship. The suit is rather of malice unquenchable than of good cause.—London, 1583.

Endorsed: May 23.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146.** 41.)

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER to the SAME.

1583, May 26.—As to the cause between Lord Winchester and Mr. Ughtred. Prays for favourable regard of her interests in the matter of her jointure and inheritance, and that her counsel may be heard.—Channon Row, May, 1583.

Endorsed: May 26, 1583.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**146.** 42.)

The QUEEN'S entertainment at THEOBALDS.

1583, May 27.—Lodgings appointed on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Theobalds.

On the south side of the inner court lodgings for the Lord Admiral and his lady, the Earl of Warwick and his lady; in the Tower at the end of the Queen's gallery, for the Earl of Leicester and Lord and Lady Hunsdon; under the gallery, for Lord Howard, the Lady Marquis, Lady Stafford and others; on the north side, Mr. Secretary, Sir Tho. Heneage and others.

Endorsed with corrections by Burghley. 6 *pp.* (**140.** 26.)

[The latter portion printed in Murdin, II. 375–378 *in extenso.*]

1583, May 27.—Persons to attend on her Majesty at Theobalds.
In Burghley's hand. 2 *pp.* (**140.** 31.)

1583, May 27.—The total of the flesh and fish to be provided for the Queen's Majesty at Theobalds for May 27 to 30, 1583.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**143.** 62.)

[1583,] May 27.—Lodgings for the lords and gentlemen attending on her Majesty 27th of May at Theobalds.
Corrections by Burghley. 2 *pp.* (**143.** 63.)

Marquis of Winchester to the Lord Chancellor.

1583, May 27.—As to the cause between him and Ughtred. It has pleased the Lord Chancellor and the rest to commit Ughtred. Prays that his liberty be not granted without sufficient assurance, either to discharge Winchester of the great debt due to the Queen, or else to deliver him so much money as that he may discharge it himself.—Winchester House, 27 May, 1583.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**146.** 43.)

Henry Ughtred to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Bedford.

1583, June 5.—As to the suit of the Marquis of Winchester. Lord Winchester's claim of 94,000*l.* not being justified, he hoped they would have cleared him and recompensed him. Has gained nothing by being executor. As to his employment of the executorship money. Prays for enlargement.—The Fleet, 5 June, 1583.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146.** 44.)

Henry Ughtred to the Lord Chancellor.

1583, June 15.—Is ready to make proof of the money set down in his book of account, and doubts not of being able to recover it. This agreed upon, he can set down how the Queen shall be answered her 1,000 marks yearly, and the legatees their legacies.—The Fleet, 15 June, 1583.
Copy. ½ *p.* (**146.** 47.)

Lord Chancellor Bromley to Henry Ughtred.

1583, June 15.—In answer to his previous letter, desires him to set the matter down in writing.—15 June, 1583.
Copy. ½ *p.* (**146.** 47.)

Henry Ughtred to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Bedford.

1583, June 19.—As to the suit of the Marquis of Winchester. Complains of reports which have been spread respecting him,

that he must ever lie in prison, and that he has been condemned in 18,000*l.* more than he is worth; also of the wrongs and losses inflicted on him by his imprisonment.—The Fleet, 19 June, 1583.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146.** 45.)

[Sir Henry Cobham] to [Sir F. Walsingham].

1583, [June 24].—Preparations for the Queen-mother to pass into Lorraine to see her young daughter. The King shows that he will pass from Messiers to Lions, which will give great cause of misliking to Montmorency and those of the religion. They hope Monseigneur's coming into France may stay the King's proceeding. Hears the Queen-mother hopes to renew the treaty of marriage between the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Lorraine's daughter. Earl Morton has at sundry times in the night been with Glasgow. A long conference at his lodging with Jesuits and others. He is to part this day or tomorrow to the French King. There is in this town Sir John Seton, second son to the lord of Seton, ready to take his voyage to Spain. He has order from the Scotch King to inform King Philip that his subjects hold him prisoner and to demand his counsel and aid. The like commission they say Morton is to deliver to the French King. By letters of 22 June (N.S.) it is written how King Philip had stayed his navy prepared for the Tarzeres (Azores). Hopes of the Spaniards that the marriage between the Catholic King and *la reine blanche* will take place. The bishop of Liège was elected 2 June bishop of Cologne. Rumour circulated in the Court that Casimer should levy 10,000 roysters of those here of the religion.—Paris, the — of —, 1583.

Copy. 4 *pp.* (**138.** 167.)

[The original is in State Papers Foreign, France, Vol. IX., No. 130.]

Cause of the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred.

1583, June 25.—The Marquis's answer to Ughtred's late offer of 3,500*l.* towards the discharge of the Queen's instalments.

1½ *pp.* (**146.** 35.)

The Same.

[1583, June 25.]—Terms of payment offered by Ughtred, being 3,500*l.* in money to the Marquis, payment of legacies, instalments to the Queen &c.

1 *p.* (**146.** 38.)

Dowager Marchioness of Winchester to the Lord Chancellor.

1583, June 25.—Has been a suitor to them, by her daughter Dacres, in behalf of Mr. Ughtred, who married her late

husband's daughter. Hears that he has made an offer which stands to their good liking, and prays that he may be set at liberty.—Chelsey, 25 June, 1583.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**146.** 46.)

The Same to the Same.

1583, June 30.—Prays for the delivery from prison of Ughtred, who says that he has offered terms whereby the Queen is provided with good security to be paid.—Chelsey, 30 June, 1583.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**146.** 48.)

Merchants of the Staple to the Lord Treasurer.

[1583, June.]—As to the controversy between them and the Merchants Adventurers, they pray that they may have some time appointed them to attend his pleasure thereon.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**2084.**)

Henry Ughtred to the Lord Chancellor.

1583, July 1.—He offers as sureties for his appearance in November, Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacres of the South, and Henry Billingsley, citizen and haberdasher.—The Fleet, 1 July, 1583.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146.** 49.)

The Same to the Same.

1583, July 1.—As to the recognisances for his appearance in November next, finds by the terms that they mean to make him again a prisoner. Prays that his sureties may be bound only in obligations, as they will not enter into statute or recognisance.—The Fleet, 1 July, 1583.
Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**146.** 50.)

The Same to the Same.

1583, July 3.—He did not intend to accuse him of being the cause of his imprisonment, but if he is again committed it will be the cause of his undoing. Is sorry for the Lord Chancellor's displeasure, and asks pardon.—The Fleet, 3 July, 1583.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146.** 51.)

William Smith to the Queen.

1583, July 3.—For a lease in reversion of a farm of the manor of Whitchurch, co. Oxford, for his services as sergeant of the scullery.
Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen grants the petition.—3 *July*, 1583.
1 *p.* (**936.**)

HENRY UGHTRED to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

1583, July 5.—Craves his pardon. The words at which the Lord Chancellor takes offence were written only to move his compassion.—The Fleet.

Endorsed : July 5, 1583.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**146.** 52.)

JAMES VI OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1583, July 9.—Is in receipt of her letter and perceives through her wise counsels her unfeigned affection for him. Is quite unable to respond thereto in writing, still less by deeds, but must repeat to her the pleasure he feels in it. Cannot doubt that she will prove as useful to him as she has promised. With regard to her wish that thoughts could be as easily seen as faces, wishes that there were a window in his breast that she might see his grateful acceptance of her gracious offers. The Queen has no need to wish herself wiser to be able to give him the better counsels ; would that he were more able to carry out the advice she gives. There is no one else in the world, whose advice he would more willingly follow. The condition under which she accepts his ring explains better his intention than he could express it himself. Prays that when any reports reach her of him who sent the ring, she will remember the promise he has made thereby and believe nothing that she does not know the truth of by him, assuring her that he will do the like "à la bonne femme aveques le chapeau rouge."—"De Chasteau de Saint André ce neufième de juillet, 1583."

Holograph. French. 2½ *pp.* (**133.** 29.)

The EARL OF LINCOLN.

1583, July 10.—Warrant under the signet granting to the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral, and Elizabeth his wife, lease for 21 years of the parsonage of Woking ; also of lands called Richmond's lands in Surrey.—Greenwich, 10 July, 1583.

Sign manual. 1 *p. Much decayed.* (**203.** 53.)

CARDINAL DE GUISE to MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

[1583 ?] July 11–21.—Since my return from Spain I have been unable to find any means of writing to you but that which presents itself to-day, namely your gentleman (*escuier*). Because I know it is dangerous to write you much of what I would, I have thought it better to leave so much to the sufficiency of the bearer, reserving the letter to keep myself always in your good graces and to assure you that you will always find me ready to do you service as the most affectionate uncle and servant you have in the world, as you will also know by what I have prayed this bearer to tell you.—"D'Orleans ce 21 Juillet."

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**133.** 40.)

HENRY UGHTRED to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

1583, July 12.—He trusted that Lord Dacres would have been bound for his appearance, but now finds him very jealous of his bond. Has entered into his own recognisances of 7,000*l.*, and Mr. Billingsly has acknowledged an obligation of 1,000*l.* as his surety. Prays for liberty on this bond.—The Fleet, 12 July, 1583.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**146**. 53.)

[SIR HENRY COBHAM] to [SIR F. WALSINGHAM].

1583, [July 27.]—The Duke of Guise has been twenty-one days past at his signory of Hean (?) hunting the wild boar and other pleasures. He was visited by sundry English young gentlemen who are come over pretending to be papists. There are no ships or men ready to be sent at Havre de Grace or Dieppe, but about Honfleur there is a barque with two lesser vessels a-rigging by order from the Duke d'Elbeuf pretending to serve Don Antonio. Understands these ships are to transport men into Scotland. The bishop of Glasgow is advertised that the Scottish King is retired into the castle of St. Andrew's. David and James Fentre, the Scottish bishop's nephews, with forty of their countrymen, are parted eight days since with intention to repair to the King. The bishop has dealt very earnestly with a friend of [Cobham's] to repair to Lord Hamilton and dissuade him from following her Majesty's course. The *Unicorn*, Dobeni's [D'Aubigny's] ship, is returned to the isle of Retz on the coast of Bretagne. The Duke of Guise is about to build another monastery in Hen and has raised an impost for the purpose on all things which shall be carried upon the river which descends into the haven of Hen. Rejection by the Rouen parliament of the Cardinal of Bourbon's attempt to have the preaching of the gospel prohibited throughout the duchy of Normandy. The Duke d'Elbeuf would have constrained M. de Mesuage in Normandy to leave the exercise of the religion.

The King came to Paris from Madril the 23rd inst. and lodged in the Duke d'Epernon's house. On the 24th he went in the morning to the Augustins and assisted them in their ceremonies. He resolves to-morrow to repair to Dollenville and so to Lions to meet the Duke Joyeux. The Queen-mother is retired into a village between the Bonnes Hommes and St. Clou, a place within half a league of Madril and a league and a half from Ruel where Don Antonio is.

The King has caused Bellievre to persuade Monsiegneur to continue his treaty with the Low Countries, although it is understood that Ghent has publicly resolved to treat no further with the French. Complaints of the injurious treatment of the Queen's subjects trading across the seas.—Paris, the — of —, 1583.

Copy. 6 *pp.* (**138**. 169.)

[The original is in State Papers, Foreign, France, Vol. X., No. 14.]

MANOR of ASHBY, co. LINCOLN.

1583, Aug.—"A note of the causes of the damages assessed by the jury on behalf of George Yorke, plaintiff, against John Allen, defendant."

The cause concerns Yorke's manor of Ashby, Lincoln, and certain bonds.

Endorsed: August, 1583. 3 *pp.* (2260.)

MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS to M. DE MAUVISSIÈRE.

1583, Sept. 3.—Was on the point of replying to his of August 22, when she received the letter of the 30th together with two from Archibald Douglas. Wishes that de Mauvissière reply to Douglas only by word of mouth that he may not know she has any secret intelligence, as this fact if known would deprive her of all liberty in future or by putting her host under suspicion of negligence give cause to her enemies and his to take her out of his hands. Douglas is not to write to her in cypher except on matters of very great importance and is to advertise de Mauvissière from time to time of what he knows will concern Mary or her son. Unimportant occurrences are to be reported through the ordinary way of Walsingham.

With regard to the proposal that to avoid the suspicion conceived of her by reason of recent changes in Scotland, she should make new overtures to the Queen to put matters right in that country and send one of her people with that object. Douglas is to inform Beale and others of the Council that Mary after her bad usage and the little respect paid to her offers for the Queen's advantage does not feel occasion to put herself forward again in anything between the said Queen, herself and her son, without sufficient assurance beforehand of being dealt with sincerely. Fears that if she acts otherwise, after her old experiences of their false dealings with her and so recently in the case of the last treaty, they will induce her to assist them under vain hopes of her liberty to bring her son again under the yoke of the Queen. It is for this reason that she has avoided to the best of her power entering into particular offers for Nau's journey, ever since the Earl of Shrewsbury first communicated to her the Queen of England's intentions with regard to the re-establishment of matters in Scotland. But if the Queen will treat directly with her from the first, Mary will be pleased to use her endeavours to bring about quickly a good agreement. If this method of procedure is agreeable to the Queen and her Council, de Mauvissière and Douglas may offer Mary's good offices and she will send Nau to Scotland as soon as she learns how he may best intervene in her name. Otherwise things may stay as they are. Mildmay and Beale can attest her

sincerity in the negotiations over the last treaty. All these innovations could have been prevented by a good agreement between Queen Elizabeth, Mary and her son.

Douglas is not to speak in any negotiations as having special commission from Mary, as he pretends, but only upon de Mauvissière's report to whom alone Mary refers all action on her account. As for the general pardon that Douglas wishes her to be a means of obtaining from her son, she wrote to him about three months ago when Douglas was thinking of going to Scotland, but if the Queen of England applies to her in his favour, she will write again openly. She is well satisfied with his excuse for the language he used to one of Walsingham's friends.

De Mauvissière has done well to dispatch 'le petit Fouler' and Mary is infinitely obliged to him for the letter he has written to her son. He should watch the doings of the Hamiltons and let her know their reply to her last messages both by de Mauvissière and Seton. By the latter de Mauvissière will do well to let the Earl of Leicester know what she lately asked him to tell him on her behalf.—"De Worsop, ce 3 Septembre, 1583."

Contemporary copy. French. 4 *pp.* (**133**. 31.)

[*Printed in extenso by* Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, Vol. V., pp. 361–369.]

The Ordnance.

1583, Oct. 8.—Orders set down for the Office of the Ordnance by the Commissioners appointed by commission of 15 August, 24 Eliz. (1582). Two papers.—8 October, 1583.

17 *pp.* (**239**. 22.)

John Selwyn.

1583, Oct. 20.—Warrant, unsigned, granting lease in reversion to John Selwyn, keeper of Otelands Park.

Note by Dr. Valentine Dale, that the Queen grants it. 20 October, 1583.

1 *p.* (**203**. 40.)

Marquis of Winchester *v.* Ughtred.

1583, Nov. 11.—List of bonds of the Lord Pawlett and others in connection with the cause of the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred; with certificate by Christopher Hoddesdon and Henry Billingsley that the bonds have been shown them.

2 *pp.* (**146**. 23.)

Mary, Queen of Scots to M. de. Mauvissière.

1583, Nov. 12.—The reasons that have prevented him so long from writing to her are the cause likewise of his not having news from her earlier. Neither from this kingdom regarding her liberty, nor from France touching her dower has she

received letters or advice. Is rejoiced to hear of the good health of the King and Queen of France and the Queen-Mother. Hopes that she and her son may profit from the good friendship which exists between them and the Queen of England. Wishes that the said Queen would at last have some consideration for them, seeing that for good or ill they are delivered into her hands. De Mauvissière, having of his good will been for nearly seven years her principal minister, is a better witness than any other of the sincerity with which she has always dealt with the Queen and of the patience with which she has endured her unjust and rigorous captivity. For four years in the gentlest way possible has she begged her freedom. With increasing ill-health and almost beyond hope of cure, she was obliged in order to be put into a more peaceful state, to submit this last summer to conditions such as to no statesman could appear reasonable. But for all that, though everything has been done to draw from her by fine words and hopes what could be used against her and her son to the Queen's advantage, she remains without any reply or resolution arrived at to this present.

Nevertheless, in order to put herself in the right, she has found it necessary to entreat a final resolution upon the treaty between the deputies of the Queen and herself. If de Mauvissière has as yet received no reply he may make overtures on her part to the Queen that if Mary can by any means advance the friendship and good understanding so much desired between herself, her son and the Queen, she will work with all sincerity and good will towards that end, provided that she be assured of being treated in like manner. If Elizabeth will think well to let de Mauvissière pass into Scotland with some gentleman of quality on her behalf, Mary will send with him her secretary fully informed of her intentions so as to impart them to such Scottish lord as she shall choose to intervene in her name with de Mauvissière and the Queen's ambassadors in all negotiations tending to the said friendship. This she thinks the promptest way to cut at the root of the dissension which her enemies are trying to make grow between the Queen, Mary and her son, but if Elizabeth does not think well to send at the beginning personages of such quality into Scotland, Mary offers to make the first rude beginnings of the work (*esbaucher les affaires*) by sending her said secretary with such whom it shall please Elizabeth to appoint and in one way or another will satisfy the Queen of her proceedings with respect to her son. If no reply from Elizabeth and her Council is made to these overtures, Mary puts it to their judgment and to that of all kings and princes of Christendom that she is acquitted of every part of her duty not as queen and sovereign princess such as she is, but as a very affectionate near relative and prisoner of the said Queen.

As to Walsingham's expedition to Scotland, of which de Mauvissière writes, Mary is astonished at the treatment

he and his company have met with at the hands of her son and his lords, but as she was not permitted to intervene, the result of the expedition must not be imputed to her. In addition to what she writes in her enclosed letter to Walsingham, de Mauvissière is to assure him that the choice of him for the expedition was very agreeable to her hopes of a good and quick conclusion of the treaty, "me fiant entierement sur l'asseurance que vous m'aviez donnée que la royne ne l'envoioit en Escosse que à bonne fin et pour accommoder et mectre les affaires de ce couste la en bon estat, je desire deslors infiniment de pouvoir assister l'intention de la royne en toutes choses, scaichant que le bien et repos de moy et de mon filz est le sien propre, ce que je vous prie faire entendre à la royne et à messieurs de son Conseil afin que avec toute sincerité il leur plaise de proceder vers moy comme je veux faire de ma part en tout ce qui dependra de ma puissance tant envers mon filz que au dit Escosse. Et faictes, je vous prie, que j'en aye promptement une responce et des lettres que j'en ay dernierement escrites à la dite royne et ausdits seigneurs de son Conseil, et comme en toutes choses du monde il fault veoir quelque fin qu'il luy plaise la prendre pour elle, pour moy et pour mon dit filz telle qu'elle jugera meilleure envers Dieu et le monde, et que je me resolve de ma part au pis ou au mieux."—Sheffield, 12 November, 1583.

Copy in a French hand. 2 *pp.* (**133**. 33.)

[Identical with the first portion of the letter printed *in extenso* from the original in the Bibliothèque Royale, Paris, by Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, V. 373 seqq. The concluding portion given above differs from the ending of the original.]

Deposition by William Melis, Niels Mathyssen, Claes Lamberts, Isbrant Willems, and Dune Jemmens all of Utrecht, boatswain and petty officers, attested by the Burgomaster and Town Council of Enchuysen.

1583 (?), Nov. 14.—They were serving on the ship of Coert Lenaertson of Hamburgh, on a voyage from Lisbon to Sintuives to load with salt, and in July last between Cape St. Vincent and Islemadera fell in with a pinnace called the May of Sion whose captain was Denton of Hampton (Hanton). This captain, or his crew, cried out twice "Strike your topsails to the Queen of England, for I am her pinnace." The petitioner had his sails taken in and remained alongside all night. In the morning he perceived that the pinnace had another Dutch boat alongside, whereby the petitioner saw that it was no Queen's ship and was minded to have sailed off. But the Captain shouted to the petitioner, "take your mizzen in again or I will make you do so," and, with that, had his boat launched and the petitioner brought aboard him in her, took away his charter party, and confined him for six days. He also took the crew out of the petitioner's ships and the following

goods—8 culverins of 20–21 cwt, with tackle and 225 shot, 2 mortars (or stone-guns) with four chambers and all their carriages, 12 muskets and fusees, 2 dozen long pikes, 3 half barrels of powder, 4 flags, 2 small flags, and spars rigging and stores, and so, having stripped the ship, sent the petitioner aboard again, without the petitioner being able to come to speech with him, and sailed away with the plundered goods. Deponents continued their voyage to Sintuives, and laded with salt there, setting sail thence on September 15th. On the 18th of the same month they were boarded by a second freebooter, who took the mizzen sail and all the crew's clothes. In witness &c., the 14th November, *anno* &c., 28 [? of Philip II].

Copy. Dutch. 2 *pp.* (**203**. 71.)

Cause of the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred.

1583, Nov. 22.—"Particular of your Lordships' resolution, as the Marquis of Winchester conceives it."

2 *pp.* (**146**. 39.)

Baptista Servigi to Captain Sassetti.

1583, Dec. 9.—Describes the loss of the island of Terceira, in which action he was engaged. Attributes the defeat to the incompetence of the Governor and the cowardice of the Portuguese.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy.

Endorsed : 9 December, 1583. 3 *pp.* (**246**. 17.)

———— to [Sir E. Stafford].

[1583], Dec. 18.—The messenger (Villeye his name) sent to the K. is returned, who as it seemeth hath not only brought cold hope of obtaining the requests I wrote to your H. of by Mr. Modye, but also threatenings, for his Highness was stricken into such dumps after the reading of his brother's letters that he commanded all those to be stayed whom he had licensed the day before to depart, and talked of nothing during supper but of hasty and safe departure, wishing he had such a town as Calais to go to. This Saturday morning arrived here a gentleman who desired to speak with his Highness, and being come before him kneeling down began his talk in this manner—"Sir, two or three days since passing by such a church I entered to do my devotion, and kneeling not far from the door, there entered three or four young men, of the which one, beholding your Highness' picture, began to say in this sort to his fellows, 'See here the gallant whose "bougger" Aurilly I have in charge to despatch,' which words I gave ear unto, and some others which I fear touch your Highness' person, and they leaving the church I followed them, whom I have so narrowly watched that I can give account of all things that he hath done since his departure from

Paris." Here he ended, and after divers questions his Highness commanded of his guard to go with him, and first to shut the gates of the town, and after to make diligent search; but passing through the hall they found walking there the man they looked for, whom they presently took, and assembling the Council brought him forth, when he confessed that he had already received money to kill a sergeant's son [Aurilly, *written over*] called your L. knows how, and that he had promised him a brave horse and 1,000 crowns. Farther he confessed that there are four feed to this rude [*sic*]. He hath also, upon hope of life, confessed that there are 25 or 30 horsemen that attend him in the villages near about to help to save him when he had wrought his feat, which horsemen were seen yesternight about five of the clock galloping to and fro about a mile off. He sweareth he knoweth not for who he should do, but we suspect that it [is] by the procurement of the nobleman [Duke d'Espernon *written over*] that Mr. Modye told me you gave the horse unto, for that the foresaid sergeant's son was too familiar with one of the Q. Mother's women [Madame de Saune *written over*] that the other loveth. I could name her, but I am sure you know her better than I. All our nobility are abroad this night to seek the foresaid horsemen. I have writ the farther I can from their language if the worst should fall.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 18 December. Copy of a letter from Chasteautirry. 1 *p.* (**170**. 25.)

[Probably the enclosure, or a copy of it, in Stafford's letter to the Queen of 19 December, 1383. *See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., Part III, p. 20, No. 52.]

Musters.

1583, Dec.—Certificate of the Deputy Commissioners for the mustering of horsemen within the county of Bedford. 1 *p.* (**142**. 82.)

The Same.

1583, Dec.—Certificate of the musters of horsemen in Middlesex. Signed by Owyn Hampton, Robert Wrothe, and William Clerke.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: December, 1583. 4 *pp. damaged.* (**214**. 16.)

Queen Elizabeth to the Great Mogul.

[1583.]—Draft letter of recommendation for merchants proposing to trade and settle in India.

Unfinished.

Endorsed: "Queen Elizabeth to the Great Mogul." 2½ *pp.* (**134**. 1.)

Printed Libel.

[1583?]—Memorial with respect to a gross slanderous and libellous printed book against God's church and the

Queen of the realm, lately brought into the realm and sent into Scotland. It is headed "preface" and states reasons why the book should be answered.

See S.P. Dom. Cal. 1581–90, *pp.* 116, 143, where answer of Burghley to such a libel occurs.

In Burghley's hand. 3 *pp.* (**144**. 143.)

The Court of Admiralty.

[1583 ?]—Declaration by the Judge of the Admiralty Court touching the jurisdiction of the court, with special reference to recent infringements of the same by prohibitions and writs of *habeas corpus* act of the Queen's Bench and a writ of *habeas corpus* sent yesterday to remove the body of Arnold Bernert, a stranger remaining in ward for a contract made beyond the sea. If he do disobey it as his predecessors have done then will the justices of the said Bench put a fine of 200*l.* upon his head and return the same to the Exchequer, and then were it better to relinquish the office than to be so molested.—*Undated.*

In handwriting of Dr. D. Lewes, endorsed by the Earl of Lincoln. 1 *p.* (**138**. 164.)

Hatfield.

[1583 ?]—Opinion of Mr. Wray on the grant by the Lord Admiral to Henry Savile and his heirs, of the bailiwick and keepership of the lordship of Hatfield. The opinion is against the claims of Savile's assignees to the offices.

1 *p.* (**141**. 133.)

Cause of the Marquis of Winchester and Henry Ughtred.

1583.—Statement of Ughtred's claims.

2 *sheets.* (**146**. 24.)

[1583.]—Answer of Ughtred to the articles of the Marquis of Winchester. 3 *pp.* (**146**. 36.)

Thomas Perry.

1583.—Warrant granting lease in possession or reversion to Thomas Perry, "presently serving us at Berwick."

Unsigned. Note by Dr. Valentine Dale that the Queen makes the grant, under certain conditions.

Endorsed : 1583. (**203**. 54.)

Aliens in London.

[1583.]—Names of all the strangers inhabiting within the precinct of the late Black Fryers as well householders as wives, children and servants, where they were born, of what trade they are of, how long they have been here, whether they be denizens or not, and of what church they be. The

same for East Smithfield, Hallywell, Hallywell Strete, Norton Foldgate, Clerkenwell, Turnmill Strete, St. Johns Strete, Shorditch, Highe Holborne, Wappinge, Whitechappell, Dutchie of Lancaster without the Barres of the New Temple.—*Undated.*

47 *pp.* (**208.** 14.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Huguenot Soc. of London Publications, Vol. X, Part II, pp. 353–376.]

ALIENS IN LONDON.

[1583 ?]—Names of strangers inhabiting the London Wards, giving the nation and trade.—*Undated.*

50 *pp.* (**210.** 14.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Huguenot Soc. of London Publications, Vol. X. Part II, pp. 314–341.]

HERETICS.

[1583.]—MS entitled "How heretics ought to be proceeded against by the laws and statutes now in force." Quotes various statutes, modes of procedure, and cases, from 3 Richard 2 to 25 Eliz. Apparently unfinished.

22 *pp.* (**214.** 17.)

HORATIO PALAVICINO.

[c. 1583 ?]—"The manner of proceeding in Hora(tio) Pala(vicino's) cause."

To acquaint Sir Walter Mildmay as well with former proceedings as with that which may be thought fit to be done hereafter. To know of the L. Treasurer when we may have conference about his cause. To cause a draft to be made of a letter of promise from the Commissioners unto Horatio Pal(avicino) for the renewing of the bond. To procure her Majesty's letters of credit unto the P. to advance the payment of her interest. To have certain of the wealthiest merchants of Antwerp called before the Commissioners, and to be let understand that in case her Majesty shall not receive present satisfaction, there will be some such order taken as they shall have no cause to like of. The Conference : to consider of the requests of Horatio : to take order for the recovery of the interest.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**186.** 123.)

TREATISE.

1583.—Tractatus de Sacramentis : Sumtione Eucharistie : Absolutione : Matrimonio.

Inscribed : "In re Docto Arosmithi :" *also,* 1583. (Vol. **275.**)

THOMAS WATTON to the QUEEN.

1583.—For lease in reversion of the site of the manor of Northfleet and other lands in Kent.

Endorsed : 1583.

Note by Dr. V. Dale that the Queen grants the petition.

½ *p.* (**1143.**)

GIDDINGS and HODDESDONBURY.

[1583.]—"Witham's petitions upon his last account, *anno* 25 Eliz. 35*l*."

A list of fines levied in the bailiwick of Giddings and Hoddesdonbury, Herts, for taking in people to dwell without consent of the inhabitants, for not avoiding the town, for non-appearance to recognizances, &c. The parties fined are all noted as being "not worth anything."

1 *p.* (**2245.**)

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

[1572–1583.]—"Burgesses of the Parliament House dead."

Berks.	Villa Nove Windesor, Ric'us Gallys gen. mort'.
	Burgus de Abingdon, Anthonius Forster ar. mort'.
Devon.	Burgus Dartmouth Clifton Hardynes, Thomas Gurney gen. mort.
Lancaster.	Villa de Liverpoole, Rad'us Sekerston gen. mort.
Midd.	Civitas Westm., Thomas Wilbraham ar. mort.
Norff.	Villa Thetford, Will'mus Humberston ar. mort.
Suff.	Burgus Dunwici, Rob'tus Coppyn gen. mort.

Undated. ½ *p.* (**205.** 98.)

ITALIANS in ENGLAND.

[Before 1584.]—Note of all those who have come into this Kingdom within the last three months.

There is now come over a man thirty-five years of age, who frequents sermons and says he has fled from Italy and France because of the persecutions. I have sought to learn if he frequents the Spanish ambassador, in public or in private, but so far have found nothing to make me suspicious; nevertheless I have given orders for him to be watched, and very shortly it will be clearly known.

There is arrived here a Florentine, who having nothing to do in this island, amuses himself in the house of an Italian, wasting his time and seeming to be rather simple than cunning, but I have taken means to be acquainted with his way of life.

There have come by sea from Venice (?), Crete and Flanders other Italians who only stayed a short time in this kingdom, and having given no cause for suspicion, I make no further mention of them.

Ten days ago there arrived a Scottishman, who was one of the King's Guard in France. He made profession of the Religion and said he left France from fear of the house of Guise. He has a passport from the King, and I am warned that he is going into Scotland upon none too honest a business. His name is Cobrone [Cockburne ?] and as I know Mr. Secretary is well acquainted with him, I will say no more about him. Warn his honour to make diligent inquiries in secret of those who are about him, because of some letters written to him

from France, of which this ambassador here had copies made and sent to the King. He must do it with his usual discretion, in order not to be the ruin of him who told it to me in confidence.
Undated. Italian. 1 *p.* (**205.** 132.)

[———] to [? the Queen].

[After 1583 ?]—The Queen 8 years ago granted to Sir Edward Stafford authority for 12 years to dispense with the rigour of certain statutes for the true making of kersies, the execution of which grant has been ever since suspended upon opposition made by the cloth workers of London, as though the said dispensation did belong to them by charter. Prays that the Queen cause her counsel to examine whether the said dispensation does not remain in her only, and finding it so, to order that the same be suffered to be executed for the years yet to come, and also to renew the grant for 12 years more at the suit of Mr. Archbald Douglas.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (**1859.**)

Herbert Croft to Lord [———].

[After 1583.]—Gives the estate of Sir William Morgan's lands, and the suits of himself and Sir William Herbert with regard to the wardship.—*Undated.*
2 *pp.* (**2445.**)

Edmond Holte to the Queen.

1583–4, Jan. 6.—The Queen's old servant at Hatfield, for a lease in reversion of the parsonage of All Saints Steyning, in Mark Lane, London, and of the tenements the "Black Bull" and the "Black House," Wandsworth, all now in his own tenure.—*Endorsed:* 6 January, 1583.
Note by Valentine Dale that the Queen grants the petition.
1 *p.* (**1547.**)

Mary, Queen of Scots to M. de Mauvissière.

1584, Jan. 28.—Ce ne m'a pas esté peu de consolation d'avoir eu de vous nouvelles si longuement attendues et avec icelles veu le soing qu'il plaist au roy, Monsieur mon beau frere, demonstrer vers mon miserable estat par deca, la seureté de mon filz et le bien et manutention commune de nos affaires ; en quoy je vous prie de travailler le plus vifvement qu'il vous sera possible de mener ceste sienne bonne intention à effect, specialement pour votre voyage par deca et en Escosse du quel ne scauroit reussir qu'un tresgrand bien, les choses estans bien usées et conduictes comme je m'asseure que par votre prudence et ancienne experience des affaires de cestre isle vous scaures tres bien faire. Je ne feray aulcune responce encores aux lettres que vous m'avez envoyées du roy, mon dit seigneur et frere, attendant celles de sa main et de la royne, Madame ma belle mere, que vous avez par

dela. Aussi que je serois bien aise de scavoir auparavant quelle responce vous aura esté faicte sur ce que de leur part vous avez charge de proposer en ma faveur. Cependant, outre ce que j'en escriptz à mon ambassadeur par la despesche cy-enclose que vous luy ferez, s'il vous plaist, promptement tenir, je vous prieray de les remercyer bien affectueusement de ma part pour leur bons offices et preuves d'amitié en cest endroict, les asseurant que moy ny mon filz aultant qu'il me vouldra croire ne nous departirons jamais de l'ancienne alliance d'entre nos estats et moins de la particuliere obligation que nous leur avons pour tant de bons effects de leur protection par moy plus que jamais desirée. Quant à notre accord et commune bonne intelligence avec la royne d'Angleterre, je ne veulx que vous pour tesmoing si en effect et par tous mes deportemens et negociations depuis votres sejour de huict ans en ce royaume je n'ay pas essayé par tous moyens d'y parvenir et le meriter aultant qu'il estoit en ma puissance ; mais helas ! ce n'est pas entre elle et nous que gist le principal fondement de ceste division semée, nourie et fomentée de jour en jour par ceulx que pour glisser entre nous et se faire chemin à leur injustes pretentions de ceste corone nous ont tousjours, aultant qu'ils ont peu, separées es eslongnées l'une de l'autre, et s'attaquans ensemble toute la race et posterité du bon roy Henry septiesme, mon bisaieul, n'en vouldroient veoir pas un sur la terre. C'est pourquoy voyans moy et mon filz les plus proches et premiers en rang apres la royne, ma dite bonne sœur, ils vouldroient aussi nous faire marcher les premiers en l'ordre par eulx desseigné de notre commune ruine, et sans que ce noeud soit une foys tranché et rescindé difficilement aultre se pourra il jamais seurement estraindre comme vous desirez entre la dite royne et nous, au moins nos ennemis ne le permectront jamais. Ce dernier traicté de l'este passé et ce que depuis s'en est ensuivy en donnent trop suffisante preuve au bout de seize ans d'actente en une prison tresrigoreuse pour une de mon rang et sexe, de sorte que si ce n'estoit pour le respect du roy, mon dit seigneur et frere, aux bons et fraternelz advis duquel je veulx en toutes choses defferer, comme j'y suis obligée, je me resouldrois au pis comme je voys mesdits ennemis y tendre et m'y urger à toute extremité, pis ne me pouvans faire que de m'attaquer, comme ils font meschamment et en honneur et à la vye par eulx de moictié advancée. Le premier j'espere en despit d'eulx me conserver avec l'aide de mon Dieu, protecteur des innocens. Quant à leur menées et praticques contre ma vye, pour plaisante qu'elle me soit j'ay fort peu d'occasion d'en faire estime, si ce n'est pour conserver à mon filz ce qui nous appartient par deca ; en quoy je la tiendray tous jours bien employée, estant au reste la perte que je crains le moins en ce monde. Partant quoy que desseignent mes dits ennemys qu'ils deliberent de l'avoir, avant que jamais je prejudice à mon filz en une cause si juste et de telle importance ou que je luy

manque pour sa seureté et manutantion quoy que m'en puisse advenir, et ainsi tant que la royne les credictera et leur donnera le dessus contre moy et mon pauvre enfant, lequel je plainds plus que moy mesme, je ne voys pas que nous soyons pour approcher de compte. A vos bons offices doncques je me remectray entierement de faire sur le tout selon que vous congnoissez estre l'intention du roy, mondit seigneur et frere, jusques à ce que je scache comme vous y aurez trouvé la dite royne, ayant ja par advance faicte, je le vous proteste tressincerement, tout ce qui estoit en moy à l'effect de l'amitié que vous desirez entre nous. Et si vous passez icy, comme je souhaicte extremement, je vous pourray plus particulierement informer par bouche de tout ce qui sera de besoing. Cependant, il y a deux poincts principaux de quoy je vous prie affectueusement de faire instance envers la dite royne—le premier, qu'il luy plaise m'esclaircir et faire satisfaire de ce malheureux et tresfaulx bruict malicieusement espandu de ma conversation avec ce seigneur qui m'a en garde ou d'autre façon que ce soit qui pourroit me toucher en l'honneur, repetant derechef que quiconque l'a dict a poltronnement et villainement menty et mentira toutes et quantesfois qu'il le dira, prenant sur moy de luy faire prouver les armes au poing par personne de sa qualité, quelqu'il puisse estre, si sa meschante conscience luy permect de comparoistre. Et cecy comme plus particulierement je le vous ay mandé par mes dernieres je vous prie de publier et faire publier en tous les endroicts de ce royaulme et partout aillieurs, à ce que nul cy apres soubs pretexte d' ignorance ne se licencie d'une si detestable imposture et que la verité en puisse clairement apparoistre devant tout le monde. Je ne me suis jusques icy voulu persuader ce qu'une dame de ce royaulme et sa plus jeune fille par serment volontaire et non jamais requis m'ont diverses fois chanté aux oreilles que moy ny mon filz ne debvions jamais esperer bien amitié ny faveur de la dite royne d'aultant qu'elle nous haissoit tous deux à l'extremité et que le plus prompt et seur moyen de gangner sa bonne grace estoit, comme elles avoient experimenté, de demonstrer de nous hayr et faire du pis qu'il se pourroit contre nous. J'ay assez faict paroistre par le dernier traicté que je n'ay pas adjousté foy à telles impressions, et pour ceste occasion auray je encores recours à la dite royne ne me voulant totalement desesperer de son bon naturel vers ceulx qui luy sont si proches à ce que contre telles personnes qui n'ont paradventure moins faulsement et malheureusement dict et faict contre elle mesmes que contre moy (ce que quand nous viendrons la je le verifieray à leur honte et confusion) il luy plaise tenir la main à la juste defence de mon honneur, non que par telles gens et leur mesdisance il puisse estre entasché mais d'aultant qu'en l'estat ou je suis, ayant la langue et la main liées aussi bien que les pieds, tous moyens m'y sont retranchez d'y pourvoir, comme aisement je pourrois faire se j'estois en liberté.

Il me souvient tousjours comme je fus interdicte et empeschée de me justifier de la calomnie qui me fut imposée à l'endroict de Monsieur le Duc, mon beau frere, venant (je puis dire maintenant) de la mesme bouticque ce que me faict d'avantage craindre que mes ennemys, supprimans vostres lettres et les miennes sur ce dernier subject pour aussi en supprimer la verité, ne me retranchent la commodité de m'en esclaircir par votre moyen, ce qu'advenant je les asseure avant la main que je crieray si hault en ceste maison que le bruict en yra plus loing et outre. Je ne me pense pas si destituée d'amys en la chrestienté que mesmes à mon desceu ils ne se mectent en debuoir de me defendre de façon que, si aulcun d'eulx cy apres, soit par libelles et aultrement, venoit à publier aulcun secret d' importance comme servant à ma dite defense, il fault que je prie la dite royne de ne me l'imputer ou s'en offenser d'aultant que je crains que me voyans touchée si avant ils n'espargneront rien pour discrediter mesdits ennemys jusques au meilleur d'entre eulx. Beale luy pourra ramentenoir ce que sur le propos de l'histoire d'Escosse dernierement semée en ce pays je luy diz de quelque bon office que j'avois faict vers la dite royne, et pour conclusion je la pense en conscience obligée de m'assister en cest endroict tant s'en fault que delascher et abbattre ainsi la bride à mesdits ennemys, estant à la verité bien cruel qu'en son royaulme et estant entre ses mains, chascun aye puissance et quasi adveu de m'oultrager en toutes sortes et que ce soit crime de me porter le moindre respect du monde quand ce ne seroit qu'en consideration de notre si estroicte parenté tandis qu'elle me tient si estroictement lyée. L'autre point de quoy je desire que vous luy parliez de ma part est pour la seureté de ma garde durant l'absence du comte de Shrewsbury, s'il va en court comme vous me mandez. Vous la prierez donc au nom du roy, mon dit sieur et frere, et au mien à ce que celuy qui sera appoincté icy durant le dit voyage ne soit tel que je puisse justement reprocher, c'est à scavoir ancien ennemy et declaré pretendant à la succession de ceste corone ou à la devotion de mes ennemys et desdits pretendans, protestant des à present devant vous comme personne publicque et ambassadeur d'un si grand roy affin que par vous le dit roy, mon filz et tous mes autres parens et amys en ayent tesmoignage qu'en la garde d'aulcun tel que dessuz je ne puis nullement tenir ma vie seure ; et, au cas que j'y sois commise, je charge la dite royne de ce qui me pourra mesadvenir. Non que d'elle il me puisse jamais tumber en l'entendement, je le diz sans flaterie estant moins que jamais en telle humeur, mais seulement à faulte de n'y avoir pourveu en estant advertye pouvant assez s'asseurer de moy avec ma seurete propre. Je vous prie que ce poinct vous soit de recommendation pour toute innovation qui se pourroit faire de mon estat pardeca. Je loue Dieu de ce qu'il n'a permis la malice de mes ennemys se desborder tellement que de ne m'avoir chargée jusques

à present, comme vous m'asseurez, d'aulcune participation en toutes ces dernieres brouilleries ; et à la verité je puis justement prendre sur la salvation de mon ame que je n'ay oncques avant lesdites brouilleries ouy parler ny nommer le dit Sommerfeild ny Arden dont vous m'escripvez, tant s'en fault que j'aye jamais eu intelligence quelconque avec eulx et moins pour telles deliberations dont ils ont esté accusez. Je ne doubte poinct que mesdits ennemys, comme ils sont assez vigilants de ne perdre aulcune occasion par laquelle ils puissent prendre advantage contre moy, ne se soient mis en tout debuoir d'attirer ce qu'ils ont peu de cest orage sur ma teste, mais en cas qu'ils puissent verifier que avec les dessus dits directement ou indirectement en quelque façon et maniere que ce soit j'aye jamais negocié ou faict negocier de chose quelconque, licite ou illicite, je suis tres contant de prendre sur moy la honte de leur condemnation. Ce que je vous diz expressement affin qu'il n'en reste le moindre scrupule du monde à la royne ou aillieurs, si d'adventure mesdits ennemys vouloient en donner soubz main aulcune sinistre ou faulse impression au contraire, les deffians en cest endroict de faire leur piz, si ja ils ne l'ont faict comme je le croy, et que c'est la vraye force de la verité si claire et apparente qui les a contrainctz en despit qu'ils en eussent de l'advouer et recongnoistre en cecy. Je ne veulx poinct desguiser que ce ne soit à mon tresgrand regrect d'avoir entendu par votres lettres que les catholiques de ce royaulme soient soubzsonnés, chargés et poursuiviz d'aulcunes menees ou praticques, non pour part que je voulzisse prendre avec eulx en aulcune action injuste, mais pour le seul respect et honneur de la mesme religion que je professe, et professeray tant que je viveray avec l'ayde de mon Dieu. Toutesfois quand on aura bien tout remué ça et dela, je m'asseure qu'on m'y trouvera aussi peu meslée qu'en tout le reste, n'ayant eu ny la volonté ny les moyens de ce faire, et en defie tous mes ennemys, qu'ils ne veulent faire comme un nommé Toplyffe, lequel il y a cinq ans ou environ, ayant entrepris de verifier une praticque par moy dressée de m'en aller d'icy, ne peut recouvrir que deux pauvres belistres, condamnez à la mort pour quelques crimes, lesquels venant à estre confrontez sur ce qu'on leur avoit faict dire apart ou mis en avant soubz leur nom ne se peuvent seulement recongnoistre l'un l'autre et moins d'avoir eu affaire que ce fust ensemble. Voyla les traictz dont je suis servie et neantmoins tolerés contre toute justice. Or, si aulcun d'entre lesdits Catholiques ou protestans de ce royaulme sont trouvéz en paroles ou aultrement affectionnez vers moy et se servir, à mon desceu, de ma souffrance, ce n'est crime qui me doibve estre imputé, nul ne pouvant estre comme on dict de tous hay et aymé ; mes dits ennemys ayant sur ce à considerer que comme par ma tresgrande et trop longue patience, conjoincte avec toutes les demonstrations de bienveuillance vers eulx qu'il m'a esté possible, je n'ay peu jusques icy rompre leur inveterée et

obstinée rancoeur envers moy, aussi ne sera il paradventure en leur puissance, quoy qu'ils puisse faire, de me faire hayr à ceulx à qui je n'en ay jamais donné occasion, et paradventure quand les choses seroient meurement poisées et sans aulcune passion il se pourroit maintenir que telle simple affection vers moy et mon filz, n'oultrepassant pas le debuoir qu'ils doibuent à leur royne, est aussi peu blasmable et punissable que les confederations et amitiés jurees de plusieurs avec nous competiteurs en la succession de ce royaulme. Toutefois, pour ne scavoir aulcunement les fondez et particularitez de tout ce remuement contre lesdits catholiques et affin de n'offenser la dite royne, je ne veulx entreprendre de justifier personne plus oultre ; seulement la prieray je par vous de bien meurement considerer si c'est le zèle de la religion ou pour son service qui ha poussé toutes ces années passées les chefs des puritains en ce royaulme à poursuivre si à l'extremité lesdits catholicques et non pas l'advancement de leur ambition particuliere, ne se soucians aulcunement de ce qui en peut advenir tant à elle qu'à tout l'estat, moyennant que peu à peu soubz quelque pretexte qu'ils puissent attrapper ils deffacent et ostent de leur chemin tous ceulx qu' ils pensent contraires à leurs desseings et injustes pretentions, soient catholicques, protestans ou aultres. Si selon l'affection que j'ay au bien et repos de cest estat je m'advancois d'avantage d'en remonstrer rien sur ce à la dite royne il seroit priz en mauvaise part et comme si des à present j'y pretendisse aulcun interest, toutesfois elle me permectera de vous dire, M. de Mauvissière, pour en user ainsi que le jugerez à propos, que paradvanture ces grandes dernieres prosecutions soubz pretexte de religion peuvent en avoir mis plusieurs hors de l'esperance qu'ils avoient conceue que, suivant le conseil qu'elle donne aux autres princes de la Chrestienté en faveur des protestans pour reunir et conserver leurs subjects et estats en bonne amitié et concorde, elle les tolereroit à tout le moins vivans en son obeissance. Je n'en parle, je proteste, pour congnoissance particuliere que j'aye d'aulcune telle chose, mais seulement par imagination de ce que peut ressentir, en telles extremitéz un homme de bien qui ha sa religion bien imprimée en l'ame, ayant de ma part tousjours abhorré la force et violence en telle matiere, comme mes deportemens ont assez tesmoigné tant que j'ay esté en mon royaulme propre. Je me suis laissée aller plus avant que je ne voullois sur ce propos lequel revenant à mon particulier je concluerai par ce poinct que ny avec catholicques ny avec protestans de ce royaulme je n'ay rien pour le present à desmesler, n'ayant onques recherché que la commune seureté de moy et mon filz et manutantion de son estat en Escosse, en quoy encores je me suis tousjours premièrement et principalement addressée à la dite royne par bons et doux moyens y pourvoir. Les offres et conditions tres desavantageuses pour moy esquelles je me soubzmis l'an passé pour delivrer mon dit filz de la captivité et dangers ou il estoit en rendent assez de tesmoignage, pouvant dire

qu'il n'a tenu qu'à la dite royne si des ce temps la delivrant notres personnes de prison elle n'a captiva noz cœurs entièrement à elle qui sera tousjours quand elle y vouldra bien penser la meilleure et plus juste seureté qu'elle se puisse establir avec nous. Votre responce touchant l'intelligence secrette qu'ils disent que vous avez eu avec moy est si pertinente que je n'y puis rien adjouster, et de vray ils ont de tout temps experimenté qu' ou les occasions se sont offertes j'ay si librement faict entendre mes plainctes à la dite royne que je n'eusse peu en escripre davantage quand j'eusse eu toutes les voyes secrettes du monde pour les departir aillieurs, tesmoing ma lettre du moys de Novembre, l'an 1582. Je vous remercye affectueusement de ce que vous avez fourny et advancé pour moy depuis le mandement de cinq cens escuz que je vous ay envoyé, lequel je ne puis trouver bon que de Chaulnes ayt faict difficulté d'acquicter attendu que c'est pour ma personne propre. Je ne luy ay donné le commandement qu'on vous a allegué, seulement luy ay je ordonné de ne payer aulcunes partyes extraordinaires avant qu'avoir satisfaict à ce dont je luy ay faict estat pour ma despense et les gaiges de mes gens par deca afin de luy lever toute excuse de manque de founds et par ce moyen obvier à toute retardement. Je n'ay ce neantmoins laissé de vous faire envoyer la lettre que vous desirez pour commander derechef votre payement, me sentant cependant bien obligée par l'offre que me faictes de fournir ce dont j'auray besoing par dela de n'avoir moins de soing de vous en satisfaire. Ce n'est pas de ceste heure que je trouve le manque que vous me remonstriez au maniement de mon douaire et specialement depuis deux ou troys années en ca qu'en partye par la negligence d'aulcuns de mes principaux officiers, en partie par le peu de faveur que mes affaires ont trouvé avec aulcuns du conseil du roy, monsieur mon bon frere, le tout s'en est allé en decadence. Vous me ferez tres grand plaisir de me departir librement et particulièrement voz bons advis pour y remedier, car j'ay deliberé de ce faire le plustost qu'il me sera possible. Je suis bien marrye que Thomson aye tant attendu par dela considerant la necessité presente de mes affaires que vous luy pouviez assez tesmoigner. Il n'y a ordre que je luy puisse subvenir, ny en don ny en prest, de la somme qu'il demande. Il recepvra ma lettre de recommendation à mon filz pour le recepvoir à son service avec une ordonnance de cent escuz pour luy ayder à se retirer. J'en ay tant d'aultres sur les bras que si peu qui me reste de mon douaire n'est bastant pour la moictie. Je n'ay eu aulcunes lettres d'Archibal Duglas. Tesmoignez luy de ma part combien la continuation de son debuoir et affection à mon service m'est agreable et l'envie que j'ay de les recongnoistre. Sur ce, me recommendant à votre bonne grace je prie Dieu qu'il vous aye en sa saincte et digne garde. Escript au chasteau de Sheffeild, Angleterre, le 28 jour de Janvier 1584.

Signed : Vostre entièrement meilleure amye, Marïe.

In handwriting of one of her secretaries. 7 *pp.* (**133.** 36.)

INTELLIGENCE.

[1584, Jan.]—The French Ambassador being an atheist to gratify the House of Guise, desireth the P. death.

The practice of conveying the Q. of Scots ceased, for that her being here as a prisoner may more profit her than her absence from hence any other where at liberty.

There hath passed for the space of these 15 months monthly letters from some of good calling in this realm unto the Pope's Nuncio in France.

There is yearly paid to a personage of good calling in this realm a pension of 2,000 crowns, which heretofore was paid by the S. Ambassador, but of late hath not been paid by him; the cause why he knoweth not.

One of great estate monthly repaireth to the Spanish Ambassador secretly.

The French Ambassador not trusted.

Two Scottish packets hath passed of late by the Spanish Ambassador.

The Spanish Ambassador that is departing hath laid the platform, the executioner whereof is he that is to come.

One 100,000 crowns of the Church land put to sale, to be employed in the confederate wars. The K. of S. hath authority from the Pope to tax the spirituality of Spain of their thirds.—*Undated. In Walsingham's hand.*

1 *p.* (**205.** 117.)

MAYOR and others of Hull to LORD [? BURGHLEY].

1583–4, Feb. 6.—They pray that ships returning in their voyages may discharge at the port town and not in creeks.—6 February, 1583.

Fragment only. 2 *pp.* (**213.** 29.)

BREEDING AND MUSTERING OF HORSES.

1583–4, March 5.—Commission to Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and ten others to enquire of the breed of horses, and for the mustering of horsemen.—5 March, 1583–4.

Endorsed: Lord Treasurer. *See* S.P. Dom., Eliz., Vol. 169, No. 10. *Portion of seal. Parchment.* 1 *p.* (**216.** 7.)

MUNITIONS for JERSEY and GUERNSEY.

1583–4, March 5.—Account of powder, shot and other munitions for the island of Jersey, delivered to Sir Amias Pawlet, knight, captain of the island, by virtue of the Queen's warrant dated 14 February, 1583.

The total amount of the account is, 278*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

1583, March 6.—A similar account for the island of Guernsey, Sir Thomas Leighton, knight, captain.

The total of this account is, 480*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Endorsed: "The proportion for thisles of Jersey and Guernsey, Mense Marcii, 1583." 2¼ *pp.* (**138.** 165.)

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

[1583–4, March.]—Articles agreed upon by the Bishop of Winchester with the Queen at such time as he received the temporalities of the same bishopric.

Draft. Endorsed: Recognisance for the bishops, 1583. 5 *sheets.* (**208.** 9.)

JOHN VAUGHAN to the QUEEN.

1584, April 6.—His military services to the Queen and her sister. For lease in reversion of the farm of Thorley, Isle of Wight, to the use of David Urry, the tenant.—6 April, 1584.

Note by Dr. Dale that the Queen grants a lease of 20*l.*

1 *p.* (**1000.**)

THOMAS NORTON.

1584, April.—"A catalogue of all the books, papers and matters of state found in Thomas Norton's study, and committed by her Majesty to the charge of Thomas Wilkes, Clerk of the Council." (73 numbers.) 2 *pp.*

(**140.** 51.)

DOVER HARBOUR.

1584, May 2.—Indenture between the Queen and the town of Dover for 5,000*l.* advanced to them for the making of Dover Haven; to be paid in five years out of the average and tonnage granted by Parliament.—2 May, 1584.

Parchment. 1 *p.* (**216.** 8.)

MUNITIONS FOR IRELAND.

1584, June 9.—Certificate by Anthony Bickersteth and others, as to the munition sent to Chester in the charge of John Shrief, and improperly stayed from embarkation there by Alexander Cotes, Controller there.—June 9, 1584.

1 *p.* (**141.** 134.)

[THEOBALDS.]

1584, Aug. 2.—Plan of "the uttermost gate by the horse pond, with the sutors walk" [? Theobalds].

1 *p.* (**143.** 49.)

ISLE OF MAN.

1584, Aug. 12.—Lease by Henry Earl of Derby to Silvester Halsall his servant, of certain cornmills in the Isle of Man.—August 12, 26 Eliz.

Copy, certified as correct by R. Molineux and others.

1 *p.* (**141.** 136.)

MARCHES OF SCOTLAND.

1584, Aug. 13.—Points to be enquired upon by the jurors now impanelled within the county of Northumberland according to the tenor of an act of Parliament made 23rd

Eliz., for execution whereof her Highness' commission is now addressed to the Lord President of the North and others. The enquiry concerns decayed and unoccupied tenancies and houses of habitation; the number of horsemen and footmen maintained; the causes of decays; farms converted to pasture; and absentees.—Newcastle, 13 August, 1584.

Incomplete. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 55.)

For report of the Commissioners, see S.P. Dom., Elizabeth, Addenda, Vol. 28, Nos. 80, 95.iii, iv, v.

The Borders.

1584, Aug. 17.—Principal points to be enquired of by the jury now empanelled within the county of Cumberland, according to the tenor of an act of Parliament made 23rd Eliz., for execution whereof her Highness' commission under the great seal is now addressed to the Lord President of the North and divers others.—Carlisle, 17 August, 1584.

Signed by Jo. Carliolen, H. Scrope and 7 others.

2 *pp.* (**203.** 56.)

(*For the report of the jury see under* September 3, 1584.)

——— to Mr. Secretary [Walsingham].

1584, Aug. 24.—*Endorsed:* Copy of a letter to Mr. Secretary from Paris 24 August, 1584, by Bournham.

Endorsed by Burghley: 24 August, 1584. 4 *pp.* (**203.** 57–8.)

Printed by Murdin, *p.* 415.

The Borders.

1584, Sept. 3.—Cumberland. The presentment of the jury charged there for the enquiry upon certain articles, for the fortifying of the furniture of the Borders.—Cockermouth, 3 September, 1584.

Signed by Jo. Lamplughe and 19 others. 36 *sheets.* (**208.** 10.)

For abstract of the above see S.P. Dom., Eliz., Addenda, Vol. 28, No. 95.i, *under date* 8 Sept., 1584.

Certificate by the Earl of Worcester.

1584, Sept. 20.—Certificate by William, Earl of Worcester, that he has appointed James Johnes, clerk, B.A., vicar of Puddle Trenthide, co. Dorset, one of his domestic chaplains, according to the statute concerning chaplains of noblemen.—20 September, 26 Eliz, 1584.

Signed: W. Worcester, *and attested by* Nicholas Ridgeway, M.A., vicar of Ede. *Sheet of paper.* (**222.** 30.)

The Borders.

(1)

1584, Sept. 22.—Presentment of Christopher Chaitor and William Lawson, justices of the county of Durham, and

19 jurymen, upon articles delivered 1 September, 1584, by Richard bishop of Durham and others, Commissioners, by virtue of a commission according to an act of 24 Eliz.: to enquire within the counties of Northumberland, the Bishopric, Cumberland and Westmorland, as to what tenements and houses of habitation have been decayed and not occupied with able men of service since 27 Henry 8 (1536); as to decay of supply in horsemen and footmen; the causes of the ruins and decays, and how they may best be repaired repaired &c.—22 September, 1584.

Signed. Parchment. 1 *p.* (**216.** 9.)

See also S.P. Dom., Eliz., Addenda, Vol. 28, No. 95.

(2)

1584, Sept. 24.—Articles containing the charge given to the jury for execution of the commission for fortifying the Borders.—Newcastle, 15 August, 1584.

The last page only of the above.

The following are attached:—

(i) Presentment of the inquest empanelled at the Court of Wardenry held within the Tolleboothe of Barwick, 24 September, 1584, by Lord Hunsdon Governor of Barwick, Lord Warden of the East Marches, by virtue of a commission to enquire upon certain decays within the wardenry of the East Marches.

20 *sheets, imperfect.*

(ii) The last two pages of a presentment by certain tenants of the East Marches with regard to tenements &c. there. Apparently part of the last-named paper. Signed by Marr, Luke Ogle, George Owrd, Richarde Orde, Herre Ourd, Robert Muschampe, Oswold Yonghusbande, John Carre, Thomas Burrell and others.

2 *pp.* (**216.** 10.)

(3)

1584, [Sept.]—Return for Westmorland, giving townships, lords, number of tenements decayed and standing, and services of horses and footmen.

The total of all the decays of 88 townships is 221 tenements standing, but 53 furnished, wherein is decayed 162 horsemen and 50 footmen.—1584.

19½ *pp.* (**214.** 18.)

See S.P. Dom., Eliz., Addenda, Vol. 28, 95.ii.

Mary, Queen of Scots to the Master of Gray.

[1584,] Oct. 1.—Monsieur Gray. Ce changement de ma demeure et l'imporveu arrive joinct l'observation de mes nouveaux gardiens des plusieurs de mes amys et intelligens a esté cause que je n'ay receu vos dernieres des 2^{me} et 3^{me} Juin et 2^{me} de Juillet que le 9 de September; et au mesme temps ayant receu par Negoli et d'ailleurs seur advertisement

que vous esties sur vostre partment pour vous acheminer par deça, j'estimay que ma responce ne pourroyt vous trouver à temps en Escosse, et pour ce pris je resolution de la vous faire tenir à Londres, où mes dit gardiens m'ont encores de nouveau assuré que vous esties attendu des le 5me de ce mois au plus tarde. Cependant, je ay escript mon opinion à mon fils touchant le overture que vous m'avez faict en son nom pour votre voyage vers la royne de Angleterre et luy mandé playnement que je ne puis aulcunement approuver ceste artificielle demonstration de malcontentement et nouvelle division entre luy et moy, comme estant prejudicialle à tous deux pour les raysonns en suivant—à scavoir que la royne de Angleterre y ou n'adjoustera poinct de foy et le prendra à dissimulation et jeu, desseigné expres entre moy et mon filz, ce que suffira pour empescher votre passage vers moy au lieu de le faciliter, ou, si el croit la dite division estre vraye, c'est donner à nos ennemis pres d'elle le seul advantage qu'ils desirent aujourdhuy pour la destourner de proceder plus avant en aulcun traité ou accord avec nous. Car sans aulcune doubte ils luy ont faict jusques icy mettre et fondre sa seurté et de son estat en nostre division, pour laquelle vous scaves comme ils ont travaillié et travaillent journellement par tous moyennes et persuasions possibles vers l'un et l'autre ; et scachant que nulle chose ne la jusques icy tant faict retenir d'attaquer nous et d'assister et supporter par force ouverte nos rebelles refugiéz que la persuasion qu'elle a conceu de l'union d'entre luy et mon filz, prevoyant que par consequens estoyent joincts avec nous et assisteront tous les princes de la Christienté, nos amys et tous aultres qui peuvent dependre de nous deux, tant en ce royaume qu'en Escosse et partout ailleurs, nos dictz ennemis maintenant ne peuvent par ung plus prompt et expedient moyen divertir et faire retirer la royne d'Angleterre de tout traité et accord avec nous qu'en luy faisant donner assurance et confirmation par mon fils propre de la division d'entre luy et moy, d'aultant que par la la royne d'Angleterre, nous estimant l'un et l'autre moins forts et capables de luy nuire, se tiendra plus asseure et perdant la crainte qu'elle avoit de notre union tiendra moins de compte que jamais de faire ne pour luy ne pour moy ; ains au contraire procedera elle plus confidemment à nostre trouble, persecution et ruine, suivant le desir et advis de nos dictz ennemies qui ne recherchent aultre chose. Somme, croes certainement qu'il n'y a que la seule crainctie et apprehentione d'un extreme qui puisse amener la royne d'Angleterre à faire pour nous, et que rien rendra mon filz si contemptible vers elle que si soubs le pasteure de ses belles promesses elle peult une fois destituer et priver de l'appuy et support de moy et des princes estrangers, l'aparance desquels ores que jusques icy sans effect nous peult beaucoup servir pour tirer d'elle plus advantageuses conditions, sy nous en scavons bien user. Partant, si mon fils (ores que je ne le pense si mal advisé de s'y fier ayant ja eu tant

d'experience des faulses procedures de la royne d'Angleterre en son endroict) est persuadé, est par belles [promesses] de ycelle royne d'Angleterre ou d'ailleurs, qu'en se monstrant separé de moy il obtiendra d'elle à part de meilleures conditions, qu'il s'asseure au contraire qu'en persuadant la royne d'Angleterre de ceste separation d'entre luy et moy, qui est la seule chose à quoy elle tend de luy donner, comme on dict, le croc en jambe, et qu'elle ne se soucira par apres de performer et observer chose quelconque de quelle aura promis. Quant aux menasses dont elle se pense paradventure espouventer, je ne la tiens point pour si peu de cœur que cela le puisse retenir de demonstrer publiquement selon que son debuoir et honneur propre l'obligent l'union qui en toutes choses qu'il a par moy qu'il doibt avoir avec moy. Car la royne d'Angleterre est à present plus sus la defensive que l'offensive, se voyant fort mal seure entre ses propres subjects et hors du part de sa puye du duc d'Anjou et du prince d'Oranges, qui estoient ses principaux pilliers, et en mauvais et fort doubteux estat avec les premeirs et plus grands princes de la Christienté, lesquels elle crainct infiniment de contraindre et convier d'acourir auz feu si elle l'allumoit en Escosse. Je ne doubte point qu'elle ne paist mon filz, comme elle faict moimesme, de l'esperance de la succession de ceste couronne mais ce n'est que artifice pour seulement nous tenir en laisse apres elle, ayant des le commencement de son regne tenu tousjours ceste maxime principale de sa seureté ou elle est plus resolu que jamais de ne declarer tant que elle vivra aulcun heritier ny de suffrir aulcun de ses subjectis destourner ses yeux d'elle pour la regne de l'advenir. Pour conclure ce propos je ne puis trouver aulcunement bon que vous laissies en façonne que ce soit la royne d'Angleterre se persuader qu'il y aye entre moy et mon filz aucune division, ou qu'il se veuille au traité entieremant separer de moy ou moy de luy. Ains au contraire nous est il tres important pour ne discourageir nos amys et animer nos ennemyes que ouvertement il face apparoistre par vous le debuoir et affection vers moy, et ne peult faire aultrement sans encourir la reputation d'estre extremement dissimulé se faignant en un chose si juste et raisonnable soit entre ceulx qui croyront la dite division pour vray sans prejudicier grandement à son honneur par toute la Chrestientie et mesmes à l'endroict de nos propres ennemeis, aulcuns desquels m'ont ja dict que s'il est de bon naturel il ne fauldra pour vous, toutes choses intermises, de requerir plainement mon entiere delivrance et liberté pour la dessus fonder et assurer le progres du dit traicté. Mais le bruicte est ja entre eulx et vyent jusques à moy que vostre voiage tend à deux principalles fins — l'une de reveler à la royne d'Angleterre une praticque et enterprise contre elle par vous descouvert durant votre sejour en France, et au reste luy faire au nom de mon filz plusieurs offices et ouvertures d'amitié fort advantageuses sans aucunement my nommer et comprendre. Dequoy

aulcuns d'eux desja bravent fort et se tiennt fort seure. Je ne scay si le Compte de Arran pour faire valoir icy son credit et monstrer qu'il mene mon fils où bon luy semble n'auroit point esté autheur de ce conseil la afin de leur faire paroistre qu'il a effectué la promesse qu'il leur avoit faict de le separer de moy, mais pour cela en ses derniers rencontreis et negociations avec M. de Hondisdon il n'en a pas eu meux que par le passé. Quoyque s'en soit, je vous prie aultant que vous respectes mon contentement pour jamais de ne disunyr moy et mon filz en nulle poynct de vos procedures et negociations avec la royne d'Angleterre et ceux de son conseil, et, si vous m'avez apporté lettres de mon fils ne faisant mention d'aulcune secreit intelligens entre luy et moy, envoyes les moy ouvertement par la poste ordinaire ; et, en cas que vous n'en ayes apporté, ne faillies de me rendre aussi ouvertement comme par son expres commandment et en son nom toute tesmoignage de son debuoir, entiere affection et obeissance en mon endroict. Quant au plus important et secret que vous avez à m'impartir, si vous ne passes icy, je manderay à l'ambassadeur de France qui vous ouvre les voyes pour m'escrire ; auquel vous vous pouvez fyer et l'employer en ce que vous avez à negocier par dela non contravenant derectement au bien du roy de France. Mais procedes avec le dit negoci[ateur] selon la cognoissance ou information que vous avez de son humeur, à scavoir retenuement et sans luy communiquer le fond ou secret de nos negociations, estant homme plus fidelle et affectionné vers moy que souvent bien experimentie. Vous avez aussi à vous donner garde de Foular qui estoit aultrefois au comtesse de Lennox, ma bel-mair, d'aultant qu'il vous pourra accoster pour tirer qu'il pourra de vous. Je remettray à votre retour en Escosse de vous appoincter et nommer les lieux et personnes ici à l'entour pour adresser ceulx de dessus la fronteir avec lesquelles vous avez establye secrette intelligence, car cependant il ne vous serviroit de rien de les cognoistre, et mesmement si je suis transportée hors de cest et de la garde du cont de Schirreusberrye, comme je voy les choses fort disposées, ce que advenant il me fauldra recouvrir et appoincter toutes nouvelles intelligens et moyennes. Je vous scay tres bon grè d'avoir faict gratifier par mon filz le gentilhomme de dessus la frontiere et les deux aultres qui estoient chez votre peir en deliberation de passer en France et ne puis que je ne vous remercie des courtoysies et plusieurs qu'ils ont receu de vous et des votres en ma faveur. Je ay escript à mon fils pour tous ceux que par voz dernieres vous m'avez recommendés mesmement pour Cavaillon, mais ne vous hastes point de l'advancer sitost au service de mon fils mesmement en l'estat de secretaire pour manier les effaires secrettes. Plustost aymai je meux que mon filz luy donne du bien et quelque honest moyen pres le jeune duc de Lenox, son maistre. Car je suis bien content de le retenir en debuoir, mais non de luy commectre d'avantage que nous n'en avons

eu quelque meilleure preuve et soyons esclaircis des soubcons qui ont este cydevant prins de sa familiarite avec l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre resident en France. Je trouve fort bon que vous retirez de my lord Claude Hamilton toutes choses dont vous pourrez vous servir du coste de deca, et mesmement, si vous pensez ne deplaire beaucoup à mon filz, luy parlant en faveur du dit seigneur, esseyes indirectement peu à peu de luy moyenner quelque plus doulx et favorable traictement, mais advises bien de ny interposer mon nom en recommendation sy vous ne voyes que mon filz soit pour le recepvoir en bon part, d'aultant qu'elle me pourroit nuire sans profiter à l'aultre. Je suis fort en colere du mauvaise maniement en France de l'argent que j'avois obtenu pour mon filz, auquel ne faillez de tesmoigner que les six mil escus qu'il a receu viennent d'Espagne et qu'il y en avoit dix mil ordonnés pour luy envoyer oultre les douze mil pour l'entretennement de sa garde, ne pouvant comprendre à quoy il tient que Glasgo ny aye satisfaict comme je luy avois commandé. Mais de cela ny d'aultres choses concernant sa charge je ne puys avoir aucune compte de luy, y ayant plus de six mois que je n'ay receu un seul mot en chiffre de sa part, et cependant j'entends d'ailleurs que soubz le nom de mon cousin, le duc de Guyse, et quelques particuliers de la societie il dispose absolument de toutes choses par dela à la baguette, sans ce donner beaucoup de peyne comme je l'auray agreable ou non. J'ay regret qu'un vieulx serviteur comme luy et de la qualité qu'il est se soit laissé aller à telle, ny ayant aujourdhuy ung seul de tous mes plus fidelles et affectionnés serviteurs et dependants de moy, soient Escossois ou Anglois, qui ne m'en aye faict, tant en particulier qu'en commune, des plainctes incroiables, non seulement pour le retardement et desadvancement qu'ils voyent de l'advenir en mes effaires, mais aussy pour le particuliers de faveuris et injures qu'ils disent avoir receu de luy. De demeurant a toute ung avenement cest opinion que nul ne peult estre en bon opinion et faveur avec le dit Glasgo qui paroisse dependre de soy et affectionner directement mon service plus que ses passiones et que nulle recommendation ou commandement de moy, pour expres qu'il soit, ne peuvent de rien servire en son endroict qu'au contraire, de sort qu'il y en a plusieurs qui à son occasion m'ont demandé leur congé et licence de ne s'entremeller plus en mes affaires voyants le peu que sans se rendre du tout factioux et jurés du dit Glasgo ils y pouvent profiter pour mon service et pour eulx mesmes. Ce qui en fin me contrainct de luy accorder l'instante requeste qu'il m'a tant de fois et si importunement faict ces annees passées pour sa retraicte hors de sa charge d'ambassadeur. De quoy vous advertirez mon filz et des occasionis qui m'y ont emmeu, desirant que celuy qui succedera au dit Glasgo aye commission de nous deux comme associés et en notre commun nom soit presenté au roy de France. Il servira grandement à mon filz et l'Escosse d'avoir asseurée

intelligence et correspondence en France et ne luy costera rien d'aultant que je me chargeray de l'entretennement du dit ambassadeur. Je loue grandement la resolution que vous me mandez avoir prise de dependre exactement et derectement et sans aultre respect quelconque des commandements et volontes de moy et mon filz, quy est le seul moyen de deservire vous confirmer et accroistre avec le temps le credit de votre fidelite que jusques vous avez acquise avec tout deux. Avec le present vous recepvras quelques articles en forme de d'instruction pour adjouster à telles de mon filz. Du reste specialement de votre offre pour ma delivrance, je remects à en deviser à loysir avec vous quand vous serez icy, s'il vous est permis. De quoy, sans aultre coverture ou artifice, il fault que vous facies instanse pour seulement me visiter de la part de mon filz à scavoir au vray de mon estat et sante ou pour luy raporter mon intention touchant le traityé. Il s'encontre encores dedans cest enclose ung mot pour le frere de mon secretaire nommé Fontenoy, qui est à present pres de mon filz vous priant sur toutes choses de l'avoir recommendé pour l'amour de moy durant le peu de sejour quy luy est à faire en Escosse comme personnage de France et merite, et auquel pour des services de son frere et les siens je me sens tres obligé à tant. Je prie à Dieu qu'il vous ay, M. de Gray, en sa sanct garde. De Vynkfeild ce 1 Octobre, votre enteirement bon maytres et amye. Marie.

P.S.—J'ay differé d'envoyer l'enclose jusques à present attendant de jour an aultre quelque nouvelle assurance de votre acheminement en ce pays, lequel je trouve fort estrange aye esté si longuement retardé, la royne d'Angleterre, à ce qu'on m'a donné à entendre vous ayant accordé votre passeport sur le premier instant que en a esté faict ; et elle (*sic*) en son conseil prennent occasion sur votre retardement de retarder aussy leur negociation pour le traité et disent qu'ils vous veullent ouyre avant que passer oultre.

Instructions à M. Gray pour adjouster à celles qu'il y a de mon fils et sont separées par articles chascune desquelles a cest marque ☥ separes –o. Proposera à la royne d'Angleterre que comme par tout debuoir.

Endorsed : To Gray for the Queen of Scots.

Unfinished. Copy in the hand of Archibald Douglas, on paper bearing the same water mark as that used for letters in the handwriting of the Queen of Scots. 9 *pp.* (**133.** 50.)

ROGER MANWOOD and EDWARD FLOWREDUE to THOMAS MORRYSON, deputy to the Clerk of the Pipe.

1584. Dec. 10.—We require you to make a perfect declaration of the estate of Thomas Paynell, his debt, that we may know what is behind unpaid, and how it is to be answered.—
—10 December, 1584.

Minute. ½ *p.* (**213.** 66.)

ULSTER.

1584.—Pedigree of the Queen's title to Ulster.
In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**142.** 83.)

FRANCE.

1584.—Article of the ordinances made by Henry III at Paris, 1584, with regard to enemies' goods in French and allies' ships, and munitions of war.
½ *p.* (**203.** 59.)

MAP of PORTSMOUTH.

1584.—Map of Portsmouth and district.—1584.
Endorsed by Lord Burghley. Vellum. (Maps **2.** 33.)

RICHARD COCKSHUITE and WILLIAM RANDISONNE to the QUEEN.

1584.—For a lease in reversion, for their services as servants in ordinary.
Endorsed : 1584.
Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition.
1 *p.* (**1001.**)

HORATIO PALAVICINO.

[? 1584.]—Information as to the manner in which Horatio Palavicino's business with her Majesty was carried out.

The total sum of the Queen's obligations to Palavicino was incurred on two occasions. The first was in 1578 when his agent in Antwerp concluded the transaction with Cobham and Walsingham, who were then her Majesty's ambassadors, for the sum for which he had the bonds at that time. This appears by their letter to his said agent dated from Antwerp on July 18. The second occasion was in January, 1580, when Palavicino by the authority of her Majesty's commissioners appointed upon that business paid off Battista Spinola who held the Queen's bond for a large sum. This appears by the commission dated December 23, with which he agreed on January 3.

He had new bonds for the whole principal sum and a warrant on the Exchequer for the yearly interest at ten per cent payable half-yearly, so long as her Majesty held the principal sum.

In the first transaction Palavicino being a private person ought not to seek for the money which her Majesty took by the said business. He had no occasion to trust another except for her use and service. He treated voluntarily with her Majesty relying entirely on her faith and justice.

In the second transaction Palavicino pledged himself to do good service to her Majesty, since otherwise Spinola would have sold her bonds publicly to the no small prejudice of her reputation. Wherefore he thought that she would always be grateful to him for the good will he showed in her service.

Persisting in this good will he has offered to extend her Majesty's credit, which is now matured, for a further term of three years under the same conditions. She will therefore recognise that he has not committed nor will ever commit it to the confidence of any others than of her Majesty or her partners, still less that he will pursue any other fortune than hers.

Wherefore since her Majesty is creditor to the States of the Low Countries for the said sum and of other sums greater than she could have lent them, which he has borne up to now and is willing still to bear, the risk and expense ought to touch her without Palavicino suffering either directly or indirectly any delay or damage.

But if her Majesty thinks that she is only a surety for the people of Flanders and that her bond procures the payment of interest and principal by them, that is contrary to the fact and so dangerous to Palavicino that he is forced to say that neither his own honour nor respect for his brothers who are concerned in this matter will let him consent to be dependent on the success of the Low Countries. He prays her Majesty not to insist on this which is of all things impossible to him.

Let her Majesty rather be pleased to understand that it was in her name and on her service that Palavicino incurred such liabilities. Let her be like herself and have her wonted regard for the preservation of her good credit, for above all princes has she succeeded in paying off not only her own obligations but her ancestors', amounting in principal and interest to very great sums. She will acknowledge in her own mind that she is the real debtor for these to Palavicino and will give him the promised satisfaction.

Italian. Undated. 2 *pp.* **(162. 26.)**

Tragicomedy on Spanish affairs.

[1584 ?]—"Tragicomedie sur l'historie de nostre temps puys lan 1556 jusques et comprins 1584 avec le Songe de Pompée et la descente du Cardinal aux enffers. Le tout bien practicqué et composé par un gentil homme francoys."

Also, "La conclusion de ce comedie accommodé a l'estat present des affaires."—Signed by Jacques de Sortembose escuyer, Sieur du Mont le Roy.—*Undated.*

39 *pp.* **(246. 141.)**

Wales.

[1584–5.]—Draft of proposed Act of Parliament for extending into Wales the jurisdiction of the English Courts respecting lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods or chattels.

Begins : "For as much as it appeareth by divers most godly and wholesome laws, statutes and Acts of Parliament

made and established by the sovereign governor of this Realm that there hath been taken great care as well for the abolishing and reforming of the Welsh laws customs and usages wherein was great inconveniences as also for the conforming of the country and people of Wales to this her Majesty's Realm of England and the laws and customs thereof, &c." *Ends:* "Provided also that this present act nor anything herein contained shall extend to any lands or tenements within the counties Palatine of Lancaster, Chester or Durham or any of them, but that the same may remain and continue as heretofore they have done, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding."

Draft with corrections. Undated. 18 *sheets.* (218. 12.)

Mary Queen of Scots to the Queen.

[1585,] Jan. 13.—*Signed. Printed in* Murdin, *p.* 564, *in extenso.* 1 *p.* (133. 56.)

The Elector of Cologne.

[1585, Jan.]—Entre les affaires qui importent maintenant a la cause commune de la Chrestiente doit estre mis a bon droict aux premiers rangs celui de l'Archevesque de Cologne.

Pourtant les Princes vrayement Chrestiens ne le doyvent mespriser, ou considerer comme de loing, ou comme leur estant de nulle ou peu d' importance.

On a tousjours trouve suffisamment utile, pour ce quil estoit bon et honette de soulager et maintenir un Prince depossedé injustement. Ce qui est notoire en ce bon Prince si jamais en aucun autre.

Car on scait assez que la seule profession de Religion, que surtout les Princes Chrestiens sont tenus de maintenir et avancer au prix de leurs biens et vies, lui ont suscite toute ceste tempeste.

Et estoit son entreprise si haulte magnanime et de telle consequence que toute la Papaute ne pouvoit gueres recevoir de coup plus mortel.

Ce qui a este bien entendu par la faction du Pape, comme elle la monstrait par la diligence et effort employes a estaindre cest embrasement. Cependant avec grande honte les Princes Chrestiens se sont mis euxmesmes les entraves aux pieds et aux mains, pour ne rien faire ou entreprendre.

On scait aussi que de ce faict depend l'avancement ou diminution des maisons d'Austriche et d'Espagne, comme l'Empereur et le Roy d'Espagne l'ont monstre par experience.

Il n'y a aussi moyen plus propre ou pour empescher la faction Papistique, ou pour arrester le cours des desseins de l'Espagnol, que par ceste entreprise opposer a sa grandeur ce grand et puissant corps de l'Allemagne.

Chacun aussi peut concever de quelle importance est ce fait pour ces pays . . . divertissant les forces des ennemis et donnant courage aux autres.

Que si l'Espagnol est une fois empesche en ces deux affaires d'Allemagne et des Pays Bas, il lui restera peu de moyen de nuire aux autres pays, qu'il n'a pas seulement aesseingnes sous sa tyrannie, mais desia devores par esperance.

Or peut sa Ma^te^ pour peu de chose a son regard donner bon exemple et courage aux autres Princes, qui tous jettent les yeux sur elle, et qui ont besoing en leur bonne volonte d'estre esguillonnes.

Et ne faut penser que l'Electeur demande argent pour ses usages particuliers, ains seulement pour cest affaire general.

Car et l'argent dont le Roi de Navarre l'a aidé liberalement est encores conserve en son entier, et le refus qu'il fait de composition, ses intelligences, le reste de ses hommes de guerre, monstrent asses a quoy il tend.

Il ne faut non plus estimer ceste cause deploree et la defense trop tardive, car la cause des Princes d'Allemagne estoit bien plus accablee sous la force de l'Empereur, quand Dieu la retenu en un moment. Et souvent s' est veu en France ques affaires de la Religion Dieu par peu fait de choses admirables.

Mais il se faut souvenir qu'il est besoing de diligence, car plusieurs belles occasions se sont ja accordees, se passeront . . . apres lesquelles n'y aura plus de ressource.

Et mesme dans peu de temps on taschera de lui oster le tiltre d'Electeur, que lui est reste jusques icy.

Tellement que sans secours prompt, selon l'apparance, il sera ou ruiné, ou contraint d'accepter les conditions d'accord de trois cents mille escus qu'on lui presante, avec un dommage indicible pour la Chrestiente, à la grande honte et possible ruine commune des autres Princes Chrestiens par un juste jugement de Dieu.

S'il plaisait donc a Sa Ma^te^, seroit bien faict de desployer sa bienvueillance promptement, et y pourvoir par le mesme voyage de Mons^r^ Davidson. Et quant et quant il sejourne en Holande, faire une autre depesche en Allemagne pour avancer cest affaire et autres appartenans a la cause commune. —*Undated.*

Endorsed: "pour l'Electeur de Cologne." *Much faded.* 1 *p.* **(167.** 148.)

Act for the surety of the Queen's person.

[1585, Jan. ?]—i. Bill against the practisers of invasion and rebellion.*—*Undated.*

Begins: "If any person or persons that doth may or shall pretend title to the crown of this realm, &c."

Draft. temp. Eliz.

* *See* Statutes of the Realm, 27 Eliz. *c.* 1; *and cf. a draft in* S.P. Dom., Eliz. Vol. CLXXVI. no. 34.

Followed by notes, commencing "Sir John (? Brocket) in the Audience." As to his supposed composition for wool, coneys and pigs. He cannot be relieved by the composition, though he should prove it. And so for lambs, and pannage of hogs.

"Bigg in the Audience for agistament for 24 years." Refers to the same composition, and concludes that neither Sir John nor any other from whom he claims ever had any tithe of agistament in Symondshyde (Herts).

Undated. 2 *pp.* (**205.** 128.)

ii. Another copy of a portion of the above Act.

Endorsed by Burghley : In the bill of surety. 1½ *pp.* (**210.** 17.)

William Frankland's Lands.

1584–5, Feb. 18.—Brief of indentures between John Foxall and Hugh Frankland of the one part, and Thomas Owen and others of the other part, concerning a lease of the manors of Goldingtons and Rye in Essex and Herts ; lands called Barnetts, Herts ; the Great House in Thames St. and other tenements ; and the manor of Bloberhouse, with Bloberhouse Hall, in the Forest of Knaresborough, Yorks, late William Frankland's of the Rye.—February 18, 1584.

2 *pp.* (**2135.**)

The Earl of Lincoln's Evidences.

1584–5, Feb. 26.—Indenture between Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Lincoln and Henry Earl of Lincoln, touching certain evidences delivered to the said Earl by her.

2 *pp.* (**141.** 135.)

The Earl of Derby and Sir Edward Stafford to Sir F. Walsingham.

1584–5, March 3.—Their audience with the King of France on Sunday. The King took them into his cabinet, a more secret place than his "chamber of estate," wherein they found him. Bellievre and Pinard only were present with him. Discussion of French relations with the Low Countries since Monsieur's death. The King advised her Majesty to join with him "in a more strait amity and league than ever they did" and jointly to interpose with the King of Spain to secure to his subjects in the Low Countries their old customs and liberties of the time of their subjection to the Duke of Burgundy. The objections urged by Stafford to the King's proposals failed to move him. The Queen-mother next interviewed was troubled with the incommodities likely to come of the King's proposals but excused the matter "upon the great practices in this realm, whereof the King daily was advertised of, which, if the King did occupy himself

otherwise, might burst out to his great harm and endanger his estate."

Headed: "Copy of my lord of Derby's letter and mine to Mr. Secretary of 3 March, 1584, by Mr. Marbury."

Copy. 15 *pp.* (**138.** 172.)

[The original is in State Papers, Foreign Series, France, Vol. XIII.]

French Affairs.

1584–5, March 5–15.—Discourse touching the causes of the preparations in France. By B. M. Describes the state of parties in France. The writer predicts a second St. Bartholomew.—Paris, 15 March, 1584.

12½ *pp.* (**246.** 99.)

The Queen to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor.

1585, March 3.—James [Harvey] knight, late citizen and alderman of London, deceased, did by lawful conveyance dispose his lands and goods amongst his children, not without the knowledge of our Chief Justice. Yet his sons-in-law have sought by suits in the Court of Chancery to overthrow the same as void and fraudulent. In the behalf of Sebastian Harvey his son and heir, her pleasure is the validity of the same assu[rance] be tried only by the Courts of common law and that the suits be dismissed out of the Court of Chancery.—Greenwich, March 3, 27 Eliz.

Contemporary copy. Much damaged. 1 *p.* (**213.** 14.)

Mary Queen of Scots to the Queen.

[1585.] March 23.—Tutbury, ce 23 Mars.

Printed in Murdin, pp. 565–568 *in extenso.*

French. Signed. 4½ *pp.* (**133.** 57.)

Earl of Bedford's Lands.

1585, March.—Account of the revenue of the Earl of Bedford's lands, to be answered to the Queen.

Notes by Burghley. 5 *pp.* (**146.** 62.)

Earl of Bedford's Lands.

1585, July 20 to 1586, June 30.—Papers relating to the possessions, and debts of the Earl of Bedford.

1585, July 20.—i. The thirds of the Earl of Bedford's lands which is to come to her Majesty.

½ *p.* (**146.** 95.)

1585, Dec. 29.—ii. Schedule of the Earl of Bedford's lands for the heirs general.

1 *sheet.* (**146.** 98.)

[1585.]—iii. Lands supposed to come to the heirs general of Francis late Earl of Bedford.

½ *p.* (**146.** 82.)

[1585.]—iv. The third part of the Earl of Bedford's lands descended to the heirs general.
Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**146.** 96.)

1585.—v. Particular of lands of Francis Earl of Bedford.
Endorsed by Burghley. 5 *pp.* (**146.** 56.)

[1585.]—vi. Possessions of the late Francis, Earl of Bedford.
Notes by Burghley. 2 *pp.* (**146.** 60.)

[1585.]—vii. Brief of the Earl of Bedford's lands.
Notes by Burghley. ½ *p.* (**146.** 65.)

[1585.]—viii. Brief of the value of the possessions of the Earl of Bedford.
Notes by Burghley. 3 *pp.* (**146.** 74.)

[1585.]—ix. Lands and possessions of the Earl of Bedford.
2 *pp.* (**146.** 76.)

[1585.]—x. Revenue and possessions of Francis, late Earl of Bedford.
Notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**146.** 81.)

[1585.]—xi. Account of the living of the Earl of Bedford, the jointure of the Countess of Bedford, the jointure of the Lady Grey, Sir Francis Russell's living, and Sir William Russell's living.
2½ *pp.* (**146.** 93.)

[1585.]—xii. State of the late Earl of Bedford's debts.
2½ *pp.* (**146.** 85.)

[1585.]—xiii. Note of the debts &c., of the late Earl of Bedford, and what remains to answer them.
Notes by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**146.** 87.)

[1585.]—xiv. Warrant by the Queen.
As to the late Earl of Bedford's affairs. The Queen is pleased to grant leases of certain lands during the minority, to pay debts which cannot be otherwise satisfied on account of the entail; also to provide for the two daughters of Lady Russell, wife of the late Lord John Russell, and for the payment of the debts of the latter.
Draft in Burghley's hand. 2½ *pp.* (**146.** 88.)

On the same paper is another draft warrant in Burghley's hand, to the same effect. ½ *p.*
(2) Copy of the above. 2½ *pp.* (**146.** 90.)

[c. 1585.]—xv. Mr. Owen's remembrance from my Lord of Bedford for my Lady Russell's daughters, respecting lands.
1 *p.* (**146.** 83.)

[? 1585.]—xvi. "Money which I have and am to disburse for the charges of the lease which I humbly crave allowance for."
1½ *pp.* (**146.** 72.)

[? 1585.]—xvii. Rental of the tenements near Russell House.
½ *p.* (**146.** 73.)

1585–6, Feb. 20.—xviii. Particular of the lands of the Earl of Bedford descended to the heirs general.
Latin. Notes by Burghley. 1 *sheet.* (**146.** 97.)

1585–6, March 1.—xix. Rents paid into the Court of Wards for the lands and possessions of the Earl of Bedford.
Endorsed by Burghley. 2 *pp.* (**146.** 61.)

1585–6, March 5.—xx. John Hare to Lady Russell.
Notes of lands of the Earl of Bedford's. As to the wardship of her daughters. Sends survey of Russell House, also note of other lands for the Queen's third part, and Vaughan's answer. Asks for an acre or two of Sir Francis Englefield's woods.—Blackfriars, 5 March, 1585.
½ *p.* (**146.** 54.)

[1585–6, March 5.]—xxi. Answer of Hugh Vaughan as to the benefit which may yearly grow by a lease to be gotten from the Queen of the late Earl of Bedford's lands and possessions, to be employed towards the payment of his Lordship's debts.
Endorsed by Burghley. 2½ *pp.* (**146.** 67.) (See **146.** 54.)

[1586, April 19 ?]—xxii. Mr. Drew's valuation of the Earl of Bedford's lands in Devon and Cornwall, now in wardship to the Queen.
1 *p.* (**146.** 66.) (See **146.** 69.)

1586, April 19.—xxiii. Edward Drewe to Lord Burghley.
As to rents in Devon due to the Queen by the wardship of the Earl of Bedford. Deaths of Sir Arthur Basset and Sir John Chichester, and six other justices of the peace, of the same infection.—Inner Temple, 19 April, 1586.
1 *p.* (**146.** 69.)

[1586.]—xxiv. Edward Drew to Mr. Barnard.
Asks what is to be done as to the money collected by the bailiffs, and still remaining in their hands.—Inner Temple. *Undated.*
¼ *p.* (**146.** 70.)

1586, June 18.—xxv. Dowager Countess of Bedford to the Lord Treasurer.
Asks to be tenant of certain lands at Covington and the More, parcel of the possessions of her late Lord.—Cheynes, 18 June, 1586.
Signed. 1 *p.* (**146.** 71.)

[1586, June 30.]—xxvi. Commissioners named to survey the lands and possessions of the young Earl of Bedford.
1 *p.* (**146.** 55.)

1586.—xxvii. Schedule of the value of the Earl of Bedford's lands. It is prayed that the Queen will accept them after these values, and grant a lease of them towards the better answering of the late Earl of Bedford's debts.
Notes by Burghley. 4 *pp.* (**146.** 77.)

The Duke of Guise.

[1585, March.]—A discourse touching the Duke of Guise, his taking arms, with arguments to prove that the King of France and the Duke of Guise concur secretly with the King of Spain.—*Undated.*

French. 10½ *pp.* (**246.** 127.)

German Troops in French Employ.

1585, April 1.—Protest of German troops employed by the French King, complaining of not receiving their promised pay.—April 1, [15]85.

Endorsed: The protestation of the Reystmasters, 1585. *German. Printed broadsheet.* (**208.** 13.)

Lord Paget.

1585, April 10.—Inquisition taken at the Old Bailey, 10 April, 1585, of the inventory and valuation of the moveable goods of Lord Paget, now in his house in Fleet St., and in the custody of Robert Bankes and Francis Ayre.

Parchment. 2 *sheets.*

Includes "2 French books called Whitacre's Confutation, 12d." Total valuation, 97*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

(**216.** 11.)

The Same.

1585, April 10.—Schedule containing the valuation and appraisement of Lord Paget's goods and chattels at the time of his departure, and now remaining in the hands of Sir Thomas Leighton; taken at the Old Bailey, London, 10 April, 1585, by William Fletewoode and others. The like of his goods remaining in the hands of Richard Young. The latter contains the following books:—Vitellius' Mathematicks 3*s.* 4*d.*; Ecclesiasticall Historie for 600 Years after Christ 3*s.* 4*d.*; an old English Bible 4*s.*; the Abridgement of the Historie of Trogus Pompeius 1*s.*; Gwytherdines Historie of Trogus Pompeius 5*s.*; the Horologe of Princes, by Marcus Aurelius 2*s.* 6*d.*; the Historie of Herodian 8*d.*; the Treasorie of Evonimus 1*s.*; the Recantation of John Nicholls 2*d.*

Parchment, 2 *sheets.* (**216.** 12.)

Earls of Angus and Mar.

1585, April 20.—"The answer of the Earls of Angus and Mar and the Master of Glames afore the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord of Hunsdon."

An endorsement only, by Burghley. (*Note by Stewart:* "Only a printed document in German enclosed." *This document is not now with the paper, but see* **208.** 13 *under date* 1 April, 1585.) (**213.** 43.)

ALEXANDER MORLEY and THOMAS FENNE to the QUEEN.

1585, May 13.—Morley, as an old servant of the Queen at Hatfield, and Fenne, a yeoman of the Chamber, pray for a lease in reversion of the rectory of Estrington, Yorks, and tithes in Osmotherley, Yorks, to pass in the tenants' names.

Note by Thomas Sekford that the Queen refers the suit to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Court at Greenwich, 13 *May*, 1585.

½ *p.* (**986.**)

THEOBALDS.

1585, June 4.—Memorial for work at Theobalds.

In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**143.** 59.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1585, June 27.—Madame and dearest sister. I must most earnestly crave and beseech you to pardon me for my long delay of writing in respect I thought your own servant, Robert Alexander, the bearer hereof, fittest to be the carrier of it; for, if I had as oft written thanks within this short space as you furnished subject, then had I importuned your eyes with reading and yet done nothing that had worthily requited the great good will of such a prince as you are; whom to I am within these few days in so manifold ways beholden as by no deeds (much less writings) I can worthily requite your using of me. For set aside your loving despatch (to my full contentment) of my late ambassador Justice Clerk, as also the directing towards me of so honourable and so wise a gentleman, so well affected to the amity and so well thought of by you, as Edward Wotton, your ambassador, as also the directing since of so discreet a gentleman and so fit for his office as your foresaid servant Alexander, with a number of so fair and good horses as he brought (the most acceptable present that ever came to me) as also your loving letters sent as well by Justice Clerk as by your ambassador and Alexander, set aside I say all these foresaid tokens and proofs of your inward friendship, your only memorial touching the horses sent to me with your foresaid ambassador hath more bound me unto you than any letters, presents or deeds of amity that ever you have or could have bestowed upon me; for not only were the words thereof most loving but also the purpose discovered such a kind carefulness in you over me as it seemed rather to have proceeded from some *alter ego* than from any strange and foreign prince, which I can on no ways requite but by offering unto you my person and all that is mine to be used and employed by you as a loving mother would use her natural and devoted child. Thus praying you ever to use and employ me so, I pray most humbly the Creator, Madam and dearest Mother, to preserve you from all your foes whatsomever, to cast them in their own snares (as He did Haman) and to increase your days in all honour

and happiness as they have ever yet been.—Dunfermline, 27 June, 1585.

P.S.—Madame I have according to my promise in my last letter been trying out yon alleged report of the Lord Maxwell's concerning you; which, so far as I can try, was indeed vaunted of by him, as also that he had the like favour of me (both untrue) whereof how soon one Bowman, a servant of the Lord Scrope's got moyen by some that were about the said lord, he advertised Jonston of it.

Holograph. Seals. 2 *pp.* (**133.** 44.)

EDWARDE WOTTON to MR. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS or MR. SECRETARY WALSINGHAM.

1585, June 30.—I was sending the packet away, when as the Master of Gray came unto me this evening very late requesting me to excuse him unto Mr. Secretary and yourself, that he did not write unto you that which by this he prayed me to signify unto you as he would have done if it had not been so late. The matter he declared to me at some length but the packet only staying for th(is) I will briefly acquaint you how that this night at supper Sir William Stuard, Arran's brother, came unto, . . and craving leave to confer with him, seemed to lament his brother's hard case that lived in so hard terms of friendship with such a man as he was. With many kind speeches, how far himself was particularly bound to him when the Earl his brother had forsaken him, and in process of speech told him indeed that he came . . . unto him directed from his brother (though he willed him not to tell him so) to offer unto him all kind of satisfaction of Arran's part, if he pleased to appoint . . . place of meeting and conference: naming for that purpose the park here. The Master gave general answers unto his speeches, and hath refused to deal with the Earl (in) any such set place, but would be content, whenever he list to seek it of him, to confer with him in any public place as occasion might fall out that they met each other. Which answer not liking Sir William, he requested that the Master and himself might at better leisure talk together in the King's Gallery sometime to-morrow, which he yielded unto. In talk he told the Master many things touching and against his brother, therefore the Master, knowing the facility of the man, was the more contented to confer with him. He told the Master that his brother had had secret dealings with the Secretary, whereof he would inform him, but quod he, the Secretary is not for our purpose, but your friendship he "suits" above all men, because he kens you to be a man of "sprite" and one that cares for no man. Then, quod the Master, you seek me for to serve your purpose. Always he agreed to speak [with] him whenever he should call upon him. This he came of purpose to tell me this night late, and withal that Sir William promised to bring him a blank from the Earl his brother to use at his pleasure.

It seems Arran either fears the Master's credit and the present gathering together of his friends and so would gladly be reconciled ; or else, as he hath do[ne] the Secretary, so he assayeth the Master, to see if he can win him from the rest . . . . . them in sunder to have the . . . all three : but the Master is wise . . . seeth their fetches, and will make . . . their subtlety. . . . . may suffice to satisfy such as . . . his credit with the King. . . . the last of June, 1585.

Holograph. Mutilated. 2 *pp.* **(203. 60.)**

Proceedings concerning the Earl of Northumberland.

1585 [after June 24].—There was of late delivered in public, by persons of honour, credit and reputation, a large declaration of certain treasons practised by the late Earl of Northumberland, of the manner of his untimely death, being with his own hand murdered in the Tower, and of the causes that wrought him thereunto. The particulars whereof are such and so many as for the help of my memory (coming then to the Star chamber by occasion and not looking for any such presence of the nobility and Privy Council as I found there at that time, and not looking for any such cause to be handled there that day) took notes of the several matters declared by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Vicechamberlain ; for, as I remember, they spake in order as they are here marshalled and therefore I place them in this sort and not according to their precedence in dignity.

Upon the hearing of the treasons with their proofs and circumstances and the desperate manner of the Earl's destruction, I supposed no man to be so void of judgment or the use of common reason that would have doubted of any one point or particle thereof until it was my chance, falling in company with divers persons at sundry times, as well about the city of London as abroad, to hear many men report variably and corruptly of the matter, possessing the minds of the people with manifest untruths, as that the earl had been unjustly detained in prison without proof or just cause of suspicion of treason, and that he had been murdered by device of some great enemies and not destroyed by himself. These slanderous reports have ministered unto me this occasion to set forth unto thy view (gentle reader) this short collection of the said treasons and murder, as near unto the truth as my notes taken may lead and permit me, with the view of some of the examinations themselves for my better satisfaction since obtained.

Upon the 24 June last assembled in the court of Star Chamber, Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, Lord Chancellor of England, William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, George Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Marshal of England, Henry Earl of Derby, Robert Earl of Leicester, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Chamberlain, Henry Lord Hunsdon, Lord Governor of Berwick, Sir Francis Knollis, knight, Treasurer,

Sir James Crofte, knight, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, Sir Christopher Hatton, knight, Vicechamberlain to the Queen, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and others. The audience very great of knights, esquires and men of other quality. The Lord Chancellor began briefly and summarily to declare that whereas, Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, for divers notable treasons and practices by him taken in hand to the danger, not only of her Majesty's royal person but to the peril of the whole realm, had been long detained in prison ; and, looking into the guilt of his own conscience and perceiving by such means of intelligence as he by corrupting of his keepers and other like devices had obtained, that his treasons were by sundry examinations and confessions discovered, grew thereby into such a desperate estate as that thereupon he had most wickedly destroyed himself : which being made known to the lords of the Privy Council, order was given to the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Baron to examine the manner and circumstances of his death, which they with all good diligence had accordingly performed. And lest through the sinister means of such persons as be evil affected to the present estate of her Majesty's government some bad and untrue conceits might be had, as well of the cause of the Earl's detainment as of the manner of his death ; it was, therefore, thought necessary to have the truth thereof made known in that presence. And then he required her Majesty's learned counsel there present to deliver at large the particulars, both of the treasons and in what sort the Earl had murdered himself.

Then began John Popham, Attorney General, as followeth ; The Earl of Northumberland, about the time of the last rebellion in the north, 11 Elizabeth, (then Henry Percie, knight) had undertaken the conveying away of the Scottish Queen, for the which as appeareth by a record of 14 Elizabeth, in the Court of Queen's Bench, he was indicted, confessed the offence and put himself to her Majesty's mercy. At which time upon his said confession, submission and faithful promise of duty and allegiance from henceforth the Queen's Majesty of her merciful nature was pleased not to look into his offence with the extremity of her laws but dealt therein as by way of contempt only, as may appear by the record (copy produced).

By this it may appear that the Earl had his finger in that rebellion, but for a further proof thereof it is most manifestly discovered in a tract written by the Bishop of Rosse (wherein he showeth how faithfully he behaved himself in the managing of those treasons at and about the time of that rebellion) that the said Earl was in effect as far plunged into the same as the late Earl his brother, howsoever he wound himself out of the danger at that time.

Notwithstanding this, the Queen was contented to remit all within a short time, and then accepted most graciously of

him both in honour and favour, though unworthily, for that he utterly forgetting those graces and favours received at her hands was contented to enter into a new plot now lately contrived for delivering the Scotch Queen and invading the realm, the overthrow of the government as well concerning the state of religion as otherwise, the danger of her Majesty's sacred person and advancing of the said Scotch Queen to the crown and sceptre of this realm.

Then did Mr. Attorney enter into particulars of the treasons, leaving many parts untouched because the case stood so as it was not convenient to reveal them, in respect that they touched other persons undealt withal at that time, shewing that Throckmorton's treasons were not old but fresh in every man's memory and how far forth they reached unto the Earl; and for that Throckmorton's treasons tended especially to the invading of the realm with foreign forces, the purposes of that invasion long before determined were proved as follows:—

In a letter from Dr. Sanders to Dr. Allen, the traitor, from Madrid, the 6 June, 1577, he writeth that the state of Christendom stood upon the stout assailing of England.

John Harte, seminary priest, deposed upon oath, 31 December, 1580, that about February then last, Dr. Allen (with whom the said Hart was very inward) received a letter from Rome, with articles enclosed, touching an audience given by the Pope to the ambassadors of Spain and Florence who had agreed on a league against the Queen of England, which articles by Dr. Allen's command he copied and was forbidden to use any speech of. The effect of which was that the realm should be invaded by 20,000 men, and the most part at the King of Spain's charge; that her Majesty should be deposed, some English catholic elected king, etc. The said Harte in another examination 3 November, 1581, said that the coming over of so many priests was to win great numbers to the catholic party to join (if opportunity served) either with foreign invasion or tumult at home.

Ralph Nicolson, examined 10 June, 1581, saith that at Narbonne in Provence, about a year past and more he met with an Englishman, head preacher there, who told him that the King of Spain should shortly invade England and restore the popish religion, and that he (the said Nicolson) was persuaded at Rome to be a soldier to join with King Philip's army, and that priests do come over into England and disperse themselves into countries to make their party strong.

Edward Rushton, seminary priest, confessed 22 November, 1581, that Evan Haydock, at Shrove-tide then last, willed him to tell Dr. Allen that whereas he had received word from Allen, at All Hallowtide before, that men and all things were in readiness, if the place of landing might be known, that Allen should forthwith send him word whether things were in such readiness or not; and if they were he would then send him such perfect instructions as he could.

The same Rushton confessed further, 24 December, 1581, that Haydock said it was a message of great secrecy, and that Allen had sent him word that it was the King of Spain that had those men in a readiness.

Ralph Hill, 4 July, 1581, confessed that Payne (a traitor executed for treason) told him, at Shrove-tide then last, that this realm could not long continue in the state wherein it was, for that the Pope had a special care thereof and would in a short time either by foreign Princes or by some other means work a change of things here.

By these examinations is discovered the purpose of the Pope, King of Spain and others to invade the realm some years before the apprehension of Fra: Throckmorton. Now follow confessions of Throckmorton touching the same and how the Earl of Northumberland standeth charged as privy to that treason.

Francis Throckmorton examined 19 and 22 November, 1583, confessed, that, about four years past, Sir Francis Englefield wrote unto him he had been a means that the state of this realm had been often presented to the consideration of the Spanish King; who after long hearkening resolved to yield what furtherance he might and to give all aids necessary for the reformation of religion, so they might be backed by such as were well affected within this country, and prayed Throckmorton to send men therein here, and gave orders how Throckmorton's letters should be directed unto him. Throckmorton dealt with the Spanish ambassador to convey his letters to Sir Francis Englefield, who agreed thereunto and affirmed that he had been entreated thereunto by Sir Francis.

Also on 9 December, 1583, he confessed that Sir Francis Englefield wrote unto him that it were better for us to live under any person in the world than to continue in heresy.

And on 23 November, 1583, that he did advise Sir Francis Englefield by his letters to move the Spanish King to have the matter followed by his ambassador here, wherein Throckmorton promised his furtherance, and withal confessed that his brother Thomas did tell him at his last coming over into this realm, if the Duke of Lennox had lived, he had entered into Scotland with forces, and that the Duke of Guise had solicited for two years together the Pope and King of Spain to supply him with forces; but being crossed by the death of the Duke of Lennox it was now grown to this pass; if there could be a party found in England to join in the action, and convenient places and means for landing and other things necessary, there should be a supply for Guise of foreign strength; and said further that the Spanish ambassador in France, called Jo. Baptista de Taxis, was acquainted with this matter.

On 4 December, 1583, he confessed that Jo. Baptista de Taxis, being wholly employed for the attempts to be made here by the Spanish king, recommended Throckmorton and the matter to Don Bernardino de Mendoça, the King's ambassador

resident here in England, who acquainted Throckmorton what plot was laid for the enterprise of the Duke of Guise; and that he was willed to confer with the said Throckmorton in the matter, who thereupon acquainted the said ambassador with the plot of the havens and with the noblemen and gentlemen that he had set down as fit to be dealt withal in that cause. At which time the Spanish ambassador did affirm that the King his master had promised to disburse one half of the charges in that enterprise.

On 9 December, 1583, he affirmed that the bottom of this enterprise, which he said was not to be known to many, was that, if a toleration of religion might not be obtained without alteration of the government, that then the government should be altered and the Queen removed.

On 3 December, 1583, he confessed that Thomas Throckmorton said upon the report of Thomas Morgan that the Scottish Queen was made acquainted from the Duke of Guise of the intention to relieve her by these forces.

On 17 December, 1583, that it was in debate between Francis Throckmorton and Mendoça how the Scottish Queen might be delivered as by an enterprise to be made with 200 or 300 horse, and said his brother Thomas told him it was a principal matter in debate beyond the sea how she might be delivered with safety, the lack of resolution wherein was the principal stay of the execution of the attempt of invasion.

On 18 December he confessed further that, about Bartholomew-tide then last, Don Bernardino de Mendoça, late ambassador here from the Spanish King, found to be a principal instrument in contriving of the invasion, told him that one Moape was come into England to sound the Earl of Northumberland and other principal men in Sussex; and that, about the end of September last the same ambassador told him that Moape was Charles Paget and that he came not so much to sound the men as to view the country and the havens.

On 26 January, 1583, he said further that Mendoça told him he was advertised out of France that Charles Paget was sent over to sound Catholics and view the havens; and in his examination of 2 December said that Paget came over to view the places, the havens, the provisions and means, and the nearness and commodity of men's abiding that should join with the foreign forces.

Also that it was the device of Mendoça that such noblemen and others as would assist the foreign forces, being justices of the peace and in credit in their countries, might by colour of their authority levy men as for her Majesty's defence and yet employ them to assist the foreign forces; which device he imparted to the Lord Paget two days before his apprehension who answered he had already thought on that course and it was a good course.

On 9 December, 1583, he said that Thomas, his brother, during the time of his last being here received letters out of

France to advise him he should not marvel if in his absence matters were referred over to another hand, and that he should hear of the success ; and that Mendoça told him that Moape was Charles Paget who had been in Sussex and had spoken with those that were there, and that he came over to move the Earl of Northumberland and others.

On 17 December, 1583, he said further that the night before his apprehension he was with the Lord Paget and desired him that he would not acquaint any man with such matters as had passed between them two, concerning what he knew by him, namely the Earl of Northumberland, the Lord Henry Howard and Charles Arundell. And Lord Paget answered " Deal ye as wisely for your part as I will do for mine and all shall be well, but the Earl of Northumberland knows ye well enough."

In his examination of 2 December, 1583, there is set down at some length a conference between him and Lord Paget containing in effect how great a loss and interruption there grew to this enterprise by the death of the Duke of Lenox ; that there was a continuance of the purpose nevertheless to be executed by the Duke of Guise ; that the Duke required 14,000 or 15,000 men, which number the King of Spain thought would not be well provided for, shipped and victualled ; that the Duke of Guise desired to land in Sussex, being over against Dieppe in Normandy, which was misliked because those parts lay too near to her Majesty's greatest force and store, and the people thereabout for the most part Protestants ; the Earl of Northumberland was thought to be a fit man to be drawn into the action. It was answered by Lord Paget that the Earl was wise, that he had not much living there nor many followers to be able to do much in that country.

Agreeing with this plot, there was found about one William Creighton, a Scotch Jesuit, taken upon the seas in his voyage towards Scotland last summer (1584), a discourse of a like enterprise against England by way of Scotland, which should have been executed about September or October then last, namely that forces should land in Scotland and pass presently into England, wherein assurance is made of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, Dacres that is dead, whom they term Lord Dacres, and of all the Catholic lords and gentlemen in the north parts ; setting down that it is not said by conjecture that these men are assured but that it is known certainly that they will do it ; affirming that the priests dispersed in the realm can dispose of the other Catholics of the realm as they shall be ordered. It manifesteth also that the Pope's excommunication should be renewed and pronounced against her Majesty and those that shall take her part, and that all such shall be holden for traitors which should not join with the army of the Scotch Queen ; and the forces to be of Spaniards and other nations to have been furnished and waged by the Pope and the Spanish King. Creighton having

been hereupon examined hath confessed the matters in this discourse contained. And in a letter intercepted, dated London, 5 May, 1585, addressed to Don Bernardino de Mendoça are contained these words following : " If any man be sent unto me to treat of the invasion, he must be a Spaniard and no Italian, because no man here will trust any but a Spaniard " ; whereby it doth appear that the invasion of the realm heretofore intended is yet in handling both abroad and at home.

There were hereupon produced by Mr. Attorney divers other examinations and confessions effectually proving the purpose of this invasion as confessed by Throckmorton and Creighton, which I forbear to write in respect that my course reacheth principally to prove the Earl of Northumberland a chief party in this treason, and, therefore, I now proceed to prove that Charles Paget came at that time into the realm and came to deal with the Earl and others about the invasion.

W. Wicliffe, secretary to the Earl of Northumberland, examined 20 December, and 11 January, 1583[-4] confesseth that Charles Paget came to Petworth in September last, and coming thither he wrote a letter to this examinate requiring him to deliver the other letter enclosed to the Earl his master, which he delivered accordingly ; and the Earl upon the sight thereof said immediately "this letter cometh from Charles Paget," and that he was come to the town to speak with him. Whereunto this examinate said " I would wish your lordship should have no dealing with him." The Earl answered " Well ! he is come, I cannot help it now," and seemed much appalled. Howbeit the Earl commanded this examinate to bring Paget that night unto him in his gallery, and there they had conference about an hour, none being there but they two (this examinate standing at the gallery door) and this was about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. This examinate conveyed Paget back again to the town where he rested that night. The next night by like order from the Earl he conveyed Charles Paget secretly to a lodge in the Earl's park at Petworth, with special charge to keep it as secret as possible. He confesseth that Charles Paget was kept secret in the lodge about a week whither the Earl resorted often unto him, and that the day after he was placed in the lodge one Robotham, a servant of the Earl's, came home from beyond the seas who then attended on Paget and this examinate was no more employed about him. He saith further that, within a day or two after Paget came to the lodge, the Earl told him that he had written to Lord Paget to come to Petworth for that a friend of his was there, not naming Charles Paget, and told this examinate that it was to come to Charles Paget to set his things in order ; and this examinate remembereth that Charles Paget asked him if he could draw an indenture, whereunto he answered that he would do the best he could but heard no more of the matter, whereby he supposed and yet thinketh that speech to have been framed between the

Earl and Paget to the intent that this examinate should not know the certain cause of the sending for the Lord Paget. The Lord Paget came to Petworth (as he thinketh) upon Monday and stayed there two nights and lodged in the Earl's house, and supposeth that it was upon the Friday or Saturday following that Charles Paget departed, and that the keeper, or Robotham, provided two horses for him and his man and one of those horses was the Earl's.

The Earl of Northumberland, often examined of the cause of Paget's coming unto him, confessed at the first that Paget came to pass certain writings and conveyances between Lord Paget and him, but could not tell what they were. Examined at other times what writings and conveyances passed between Lord Paget and Charles his brother, at Petworth, answered that there was only a will or testament signed and sealed by Lord Paget. But it hath fallen out evidently by occasion of the seizure of the lands and goods of Lord Paget after his departure out of the realm that his lordship had taken another course, by the advice of learned counsel, for disposing of his goods and lands by assurances sealed and delivered at London, and, therefore, the pretence of coming to Petworth to sign and seal writings there was but a device to shadow their traitorous conferences; and, for the better manifesting thereof, it is confessed by William Shelley, of Michelgrove, Sussex, 19 December, 1583, that he coming to his house the 4 or 5 September last before, Antonio Snappe, his man, delivered him a letter, left at William Davye's house by one Mr. Spring; the contents whereof were, that Spring, otherwise Charles Paget, was glad to hear that he was well. About five days later, a letter from Charles Paget, from Petworth, signed with the counterfeit name Robert Spring, was brought him by a footman that served the Earl of Northumberland not long before, desiring to see him at Petworth. He came on a Wednesday and enquired of the Earl for Charles Paget by the name of Spring. The Earl knew Paget by that name and caused Shelley to be taken to him to the lodge, where they conferred together. The Saturday following Paget came again to Davies' house, whereof Davies gave warning to Shelley on Sunday, when Shelley met him in the afternoon in a coppice, and came to him likewise on Monday and Tuesday in the same place and conferred with him. Paget departed to the sea the same Tuesday or the next day and was conveyed to Dieppe in Normandy by one Haler, hired by him to bring him over and convey him back again. The same Shelley 10 June, 1585, confessed that, at the conferences in the coppice, Paget told him that he would write unto him from beyond the seas and for his safety would not sign his letters with his name, but make a cross at the upper end of the paper and another at the nether end.

Charles Paget was inquisitive to know of him the strength and fortification of Portsmouth, and what forces and strength

her Majesty had in other parts westward. Also he wished Shelley, whatever should happen, to follow the Earl of Northumberland in all things, affirming that there was not a nobleman in England like to the said Earl. He declared that the Kings of France and Spain, finding all the troubles of their countries to have grown from her Majesty, would be careful to revenge the same and would omit no time or opportunity that might serve. He doubted not but the Catholics here would find some ease and relief shortly.

Examined on 12 June, 1585, Shelley confessed that Charles Paget said further that foreign Princes would seek revenge of her Majesty at such time and opportunity as might best serve, and that the Earl of Northumberland was affected to the Scottish Queen and would do what he could for her, and therein advised him to follow the Earl. Paget said also to him that the Duke of Guise had forces in readiness to be employed by the way of Scotland for altering the state of religion in England and to set the Scottish Queen at liberty and that, whensoever an attempt should be made against the Queen, it should be in the north parts. Shelley gathered that Paget had dealt with the Earl of Northumberland as a chief party and a man forward in these actions.

On 16 June, 1585, William Shelley saith that Paget said unto him that all foreign Princes disdained to see the Scottish Queen so kept and used here and would use all their forces for her delivery; and that the Duke of Guise would be a dealer therein and the Earl of Northumberland an assistant unto them, and all Catholics would join for so good a purpose, for it would be a means to reform religion. Paget acquainted him further that he came over to break and deal in that matter. He relied upon the Earl of Northumberland to be a man of the greatest force and able to make most forces in the north. He declared unto Shelley that the stir would be in the north and the foreign forces land in Scotland, for that Sussex was not convenient for there were no safe landing places, and it was so near London where the Queen would be ready to resist them. When any stir should be, the Earl of Northumberland would not stay in Sussex but would into the north parts.

Paget required Shelley, if he sent any letters from beyond the seas to him, endorsed with H.N., to convey them to the Earl of Northumberland, and said further, "if you fall into trouble it is likely ye shall find friends for your uncle's sake, but if the Earl fall into trouble he is like to find hard favour."

Immediately upon the apprehension of Francis Throckmorton, the Earl sent for Shelley and very earnestly entreated him to help to get lord Paget conveyed over the sea, wherein he promised to do his endeavour. Whereupon the Earl said he understood that Throckmorton had been put to miserable torments but nothing could be gotten from him, and commended him to be wise, saying that Throckmorton had

entered into some actions and set down certain plots, which were the great matters to be laid against him, but told not Shelley what the plots and actions were; and said "I pray God send me such a secret friend to stand by me if I have need." Shelley saith he thinketh verily the Earl of Northumberland understood of Francis Throckmorton's practices.

When Mr. Attorney General had laid down these particulars of the treasons, then presently Thomas Edgerton, esquire, her Majesty's Solicitor, a man indeed with excellent gifts of speech and judgment, began as followeth; You have heard the course of these treasons particularly dilated by Mr. Attorney and may consider of what quality they are and how heinous the offences of the late Earl of Northumberland; but, as they were best known to himself and in what degree of danger he stood if they should be revealed, he perceived his only hope of safety to consist in the cunning concealing of them and endeavour to cover them by all possible means he could devise. After lord Paget was conveyed away (as you have heard) and thereupon Throckmorton had discovered by his confessions the arrival of Charles Paget at Petworth and that now it was known to her Majesty that lord Paget had fled out of the realm with the privity of the Earl of Northumberland (whereof the Earl, being then at London, had received secret intelligence from the Court) the Earl coming down from London to Petworth over night sent the next morning one —— Shaftow, his servant, to William Shelley to come to him. Whereupon Shelley coming to Petworth met the Earl in his parlour ready to go to dinner, who immediately led him from that place into a chamber and there abruptly, as a man distracted and much troubled in mind, entered into these speeches: "Alas, I am but a man cast away and fear the actions I have entered into will be my utter undoing," thereby uttering the desperation of his own conceits. He thereupon desired Shelley to keep his counsel and to discover no more of him than he must needs; he also intreated Shelley to find means that Climsall his servant (a man employed in the conveying away of lord Paget) might not come to hand, for the Queen took in evil part the conveying of his lordship away. A few days after the Earl wrote another letter for that purpose unto Shelley by Shafto his man, and Shelley in his examination of 3 June, 1585 saith the Earl dealt with him also to convey away William Davies, at whose house Charles Paget had lodged three days. Whereunto Shelley assented and gave order to them to convey themselves away. Robotham, the Earl of Northumberland's man, whom he had employed in many voyages and messages into France, came over at the time of Charles Paget's arrival at Petworth, was appointed to attend on Charles Paget at the lodge, (Wicklife being first and before Robotham's coming home appointed to wait on Paget there) was conveyed away by the Earl and neither he nor Davies can as yet be heard of; so that the lord Paget, Robotham, Davies and Climsall, men severally

able to discover the Earl's doings, are by his practice conveyed away.

The Earl and Shelley prisoners in the Tower (though not kept with that care that appertained) had intelligence together, whereby Shelley advertised the Earl by one Giles Greene, the Earl's servant, of his confession in his first examinations taken before their late restraint. Since they were restrained and kept close, the Earl by corrupting his keeper Edward Brice and such like means, hath practised to have continual advertisement as before (Edward Brice, 21 June, 1585) as well of things done within the Tower as from abroad, insomuch as by Brice alone he hath sent twelve several letters out of the Tower in 9 or 10 weeks, and one of those on Sunday, 20 June, in the morning when he murdered himself the night following. And Brice confesseth further that James Price, his fellow, hath been one that hath given intelligence between the Earl and others and that he hath suffered James Price to come to the Earl and confer with him. He confesseth also that the Earl gave him 5*s*. a week for his attendance and going abroad about these affairs.

William Shelley, 19 June, 1585, confesseth he received a message from the Earl by Anne Smith, a maidservant at the Tower, by which he required Shelley to stand to his first confessions and go no further; whereunto Shelley returned him answer that he could hold out no longer; that he had concealed the matters as long as he could, and willed the Earl to consider there was great difference in their estates, for the Earl, being a nobleman, was not in danger to be dealt withal in such sort as Shelley was like to be, being but a private gentleman and therefore to be used with all extremities to be made confess the truth. Wherefore he advised the Earl to deal plainly and remember what speeches passed in his house at Petworth when Charles Paget came last thither. Shelley confessed further 24 June, 1585, that James Price came to him the Friday or Saturday before Trinity Sunday last and told him the Earl was very desirous to understand how far he had gone in his confessions which he accordingly shewed unto Price, who said he could not bear it well away and desired him to write it that he might carry it to the Earl, promising that he would return the paper again after the Earl had seen it. Whereupon Shelley wrote as well as he could the substance of his last confessions, which Price delivered to the Earl and brought back again, when Shelley immediately tore it in pieces. On knowledge of the confessions, the Earl fell into desperation. He knew the quality of his offences and how heinous they were: he feared the justice and severity of the laws and so the ruin of his house. Here grew the alteration of his cheer and countenance. He became heavy and perplexed and, as it is confessed (7 June, 1585) by Jacques Pantins, groom of the Earl's chamber, who attended him in the Tower ten weeks before his death, he often said that Mr. Shelley was

no faithful friend unto him and had confessed such things as was sufficient to overthrow them both, and that he was undone by Shelley's accusation. After his last examination he began to despair of himself (Jaques Pantins, 21 June, 1585) often with tears lamenting his cause, which the Earl said to proceed only of the remembrance of his wife and children, and said that such weighty matters were laid to his charge that he expected no favour, but to be brought to trial, and then he was a lost man ; saying often that Shelley had undone him ; and still mistrusting his cause wished often for death, for that he and his posterity were undone. So that his sorrow daily increasing, the said Pantins could not but think that his conscience accusing him made him commit the desperate act of his destruction.

Headed by Walsingham : "Against those that report maliciously of the proceedings against the Earl of Northumberland."

Incomplete. 44 *pp.* **(138.** 180.)

Lead Mines in Scotland.

1585, June.—Lease granted by James [Arran] Earl of Avane and Hamilton, Chancellor of Scotland, to Eustache Roghe, "mediciner," of lead mines in Glengower, and Wynlok, Lanark, and elsewhere.—Halyruid House, June, 1585.

1 *p.* **(141.** 137.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen of Scots.

1585, July 3.—Madame and Mother—Since haste, anger, and extraordinary sorrow will not permit any long letter, this present shall only serve to assure you of my honest innocence in this late mischief and of my constancy in that course mentioned in my last letter unto you ; not doubting but your ambassador hath written unto you at large both of the one and the other. I have also directed expressly the bearer hereof unto you to know your mind and desire for the repairing of this aforesaid mischief. Whom praying you firmly to credit, and to esteem still of my truth, I commit you to God's holy protection.—St. Andrews, 3 July, 1585.

P.S.—I doubt not but you have kept one ear for me, notwithstanding of many malicious tongues that now do boldly speak.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* **(133.** 45.)

The Lord Admiral.

1585, July 9.—Commission of the Lord Admiral, lord Howard of Effingham, for reprisals.

Copy. 2 *pp.* **(142.** 30.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen of Scots.

1585, July 19.—This present shall serve, Madame and Mother, to assure you of the constancy of my professed good

will in my letter with Alexander and of the continuance of that promised course in religion and league ; as also it shall serve for a counterpoise to reports made or to be made by any seditious fellows in the contrary of this proceeding. Thus (praying you to continue me in your good grace and notwithstanding of whatsomever bruits or reports to keep still one ear for me), I commit you to God's holy protection.—Falkland, 19 July, 1585.

Holograph. Seals. (**133.** 46.)

English troops in Flanders.

[1585, July.]—1. They shall swear loyally and faithfulty to serve her Majesty as their natural Princess, according to the charge given by her Majesty to Monsieur de Nourritz (? Norris) as her general.

2. Subject to the above homage, they shall swear loyalty to the States General of the United Provinces, their friends and confederates, being of the reformed Christian religion, the Count Maurice de Nassau and the Council of State and their officers ; and shall be bound to impeach the enemies thereof in the military operations ordered by the commanders : those who refuse to do so, or cause disturbance, to be hung or strangled.—*Undated.*

French. Endorsed: Premier article. 1½ *pp.* (**186.** 158.)

Her Majesty's Mails.

1585, Aug. 1.—Account by John Rigges, the Queen's Majesty's standing post of Huntingdon, of letters &c. come to his hands for her Majesty's service.

6 *pp.* (**138.** 202.)

Musters in Lincolnshire.

1585, Aug. 7.—Musters taken out of Horncastle Sessions, Lincoln.—August 7, 1585.

33 *pp. Much damaged.* (**214.** 19.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

1585, Aug. 13.—Madame and dearest sister.—The receipt of your three favourable letters, whereof two be of your own hand, hath moved me to give you by this present the most hearty thanks therefor of him who is most devoted to you of any prince in Christendom. But specially I think myself more beholden unto you than I can ever acquit for the promise and vow you make in one of your letters not to trust any evil of me until you hear my own declaration of my part. Since you have so honourably dealt with me in this cause, I think it my part, as it was always, to sift out the trial of this last mishap with all possible speed ; and on the other part I will earnestly require you to suspend your judgment until you hear from me what success my travails have taken, whereof you shall

be, with God's grace, advertised in very few days. So shall my honest part be cleared, the guilty known and punished, you resolved what to crave for your satisfaction and reparation of the fact, and the conclusion of the amity and league go forward, whereunto I do already fully assent. Whereof, since your ambassador doth more largely write, I will end here.—Stirling, 13 August, 1585.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**133.** 47.)

The Same to the Same.

[1585, Aug. 13.]—Notwithstanding of my instant writing one letter unto you yet could I not satisfy my unrestful and longing spirit except by writing of these few lines, which, albeit they do not satisfy it, yet they do stay the unrest thereof until the answers returning of this present. Madame, I did send you before some verse; since then Dame Cynthia has oft renewed her horns and innumerable times supped with her sister Thetis, and the bearer thereof returned and yet void of answer. I doubt not you have read how Cupid's dart is fiery called because of the sudden ensnaring and restless burning, thereafter what can I else judge but that either you had not received it, except the bearer returned with the contrary report; or else that you judge it not to be of me because it is *incerto authore*. For which cause, I have inserted my name to the end of this sonnet here enclosed. Yet one way am I glad of the answer's keeping up because I hope now for one more full after the reading also of these presents and hearing this bearer dilate this purpose more at large according to my secret thoughts. For you know dead letters cannot answer no questions, therefore I must pray you how unapparent soever the purpose be to trust him in it as well as if I myself spake it unto you face to face (which I would wish I might) since it is specially and in a manner only for that purpose that I have sent him. Thus, not doubting of your courtesy in this far, I commit you to God's holy protection the day and date as in the other letter, your more loving and affectionate brother and cousin than (I fear) yet you believe, James R.

The Sonnet follows. Holograph. (**133.** 48.)

The Same to the Same.

1585, Aug. 19.—Madam and Mother. In great haste ready to ride. Your ambassador's present despatch hath moved me to write these few words to assure you that, although my articles that the ambassador sends you desires the league to concern only religion, yet my plain intention is that the league shall be offensive and defensive for all invasions upon whatsomever pretext. I therefore will pray you to keep this present in token and testimony of my plain assent thereunto and that I will employ my crown and country to resist to whatsomever invasion upon yours. Thus praying you to appardon this scribbling in haste and to continue still my loving mother

as I shall be your devoted son, I commit you to God's holy protection the 19 day of August from Stirling, 1585, your most loving and devoted brother and son, James R.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**133**. 55.)

Colonel Stewart.

[1585 ? Aug. ?]—Information of the services of Colonel Stewart, lord of Pettynweme, to the Estates of the Netherlands, with the just cause he has to pursue his debt and the arrearages thereof.

Details of his services, which included the levying of two companies of Scottish infantry, and the arming and transporting them to the Netherlands. After the pacification of Ghent he went with 15 of his countrymen to Brabant, and for his valiant behaviour at the rencontre of the Spaniards beyond the Maes he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Scottish there. He afterwards passed to the wars of Dantzig, returning to the Netherlands with his regiment in May, 1578, and served there till his recall by the King of Scots in December, 1583.—*Undated.*

2½ *pp.* (**99**. 21.)

Lord Cobham to Lord Burghley.

1585, Sept. 2.—For the wardship of the son of his neighbour Mr. Philfemour.—Cobham, 2 September, 1585.

½ *p.* (**2410**.)

Berwick on Tweed.

1585, Sept. 17.—Grant to John Cary, esq.. for life of the office of Chamberlain of Berwick on Tweed in succession to Francis Russell, Knt., lord Russell, deceased, with the same fees as the said Russell, or Robert Turwhitt, Robert Ellerker or any other chamberlain had. With liberty to keep a retinue of 12 soldiers, each of four to receive 10 marks yearly wages, and each of the rest 9 marks.—Wealdhall, 17 September, 27 Eliz.

Latin. Great Seal, damaged. Parchment. (**222**. 16.)

Composition or Cess in Connaught.

1585, Sept. 27.—Abstract of the composition taken in the province of Connaught and Thomound, as well for the Queen as for the lords and freeholders thereof, for their castles, lands and hereditaments, to be confirmed to them in English succession, and their former Irish rents &c. to be extinguished. Therein is set down all special manors there newly erected, with the lands &c. annexed to them ; also the contents of all other lands spiritual and temporal divided into quarters in the several counties, either chargeable with the said composition, or allowed to the lords and chieftains by way of freedoms. Also, names "of all the Macks and Ooes" within the province whose rents &c. are extinguished.

Subjoined: i. The Lords and Chieftains of the province to the Lord Deputy.

Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Richard Bingham "our chief officer" have been sent hither, as well to order the inequality and uncertainty of the composition, as to compound the great question between the lords and the freeholders. The writers certify that the same is now so certainly set down, that not only all occasions of strife are removed, but they and the people greatly contented, not doubting that if the covenants between the Queen and them be well kept by the Queen's officers, she shall always stand sure of her composition, and every of them be far bettered than they have been.—From the province of Connaught, 27 September, 1585.

Signed by William Tuamen', Ullicke Clanriccard, D. Thomound, and 9 others.

Endorsed by Burghley: 28 (*sic*) September, 1585.

Copy. 18 *pp.* (**208.** 12.)

Another copy is in S.P. Ireland, Eliz., Vol. 119, No. 38.

Court of Wards and Liveries.

1585 Sept. 29.—A short declaration of the accounts of George Goring, esquire, Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries for a whole year ended Michaelmas, 1585.

3 *pp.* (**139.** 185.)

Treasurer of the Chamber.

1585, Sept. 29.—Abstract of the accounts of Sir Thomas Heneage, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, for one year ending Michaelmas, 27 Eliz.

1 *p.* (**199.** 10.)

Michel de Castelnau to Archibald Douglas.

[1585, Oct. 12–22.]—Monsieur mon bon amy, je vous feray ceste letre par Monsieur de Moullins qui sen va en vr̃e pays. Je suys au mien et en France, ou je ne congnoys personne, et en y arivant jay fet ung sy grand nauffraige de tout ce que javoys, et du beau present de la royne dangleterre, de toute ma veyssell, et generallement et particullierement de tous mes mebles, de ma femme, de mes serviteurs, et dune grande cantite de choses exquises, quil ne nous est rien devenu et sy y a pour plus de xviij mil escutz de marchandises. Jen ecris encores a Monsieur de Walsyngham. Le tout a este prins par ung Anglois et ung Flamen et a ce que je puys juge le tout a este mene a la Flesinge. Soyez, je vous supply, le solliciteur dune cause sy juste. Mandez moy des nouvelles, je vous pry, et de ce qui se passe par dela; par icy les afferes sont en toutes extremites et avec resolution de fere la guerre a toute oultrance aux Huguenotz, qui daultre coste se pensent

deffendre. Lon veyra ce que le temps produyra et souvent je vous en doneray avis, et prieray dieu, Monsieur, quil vous done en parfet sante tres heureuse et longe vie.—De Paris, xxij Octobre.

[*P.S.*]—Besez les mains de mes bons amis par dela, de M. le Conte de Lester, de M. de Chedney [Sidney] et de M. de Raglay, en le remercient [de]tant daffection quil ma demonstrée par dela, dont jauray tousioures souvenence. Monsieur de Moullins vous contera de mes nouvelles, et comme toutes choses passent icy et en ceste court ou je me suys trouve ne congnoistre plus personne, et avec labsence de dix annes avoir perdu tout ce que javoys vaillant en biens, terres, estatz, gouvernements, de sorte que toute la tempete est premierement tombe sur moy, dont ceste perte par dela augment . . . ment la doulleur.

Addressed : "A Monsieur Archibal du Glas a Londres en angre."

Holograph. Damaged. 2 *pp.* (185. 125.)

Patrick Lychtman to Archibald Douglas.

[1585, Oct. 14.]—(He) used his direction according to Douglas's information. Small account made thereof, as far as he can perceive. Not gotten presence as yet. Thinks he will offer his departing, according to the Master's promise. As for . . . Stewart he cares not much whether . . . be delivered or not, for long keeping thereof . . . and because he (Stewart) has employed Captain Patone already craves no further employment to be made before he know what he has proceeded. Asks Douglas to give Mr. Secretary thanks for his good affections therein showed. The King has commanded the whole force he can make to meet in Crafuirdjohne upon the 22nd day of October, to ride upon my Lord Maxvaill ; "but if it shall had, God knows," because of my lord Ambassador riding away not taking goodnight from the King. What will proceed thereupon he refers to Douglas's wisdom. He stays only upon the King's coming to Stirling from Kingcarne, thereafter to crave his despatch to come back again.—Stirling, 14th of this inst.

1 *p. Part illegible from damp.* (98. 144.)

Prizes brought into Dover Haven.

1585, Oct.—Answer of Monsieur Valck, a deputy of the Estates of the United Provinces, by word of mouth in London the — of October, 1585, to John Wilford sent unto him by the Lord Admiral and Secretary Walsingham, touching certain prizes brought into Dover Haven by Captain Pedle and Captain Lillo authorised by commission from Count Maurice to take all ships that they should find carrying victuals or merchandise to the enemy.

Upon perusal of the States' placard and the letters and passports found in the prizes, who were all bound for Calais, he was of opinion that the victuals and munition which should have been discharged at Calais were good prize; but for the rest of the merchandise for which the owners had passports out of the office of the Admiralty at Flushing he thought it no reason they should be made prize, being passed by order and not contrary to the placard. Lastly he thought it reasonable that the further proceedings in this matter should be referred to the Admiralty at Flushing, whence the captains received their authority and where they were bound to render an account of their dealings in this case. *Signed:* John Wilford.
1 *p.* (37. 24.)

MICHEL DE CASTELNAU to M. DU BLAY.

[1585, Oct.]—*See* p. 477.

CLEMENT SKYDMORE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1585, Nov. 24.—For present payment of money lent.—24 November, 1585.
½ *p.* (203. 61.)

[LAIRD of] RESTALRIGE to [the SAME].

1585, [Dec.] Sept. 6.*—I thought not meet to write at length by reason of your lordship coming down, and then ye will know all things yourself: But your "forefaltie" with the Earl of Mortouns and black Armstrong is only stayed at this Parliament, and yet the Master says it is no matter: for I will assure you he is greater with the King's grace nor ever he was. For at the answer giving to the minister's articles whilk the King penned with his own hands, he barred all the Lords from entry, but only the Master. The Secretary is the only evil willer ye have here. The Master and the Earl Bothwell was at swords out for the hurting of Mr. William Fowler, but they are agreed again. Every day once at least the Earl Bothwell troubles this Court. Ye will find it true I writ before, if the Parliament were ended, many controversies amongst them. The Master of Glamis is made Treasurer and Captain of the Guard. The Secretary himself intends to be Chancellor. The Earl Bothwell, my Lord Home and the Secretary is not like to agree. I shall hound them together for your causes so fast as I may. I will not trouble you with longer letter, hoping to meet your lordship shortly; but I would pray you if it were possible to give this bearer a trim horse to bring to me.—From Linlithgow the vi of September.
Holograph. Scotch. 1 *p.* (179. 166.)

* Sept. 6 must be a mistake for Dec. 6 for these reasons: (1) Glamis was only made Treasurer and Captain of the Guard on Nov. 7, at Linlithgow (*Register of the P.C. of Scotland, p.* 33; cf. *Cal. Border Papers*, 11 Nov., 1585): (2) Glamis and other lords only reached Berwick 17 Oct., 1585, and Scotland a few days later: (3) another letter from Linlithgow to Douglas dated 6 Dec., 1585, is printed in *Cecil Papers pt.* iii, *p.* 116, giving the same information as above.

English Colonies in Ireland.

1585, Dec. 21.—Scheme for the transporting of English Colonies into Ireland.

Notes by Burghley thereon.

2 *pp.* (**141.** 138.)

Lord Talbot.

1585, Dec. 22.—Copy of Lord Talbot's warrant for the two parks at Whorleton, and the manor house of Templehurst. —22 December, 1585.

1 *p.* (**2437.**)

Property bought by Lord Burghley.

1585.—List in Burghley's hand of purchases of house and landed property, 1564–85.

6 *pp.* (**143.** 101.)

Grimston's lands.

1585.—View of Mr. Grimston's lands in Edmonton, *i.e.* Deephams and Pleasantonns.

4 *pp.* (**143.** 104.)

Loan for the Earl of Leicester's Expedition.

[1585.]—"Names of the persons that have been dealt with for the Earl of Leicester, about the loan of money."

The names of such as have assented: The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Ramsey, Aldermen Bond, Martin, Harte, Allot, and Massam; Mr. Customer Smythe, Mr. Sheriff Ratcliffe, Messieurs Byllingesleye, W. Hewet, W. Whitmore, W. Elkyn, Ric. Salkynstone, J. Taylor, Ric. Hale, Ro. Wilkyn, Gi. Garton, Jo. Bodley, Ric. Maye, Hugh Offley, Tho. Aldersey.

Such as must take time: Tho. Skynner, Roger James, Robert Brooke, Roger Clarcke, Arthur Malbye, Willm. Cockyn, Tho. Banckes, Ric. Platte, Jo. Dente, Jo. Trotte, Tho. Cambell.

Such as were absent and not dealt withal: Sir Nicholas Woodroofe, Sir Tho. Blancke, Aldermen Calthroppe, Woodcocke, Rowe, Spenser and Slaney; Wm. Albany, Ric. Gorney, Robert Offeley, Tho. Brassye, Wm. Colles, Wm. Stone, Nich. Mosley, Hen. Bechar, H. Hewet, Roger Wylcockes, Jo. Garret, Jo. Cage, Jo. Croche, Tho. Hunte, Stephen Some.

Such as have refused, as wanting ability: Alderman Webbe, Garrerd Gower, Tho. Gower.

Various remarks, and marks, are appended to some of the names.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**16.** 69.)

Dangers to England.

[c. 1585.]—Dangers: 1. great: 2. many: 3. imminent. Great in respect of (a) the persons; the Q. Majesty herself as patient. The Pope. The Kings of France and Spain. The Q. of Scots as the instrument whereby the perils do grow. (b) the matters.

Matters. (a) Recovery of the tyrannous estate to the Church of Rome, which of late years hath been in many parts weakened, and now so earnestly regarded by the two principal monarchies of Christendom, that is of France and Spain, as they have left all other affairs, and buried all other quarrels, and have made an open profession under the title of executing the Council of Trent, to recover by the sword the authority of the Pope: which matter was never in such earnest and plain sort attempted in this age before now. (b) Eviction of the Crown of England from the Q. Majesty, to set it upon the head of the Q. of Scots, as a matter specially also tending to the purpose of the said two Monarchs' attempts and enterprise.

The recovery of the tyrannous estate of Rome cannot be sufficiently accomplished, and to the contentation of the two monarchies, but by means of ; (a) wars in France to make a full conquest of all Protestants there, and the like in Flanders and the Low Countries ; (b) changing of the state of England to Popery, which cannot be accomplished whilst the Q. Majesty liveth nor so assuredly and plausibly compassed, as by placing the Q. of Scots in the seat of this Crown.

The means and reasons to exalt the Q. of Scots by (a) the opinion of the present title that the Papists allow to the Queen of Scots, and disallow the Q. Majesty's right ; (b) the assurance had of constant determination in the Q. of Scots to maintain Papistry; (c) giving to her uncles and her allies countenance and certainly to continue and increase their estate.

The helps to the Q. of Scots' cause by (a) strength of her friends and allies, who also are the heads of the league for the Pope : (*b*) weakness of the Q. Majesty's friends.

The strength of the Q. of Scots and her friends stands at this present by (a) the universal opinion of all the States and sorts of people adhering to the Church of Rome in the justice of her title : (b) the countenance, favour and maintenance of the greatest monarchies who after their own particular conquests, or rather jointly with them, will attempt to recover the Q. of Scots to her title : (c) the plausible opinion of a multitude both in Scotland and England that have an earnest disposition, and as it were a natural "instinction" to join both England and Scotland together, which cannot be but by means of the Q. of Scots.

The weakness of the Q. Majesty cometh by (a) lack of marriage, children, alliance with foreign princes : (b) reason of long peace, and consequently ignorance of martial knowledge; lack of a number of captains and leaders of soldiers; overmuch boldness grown in a multitude of subjects upon opinion of the Q. Majesty's remissness and favourable government, seeing no strait execution of her laws made for her surety : (c) imperfections in lack of treasure; excess of all ordinary charges; poverty of the nobility and specially of all persons

that are devoted to her service, the wealth being in the contrary sorts.

The multitude of the perils may be gathered of the premises and to number them particularly were too much offensive and uncomfortable.

Imminency of the former perils approaching may appear by (a) consideration of the causes of the prolongation of the perils until this time: (b) examination of the present perils and their nature.

The prolongation hitherto hath grown by the (a) accidents in France since the beginning of the Q. Majesty's reign: the death of King Henry of France: the dissension for government in his son King Francis' time betwixt the Q. Mother and the King of Navarre: the death of K. Francis whereby the Q. of Scots' titles were severed from the crown of France: the inward troubles in France for matters of religion which have continued now these [blank] years: (b) accidents in Scotland these 8 or 9 years: the discord betwixt the nation of Scotland and the French army: the "unluckly" marriage of the Q. of Scots with the L. Darnley: the division of the nobility for that marriage: the death and murder of the said L. Darnley, wherewith the Q. being charged, her son was crowned, whereupon the civil dissension continueth, not without peril to the state of England if Hamilton recover his purpose.—*Undated.*

In Burghley's handwriting. 3 *pp.* (**199.** 8.)

Fortifications at Portsmouth.

[1585.]—i. Plan of Portsmouth fortifications, "before the beginning of Spiers' wall."—*Undated.*

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 30.) *Cf.* S.P. Dom: Eliz. 7-9 Aug. and 27 Nov, 1585, etc.

[1585.]—ii. Plan of Portsmouth fortifications, by Brian Fitzwilliam.—*Undated.*

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 33.)

1585–6, Jan. 19.—iii. Plan of the defences of Portsmouth, coloured, 1585.

Endorsed: Pierce's new plot for the fortifications of Portsmouth.—January 19, 1585.

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 34.)

Flushing.

1585.—Plan of Vlissinghe (Flushing) by Robert Adam, coloured.—1585.

Endorsed: Macaenati suo optimo Francisco Walsinghamo. 1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 43.)

France.

1585.—Discourse touching the present state of France.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1585. *French.* 2½ *pp.* (**246.** 134.)

LORD BURGHLEY'S PEDIGREE.

1585.—Descents of divers in consanguinity with Sir W. Cecil. Certain notes to be added in the tables under the marriages.—*Undated.*

In Burghley's hand. Endorsed: 1585. 3 *pp.* (**203.** 62.)

MUSTERS.

1585.—Certificate of the general musters of able men fit to serve &c., for Spittle Sessions, Lincolnshire.—1585.

80 *pp.* (**214.** 21.)

GOODS of FUGITIVES.

1585.—Note of property of Water Come and Robert Aden, fugitives, and thereby their goods supposed to be forfeited to the Queen.

Endorsed: Mr. Quarles' suit to her Majesty for Water Come. The suit referred by the Queen to the Lord Treasurer per Henry Sekeford. 1585. ½ *p.* (**214.** 20.)

IRELAND.

[1585.]—Lower half of a book apparently containing copies of warrants appointing Commissioners in Ireland to examine the accounts of Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer at wars there, from his entry into office August 10, 21 Eliz. (1579) to September 30, 25 Eliz. (1583). One warrant is dated November 1583: another August 19, 26 Eliz. (1584). A later warrant requires them to proceed to the termination of the accountant's accounts unto September 30, 27 Eliz. (1585).

8 *pp. Much damaged.* (**203.** 64.)

NICHOLAS PELS, of Emden, to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1585–8 ?]—The merchants of the 72 towns of the Hanse resident at the Stillyard in London, are bound by their statute to import bowstaves. John Wanton, Mr. Middlemore's deputy, has caused him twice to be arrested for noncompliance; but he is not bound by the statute, as Emden is not one of the 72 towns. Prays that Wanton be ordered not to molest him further.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**823.**)

"A BILL for the GRANTS."

[1585–6.]—Certain of the Irishry, and divers descended of English name, having petitioned the Queen to accept surrender of their lands, to be regranted to them from her Majesty, the bill enacts arrangements for the regrant.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**141.** 272.)

WILLIAM WEBB to the QUEEN.

[? 1585.]—For a lease in reversion, for his services as sergeant farrier, and as the Queen's old servant at Hatfield.—*Undated.*

Note by Valentine Dale, that the Queen grants the petition.

1 *p.* (**1247.**)

THOMAS KELLEY to the QUEEN.

[? 1585.]—For a lease in reversion to certain tenants, for his services as chief plaisterer since the time of Henry VIII.—*Undated.*

Note by Valentine Dale that the Queen grants the petition.

1 *p.* (**1248.**)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

[Before 1586.]—Genealogy of the Scottish Kings, traced from "Ethelwolde or Ethelbert, King of all England" and "Rollo a Dane and a panim, born in Norway, and conquered Normandy, afterwards christened and named the first Duke there then called Newstria," to James VI.

Drawn up during Mary's lifetime.

Additions in Burghley's hand.

3 *pp.* (**141.** 32.)

COURT OF WARDS.

1585-6, Jan. 9.—Mr. Goringe's book of payments out of the Court of Wards, since the statute of January 12, 1563, for the yearly provision for the Queen's household, to November, 1585. Notes follow, discussing the question as to the time when the portions due by the Court of Wards are payable: the conclusion being that though the payments have not been duly made according to the true direction of the statute, yet the true meaning of the statute is fully performed.

Endorsed: January 9th, 1585. 4 *pp.* (**2429.**)

CAEN STONE.

1585–6, Jan. 17.—Letters patent by Henry King of France to Anne Duc de Joyeuse, Par et Admiral de France, Governor of Normandy, giving permission to Lord Cobham to take and transport as much worked Caen stone as he requires for the building he is erecting in England.—Paris, 17 January 1585.

Signed: Par le Roy, Pinart. *French.*

ii. Warrant by Anne, Duc de Joyeuse, in accordance with the above letters patent.—Paris, 23 January, 1585.

Signed: "Amirale Joyeuse." *Seal.* 2 *sheets of parchment.* (**216.** 13.)

The LOW COUNTRIES.

[1586, Feb.]—The Earl of Leicester's demands for her Majesty's service in Holland.

That money may be presently sent, as least as much as is and shall be due till the day that pay is like to be made. There is great want of it, the more because the soldiers are employed in present service where nothing is to be had without money. The former want in like case caused mutiny. What this may do, God knoweth.

That some man of skill, countenance and stoutness may be sent with the money, viz. Sir Valentine Browne or some such, to take a perfect account of the pays &c. The charges of him will be 20*s.* or 30*s.* by day for a month or two, which his lordship will bear if he gain not her Majesty 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* at the least.

Since her Majesty will disburse but 125,000*l.* by year, and that sum is allotted by order from hence how it shall be paid, in which allotment no mention is of any fee or allowance for the Treasurer, Muster-Master and Quartermaster (appointed by commission from hence, as I hear); Master of the Ordnance (appointed by the Council); Marshal General of the Horse, Colonel General of the footmen, Sergeant Major; nor of any officer of the field, which yet by the contract her Majesty has agreed to pay; nor for any gunner, but two at Flushing and two at Minister, Briell at 12*d.* le piece; nor for surgeon in any band; nor for sending of letters and intelligences, or for any other extraordinary charges, how needful soever they be: his lordship prays to know how he shall demean himself in every of these points; as also how the auditor shall be paid. And William Hearle, being sent by his lordship by order of the Council here into East Frisland, what order shall be for defray of his charges. That the Lord Grey may be sent thither, and Sir William Pelham. Where the allowance for levying of horses is at the rate of 20*l.* a horse, his Lordship having received but 8,000*l.* for 400 horses, and carrying over 660 horses, prays allowance for the 260 not yet paid for, at the same rate, which amounts to 5,200*l.* and that this may be now sent him, having very great need of it.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "The Earl of Leicester's requests to be postilled."

2¼ *pp.* (**16.** 63.)

Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth.

1586, April 17.—Has received no answer by the Earl of Shrewsbury or by Beale as to the principal point of her last—to wit, her liberty. Has no desire but to unite with her son and conform in all things to the Queen's wishes by some agreement, if she will receive them.—17 April.

Murdin, *p.* 564 *in extenso. French. Signed.* 1 *p.* (**133.** 60.)

Rate of Exchange.

1586, April 21.—Account of Hugh Offley, of 18,000 French crowns made by exchange to be paid in Roane (Rouen) and Paris. The rate is 6*s.* 7*d.* a crown=5,925*l.*—April 21, 1586.

Endorsed by Burghley. 1 *p.* (**214.** 22.)

Queen Elizabeth to the King of Scotland.

[1586, April 26.]—The expertest seamen make vaunt of their best ships when they pass the highest billows without yielding,

and brook amidst the roughest storms. The like proof I suppose may best be made and surest boast of friends when greatest persuasions and mightiest enemies oppose themselves for parties. If then a constant irremoveable goodwill appear, there is best trial made; for that I know there is no worse orator for truth than malice nor shrewder inveigher than envy, and that I am sure you have wanted neither to assail your mind to win it from our friendship. If not availing all these 'minars' you keep the hold of your promised inward affection, as Randall at length hath told me and your own letters assure me, I dare thus boldly affirm that you shall have the better part in this bargain. For when you weigh in equal balance with no palsy hand the very ground of their desires that would withdraw you, it is but root of mischief to peril yourself with hope to harm her who ever hath preserved you. And since you may be sure that Scotland nor yourself be so potent as for your greatness they seek you, nor never did but to injure a third; and if you read the histories there is no great cause of boast for many conquests though your country served their malice. Thus you see the beginning why Scotland hath been sought. Now to come to my groundwork. Only natural affection *ab incunabulis* stirred me to save you from the murderers of your father and the peril that their complices might breed you. Thus, as in no counterfeit mirror you may behold without mask the faces of both beginners. It is for you to judge what are like to be the best events of both and therefore I pray God you may use your best choice to your surest good, no semblant false to beguile. And as I rejoice to have had even in this hammering world such present proof of your sincerity, so shall you be sure to employ it upon no guileful person nor such as will not take as much regard of your good as of her own. Touching an instrument (as your Secretary termeth it) that you desire to have me sign, I assure you, though I can play on some and have been brought up to know music, yet this discord would be so gross as were not fit for so well tuned music. Must so great doubt be made of free good will and gift be so mistrusted that our sign-manual must assure? No, my dear brother! teach your new raw councillors better manners than to advise you such a paring of ample meaning. Who should doubt the performance of a king's offer? What dishonour may that be deemed? Follow next your own nature, for this never came out of your own shop. But for your full satisfaction and to pluck from the wicked the weapon they would use to breed your doubt of my meaning, these be first. I will (as long as you with evil desert alter not your course) take care for your surety, help your need and shun all acts that may damnify you in any sort, either in present or future time; and, for the portion of relief, I mind never to lessen though, as I see cause, I will rather augment; and this I hope may stand you in as much assurance as my name in parchment, and no less for both our

honours. I cannot omit also to request you, of all amity between us, to have good regard of the long waiting expectation that all our subjects look after that some persons be delivered into my hands for some repair of my honour though no redress for his [Francis, lord Russell's] death, according as my ambassador Randall shall signify, and that there be no more delays which have been over many already. And thus I end my troubling you committing you to the tuition of God, who grant you many years of prosperous reign, your most assured loving sister and cousin.

Endorsed : 26 *Aprilis*, 1586. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the Scottish king. 1½ *pp.* (**133.** 61.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

1586, July 21.—My trial of your sincere affection, my dear brother, in the concluding of our league hath been both pleasing to mine expectation and necessary for your government. For both you have linked such a one to you as but yourself can ever separate, and you have made a quintessence of some humours which, if they had lien lurking, you would perchance have nourished them as meet instruments to serve your kingdom's quiet and your good friend's love. But since you have made so good a taste how sour liquor they hold and how grossly they would handle so fine a piece of work as kings' amity, and how they would have wrested every string to their own note remembering some other tune more peradventure than any song of yours, I trust it shall serve for a memorial that such do no harm if they help not. I have no words to express the many thanks my breast yieldeth you for your ready performing of our covenant ; which, by God's grace, shall ever remain inviolated for my part, and doubt not of your just requital. Also I must not forget the last kind letter you writ me putting to my choice of time and persons for our borders' matters, of which I cannot presently make answer until the return of my commissioners; after whose arrival, I shall not fail to signify my further request and determination therein, thinking myself infinitely beholden to your frank dealing in this behalf; and do promise that my chief contention with you shall be hereafter who may convince other in all honourable kindness, as knoweth the Lord God Whom ever I beseech preserve you with long reign and healthful life.

Endorsed : Copie. To the King of Scots xxi. July, 1586. (**133.** 63.)

Master of Gray to Archibald Douglas.

1586, June 22.—I received your letter this evening whereby I perceive the charity of your good friends. The only cause has been that you should have no conference with his Majesty here, but I pray you deceive them in that point, for so soon

as ever you have delivered to the Earl of Rutland your commission and received any commission back you shall with all diligence haste you hither to this town where you shall find the King's Majesty on Saturday at even next. It shall be meet you never gang to Edr. (Edinburgh) but directly out of Barwick to this. and being here with the King they will have no further place to invent for you new commissioners. I pray you fail not to be here on Saturday or Sunday at the farthest, for it is not honourable for you to be there not being in commission, and although you should return sooner it shall not be amiss, for this night I am . . . to ride to his Majesty . . . the matter of the "leine" for the Low Country. I know not . . . further you shall say nor (than) I have already written to Mr. Secretary, seeing you know what language I have already held to the King and what course I have begun. But they desiring it of his Majesty and sending silver, I shall soon be in readiness. It may well be that before I come . . . they cause the K. write to you for to stay . . . but obey not I pray you and I shall do well . . . with the rest of it. Commend my service I pray you to the Earl of Rutland and to my lord ambassador. Show Mr. Myllis that he and I strive who shall write first to [the] other. If anything occur I shall advertise you, but haste you hither without fail that you may hear all yourself.—Dumf[ermline], 22 June, 1586.

I pray you bring me a surety what the Q. means in the matter of the Low Countries and how she is in terms with the Earl of Leicester.

Holograph. Mutilated. 1 *p.* (**203. 70.**)

Mary Queen of Scots to Thomas Morgan.

1586, July 27.—July 27, at Charteley.

[*P.S.*]—The letters for this mark ⋐ are for Mendosa. Another with this mark for Sir Francis Englefeld ◦X̊◦ The third for Charles Pagett thus marked ⊤. This ⊼ for my Lord of Glasgow, and a little one for Fulgeam with this mark ⊤⊤.

Printed by Murdin, pp. 532–534 *in extenso : in hand of Thomas Phelippes. Copy.* 2½ *pp.* (**133. 64.**)

Affairs of Scotland.

[1586,] July.—"Matters concluded in this Convention holden at Edinburgh in this present month of July."

The Bishop of Glasgow is restored, and by commission established ambassador in France. Wherewith Lord John Hamilton is nothing well pleased, by reason he thinketh the same a beginning to take from him the abbacy of Aberbrothok.

There is an order set down for pacifying of all the deadly feuds in Scotland.

There is an order set down for intromission with the lands, rents and possessions of all such as are denounced rebels and put to the horn.

The Earl of Angus is by order established Lieutenant over all the Wardens of Borders.

A subsidy is granted by the Estates for going upon the west isles. The Duke Lennox "beis" Lieutenant, and under him Colonel Stewart. For that journey the said Duke has received the possession of the Castle of Dumbarton.

Mr. Peter Young is sent ambassador in "Allemannye" and Denmark.—*Undated.*

In Archibald Douglas' hand. ½ *p.* (167. 133.)

Roger Aston to Thomas Fowler.

[1586,] Aug. 14.—Being uncertain whether this letter will come to your hands or not, yet I thought good to employ my lord ambassador, who hath promised to speak with you if he can possibly. I wrote to you by Mr. Randall, her Majesty's ambassador, who promised to send my letters to York or in any other place where he could get knowledge of your being. "In aventer" he cannot hear of you or else hath forgotten, then I thought good to let you understand of my own business. I thought once to have come with this gentleman, his Majesty's ambassador, to whom I am greatly beholding, and hath offered to do for me at her Majesty's hands. I thought the time not so proper as need were, by reason her Majesty is in her progress, and also I should want your company at London; as also the King hath promised, so soon as he hears from his ambassador, he will send me thither about his own affairs, which will be more credit to me than to come with any other. The Master of Gre [Gray] will be there about that time, who hath undertaken to obtain my suit. There is many causes that puts me in hope I shall not be denied—the service I have done, the "ployes" where I serve, and the service I may do hereafter. What promises I have had I have made you participant of before. So having all these good occasions offered I would once make proof. Therefore I pray you devise what you think is best for me: I would have some good thing if it can be possibly found out, either of 'my Ladies Graie lands' or any other you think good. Now is the time or never! The King will employ his credit for me, so that all will help. I think you will be at London before I can be ready. If you speak with this bearer yourself, let him have your opinion, and take you his concerning my business. I would gladly hear from you before your returning to London, and would know how long you tarry in the country. The King is now very merry at his buck-hunting, and is to go to the West country presently, but will make very little tarrying there, by reason his Majesty must be at Saint Andrews, where he has appointed a convention to be holden the last of this instant. His Majesty continues most constant and fervent in all his proceedings towards her Majesty, and will hear of no other course but that. The French Ambassador took his leave here the 4th of this Instant, not so well content

as he believed. The Master of Gray is sending men daily to Flanders and will follow himself shortly. The Earl of Angus is made Lieutenant and is making for the Borders to put order in the 'thevefes.' Captain James is now in readiness to depart to France. His Majesty will in no ways have him to remain here. The Colonel is landed in Denmark; I sent you letter from him by Mr. Randall. If you can spy out a fair gelding, well made and young, I would gladly buy one. I would bestow 16*l.*, or rather than fail, 20*l.* Give earnest for him, and let me know where he is, and I shall pay the money at my coming by.—Falkland, the xiiijth of August.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**43.** 91.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND'S instructions to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1586, Aug. 14.—Instructions to our trusty and well beloved Master Archibald Douglas, directed by us to our dearest sister and cousin, the Queen of England, from Falkland the 14 day of August, 1586.

After the presenting of our letter, you shall render our most hearty thanks to our sister for her singular good will and affection uttered to us, at all times since our very nativity, especially for the loving promises and speeches delivered to us in her name, by her two late ambassadors, Edward Wotton and Thomas Randolphe; but most of all by uttering to us, both by her patent and privy letters, her mind anent our title to that Crown, yielding us thereby her privy approbation to that undoubted right and claim which our descent and blood may give us to it, failing of succession of her body.

Which, as in very deed we have and do acknowledge a most apparent token of her motherly affection towards us, so could we not dissemble our 'reciproque' mind unto her in this late league, motioned first by the said Wotton, and pressed thereafter by Randolph her ambassador, wherein, besides our private liking and consent, which at the first we yielded to it, what we have done since to the perfecting of it, we leave to the record of her late ambassador, not doubting but our sister, weighing how far we have therein preferred her and her amity, to others our confederate friends in Europe, and with what frankness we have proceeded to the conclusion thereof, 'unstikkand' even at few impossibilities, and refusal of all reason, shall mutually acknowledge it a sufficient declaration of our 'reciproque' affection and sincere good meaning in her behalf. This league as it is once set down and ended, so can we not but wish that for the better keeping and continuance thereof, some good consideration were had of sundry things, moved by our Commissioners at their late meeting, and delivered in note to the Earl of Rutland. Which, albeit for the time we were content that for our promise and subscriptions cause, they should be rather moved nor stucken at, yet can we not persuade us but our said sister and her Council, respecting what danger inequality of conditions breeds

usually in leagues, and what reason will require to be granted for the better satisfaction of our people, whose estate the commodity and incommodity of such treaties chiefly touches, will let us have such answers to the said notes, as may be found agreeable to equity, and may give them occasion to like the better of us, that by ourselves, by their privity, have been the only mean of this conjunction and amity.

The heads whereof the answer is expected—Chiefly the answer of our last letter, toward the meeting of Commissioners and the motion we made to our sister for the removing of the difficulty arising of the day from the which redress should begin: anent the pirates, and the liking of our motion for the restraint thereof: anent the immunity of our people trafficking in those parts: anent the mutual 'fredamsation' of the subjects in either realms: anent the conference betwixt some learned theologues of both the realms, upon the polity of the kirk, you shall best understand by the copy of our instructions, delivered at that time to our Commissioners, which we have herewith commanded to be given you, for your more ample information.

All such 'novationis,' as since the motion of this league have been procured by private men for their particular commodities to the restraining of the free liberty of our traffickers in England, specially toward the vent of salt, to 'whatsumever' lawful 'merchand' as they have been in use before, you shall crave to be discharged; as likewise toward our 'cunzie' counterfeit within that realm, ye shall be very careful to try out the author thereof, and desire him to be delivered in your hands to be sent to us, for his better trial, and knowledge of his complices. In all these matters you shall from time to time let us understand how you come speed. *Signed:* James R.

2½ *pp.* (147. 53.)

The King of Scotland.

[1586, Aug. 14.]—Private Instructions to be communicated to our dearest sister the Queen of England by our trusty and wellbeloved Archibald Douglas.

You shall pray our said sister be informed that the contents of these Instructions was the chiefest occasion that moved us to send you to her to let matters be understood concerning ourself and realm with our intention to follow her advice and consent in our most weighty and private affairs, wherein you shall pray such secrecy as the matters you shall deliver doth require.

You shall let be understood that since we have concluded this league with her contrary to the minds of our foreign friends and part of our own subjects it is our meaning that such fruit shall follow as the world may know that on our part it shall not remain ineffectual. She must be informed what impediments ill men would introduce for staying of good

effects and what our mind is and hath been for removing thereof. You shall begin at the state of our marriage whereof the worst devoted doth use these speeches and means to divert our intended purpose—"Since you have concluded a league with her Majesty of England, wherewith she may remain satisfied, you may now use the advice of your own foreign friends as most natural towards your choice in marriage, whereunto at this present your age doth call you and your whole people do pray you."

If we should follow this advice we are not ignorant what suspicion would hereby be engendered in our said dearest sister's mind, tending to jealousy that we might be moved for worldly respects to decline in religion, wherein God forbid we should once doubt. And some, we believe, would make construction that our meaning was to join ourselves with some strong alien to trouble her State for furthering of worldly pretences that they would imagine we might intend towards this crown.

As these speeches, if they should come to her ears, might move her and the best sort to doubt of our good mind, it is our pleasure that you let the sincerity of our mind be known to her in that and such other matters as you are instructed to deliver.

It is true that of ourself we were never minded to make marriage suddenly, unless it might produce surety to her Majesty's state and apparent benefit to that whole realm. Which we think might best have been performed, if it might have liked her Majesty of the completing of that marriage with herself whereunto we could never find her inclined, neither to any other Prince or Potentate, but rather of a constant mind hitherto to prefer the state of virginity to that state of marriage whereunto of necessity we must incline.

If you shall find her persist in her former opinion, then we think it shall be in vain that you should let her understand how far we were brought to like of that marriage; but, as ever you shall find her inclined, spare not this far to let her be informed of, that the remembrance of that marriage had not only removed the thought of any other from out of our mind but also had imprinted an imagination of herself in our inward thought which we studied not to remove, but rather did suffer it to increase under hope that some day her Majesty might be moved to hear speaking of the profitable effects of marriage. If you shall find her Majesty give ear to such kind of language and that you think her Majesty may be drawn to any conclusion in this matter, upon advertisement from you we shall direct some nobleman of quality to be joined with you to deal in this matter. If you shall find her persist in her former opinion, then you may let be understood that, notwithstanding our resolution and these imaginations aforesaid, the crying of our people and the request of our foreign friends for our marriage and the age of 21 years whereunto we are

coming doth move us and in some kind do crave at our hand that we should give ear unto them and to consider of these grave reasons following :—

If we should any longer abstain from marriage, our friends that are out of this realm and a part of our subjects at home might be easily induced to believe that by the travail of some Princes we might in the end be moved to join ourself in marriage according to their expectation ; and for this effect they would not spare to deal and to employ their whole credit. And even their very dealing in this matter, howbeit neither our command should be interposed neither any further effect should follow would engender no less suspicion of ill dealing in her mind for some time than if they were commanded by us to deal for this effect. Besides this, we are not ignorant in this mid time what exclamation and outcrying may arise against ourself by our people upon any occasion they shall conceive in opinion that we are not so well used by her Majesty as they would interpret our deserving to require, whereupon some arguments hath already been used to follow their desire anent our marriage. For removing of these and the like inconveniences, you shall let be understood that our meaning is not to remove the affection borne to her but to make choice by her advice of some other to be joined with her in society of love in that place that she doth wholly possess. You shall also let be understood that we mind in this election to have special regard to the circumstances before mentioned. Sorry will we be to bestow ourself in marriage with any but with such as may be to her contentment and that may carry with her the best appearance of surety to that State and benefit to that realm.

You shall make her Majesty acquainted who hath been dealing with some friends and ministers of ours for matters of marriage and that we have given no answer thereunto as yet, neither mean we to give any answer until such time as we may receive her special advice, which we mind to follow. You shall earnestly insist that it may be her pleasure with convenient leisure to let us have her full opinion in this matter not omitting that which by mouth we did deliver unto you.

Next unto the care we have to remove the suspicious doubts depending from our marriage, our greatest solicitude is to remove such impediments as may impede the quiet state of our realm, whereby we may be the more able to give assistance in any her affairs when it shall be required.

The impediments doth proceed from certain particularities that after come to be factions that took their first beginning in the time of our infancy through professing diversity of obedience to our authority, to which was added not long after diversity in religion, and illness of time hath in the end produced such ill instruments that under colour of religion (which they make to serve for advantage of any their particular appetite) spares not to nourish debates and entertains these former quarrels as properest, apt and necessary to serve their

turn for the attaining of any matter they have in mind to go about; wherein they have gone so far that under the shadow of the liberty granted to them to preach the blessed Evangel they have usurped so far authority as they have not spared to stir up open sedition against our authority royal, not without exclamations against our good subjects that will not follow their appetite, as by divers of their epistles sent through our realm may plainly be known. Oftentimes in the chair of verity, where nothing but the simple truth for edification should be published, they most slanderously to speak and sometimes opprobrious language against ourself if we should not behave ourself according to their fancy against all such as will not meddle in their common cause (so they term their appetite what soever); whereunto we must confess they are oftentimes stirred at the motion of the worst sort of our subjects. The first exclamation of this kind that they did cast out against us after that we had received the government in our own hand was that we did not punish the murderers of the Earl of Murray. And the next that we did oversee the offences of such as had misgoverned our realm in our minority. What they meant by both is known. By their continual exclamations and to satisfy the appetite of such as were about us, it was permitted for a time, when we did lack experience in ourself, that accusations of one against another might be lawful. But this ill did take so deep root and in short time did so flourish that if we had not stayed the violent course thereof it would never have taken end so long as any inheritor was to accuse another. In the beginning such as were about us in our tender years were persuaded that it was good policy to follow the example of other Princes in nourishing debates among our subjects. But in the end, Almighty God Who guides the hearts of all Princes hath moved us to consider that such kind of dealing hath been devised to serve the appetite of such as did lack the fear of God or where religion was not reformed. Albeit the world may judge that good occasion hath been given to us not to allow of all the proceedings of our subjects yet we do detest such kind of cruelty as approaching to ethnick barbarity that we have chosen rather to comport and oversee the offences of many (at our sister's request) than anywise to suffer our princely fame to be called in question at home or abroad. And yet we are not ignorant that so long as the causes foresaid shall remain unremoved the like effects appear to follow, as by proof would appear if we should permit the ordinary course of justice to proceed against any of those factions; if it were but only for such offences particular persons committed for the giving of our general pardon and suit as justly doth crave punishment, we do imagine that some of that 'disbordit' number would cry out and affirm that it was a beginning to exterminate that whole faction at the desire of the other party to whom we had for that present shewn most favour.

The ground wherefrom the ill doth proceed hath not been espied by us but of late years and yet not removed through these foresaid impediments which have taken beginning upon a diffidence and mistrust (as said is) nourished in the hearts of our subjects against others through these occasions foresaid, and by the means of ill men reduced to such fulness that the best devoted of our people and good subjects were brought to doubt of the intent of our meaning anent the removing thereof. And we remain of this opinion that this ill can hardly be taken away without inconvenience unless some prince or potentate carrying credit with all the parties shall interpose their means and assistance to see not only the ill but the occasion of the ill removed.

Divers princes and potentates, such as our mother, her friends and such other princes as hath been moved thereunto by them, hath earnestly pressed us that they might be dealers to compose these differences and hath offered to us assistance by force if otherwise this matter could not be helped; but hitherto we have refused all their offers and assistance as medicaments violent to put the whole body in danger, and hath presently directed you towards our dearest sister as unto her to whom we mind to communicate our whole actions that she may be foreinformed in this matter that we can best agree may be helped by her of any other prince, which we think may be performed by directing of a special ambassador, not as procured by us but as proceeding from herself, to move us that the ground of all these debates and quarrels may be removed and all men reduced to such conformity and friendship that no question shall arise hereafter among any persons either for colour of religion or otherwise. Upon advertisement from you whom it shall please her Majesty to make choice of to be directed towards us for this effect, you shall have more certain information what is to be removed and in what manner it may be taken away. One part thereof we have declared unto you which you shall let be known to our dearest sister with most special thanks for the direction of Mr. Hay Killengrew towards us in the time of our minority for the like effects.

The good effects that may hereby ensue for the benefit of both the crowns and quieting of both their states you shall make known to our said sister.

The third care that we do retain, which we would esteem the first if it were so near unto the danger as the rest are, is of her Majesty's state and person which we understand by divers ministers of other princes that have had dealings with us is so envied and almost hated that we cannot forbear to make her advertised thereof, with our opinion what we think meetest to be done therein as a matter that we esteem no less recommended unto us than that which may concern ourself most narrowly. The ground wherefrom this envy or hatred doth proceed we understand to be for profession

of the religion of the blessed Evangel and entertaining of the causes belonging thereunto, which is so necessary to be done by all princes that if any prince should swerve from the maintaining thereof he may see his ruin before his eyes. The enemies to her for the said causes are the whole professors of the contrary religion, great princes and potentates and their forces not to be . . . . but rather feared, if the Almighty God, Creator of them and of all the worldly matters were not able to confound them and their practices when it shall be His godlye [will] to see it done.

And yet we cannot but greatly praise her worldly judgment as proceeding from God, Author of all goodness, to give her enemies some business to do in the bounds they possess for to keep their common malice from her and her dominions. But we do greatly fear that, if the said God shall not also give her a mind to go forward with that work that is begun, that it shall be His pleasure to prepare punishment for some our offences by that same way that worldly men looked for help and relief, whereof we would be most sorry. And, therefore, we have thought it convenient not only to give our advice in this weighty matter (which is that her Majesty might with all her forces either essay to win further possessions in their dominions or then make them yield to an assured and advantageous peace) but also hath sent you to know of her Majesty what may lie in our power to be performed for the furtherance thereof.

You shall also let be understood that for this effect we have given you command to repair to the Earl of Leicester, if so shall be her pleasure, to be informed of him of the state of matters there and to let him understand this our meaning with what further it shall please her Majesty to command you to do there.

So far as may concern the promise made unto us by her Majesty's ministers Edward Wotton and Thomas Randolph as also by her several letters of not prejudging our title together with twenty thousand crowns of one yearly relief: albeit by ourself we are sufficiently persuaded that we may look for better matter at her hand when any necessity shall so require and therefore can be contented that our dearest sister should behave herself therein as in all matters concerning ourself as it shall be her pleasure to think good, yet we would that you should put her [in] remembrance that it is very necessary that some manner were devised that might satisfy our people that hath already raised some speeches hereupon known to her minister, Mr. Thomas Randolph. So far as may concern the delivery of the Carrs, according to our promise and that which we did receive from our dearest sister, you may let be understood that we caused them to be called before our Council and there took bond under great pains for their entry at Carlisle. Thereafter upon the interpretation of a letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, her secretary, they were

induced by some men to conceive a fear of their life by hard dealing anent their trial in that realm ; for satisfying of our promise, our Council notwithstanding dealt with them in such manner that they could not refuse to enter, until our secretary of late gave us to understand that her ambassador Thomas Randolph had discharged any promise made by his Sovereign for safety of those men's lives that should be delivered ; in consideration whereof, we rest at this present uncertain what to do in this matter. You shall declare nathe-less to our said dearest sister that we mind in this action to proceed as in all others that may concern her ; therefore you shall insist that it may be reduced to the former state. Upon knowledge from you what shall be agreeable to her pleasure, we shall see it performed, either by delivery of the men or expelling them forth of our realm.

You shall inform our dearest sister, albeit that it is known that we are undoubted heir to our grandfather of good memory in such lands as he did possess in that realm of England, yet for such considerations as you shall declare we have not been earnest to prosecute our right thereanent in respect that we do hope that all such modesty as we shall use towards her shall turn to our greater benefit you shall move her that such order may be given herein as may stand with her pleasure, equity and reason. *Signed :* James R.

In Archibald Douglas' hand. 12 *pp.* (133. 70.)

Instructions to be imparted to the Earl of Leicester.

[1586, Aug. 14.]—*Item* you shall geve him most harty thanks from us for his grit favour and cair at all tymes had of us, bot most specially for the dessir that he hath to sea our titil advancit to that crowne off Ingland eftre that it shall pleis God to call upon her Ma^ty^ ; wherein we do acknawledge to be his debtor in goudwill unto such tyme as we may be able to requit so greit favour offerit onto us. Bot most of all you shall geve him thankis for that favorable offir which he did comunicat to yr selfe concerning the erle of Huntington wherein we can put no more doubt than if it wer alreddy performed, in respect the offir dooth proceed from him who knoweth our ryt and titill alsweile or better than our self.

Item you shall lat be understand that we haif derected you towartis him that he may be informed in secreit manner of all our dealing and proceading with our derest sister, and specially in these poyntts concerning our mariage, firm unitting of these crownis and such uther mater as dooth concern him selfe.

Item you shall make him acquaynted wyth such Instructionis as we haif gevin you wyth hir Majesties answer tharupone, and in like manner of the expresse command we haif gevin you to deale wyth his fryndis at Court and be thayr advise to proceed in ony mater wyth hir Majesty that may concern him : and how we do remain ready upon any advertisment

from you to gyve ony speciall instructionis that he or his freyndes at Court shall think neydfull to be required for ony particular dealing for him at hir Majesties hand.

Item you shall also make him acquaynted wyth hir Majesties answer to our particular instructionis gevin unto you, and what conclusion sche is lyke to be drawin onto, wyth this farr concerning our mariage that we will be sorye to bestowe our self that way wyth ony bot wyth suche as may bringe ane apparent seurty to hir stat and ane benefit to our freyndis in that realm, whereof we do esteym him the first. You shall theyrfor crave his opinion whear he thinketh we may make choise of such one as may produce these effects foresaidis. As ever [i.e. however] that mater shall fall out he shall be mayde acquaynted wyth proseadingis theyranent, wherby he may think himself assurit to haif us and our freyndis allies to remayn favorer of him and his freyndis theyr.

Item as you shall geve him thankis for his offer concerninge the erle of Huntington so shall you lat him understand that we wolde be glayde be him to knowe the state of the remanent that may pretend titil to that crowne, wyth his opinion of ony pretens that they may found in case it should pleis Almighty God to call upon her Ma^{ty}, and how that mater mycht be best remedyit. You shall lat him understand the particular mater that we haif commandit you to do in that realm whearin you shall [be] his assistant.

You shall also satisfy him in the doubt which he did propone to the Mr. of Gray and dessir to satisfy ull his uther freyndis and protestantis in that mater wyth his advise how you shuld behave your self towartis all uther men in that mater.

James R.

Signed. In A. Douglas' hand. 1¾ *pp.* (147. 72.)

Instructions to be imparted to Sir F. Walsingham.

[1586, Aug. 14.]—"Instructions to be imparted to Syr Francis Walsingham be our trusty and weil-beloved Archibald Douglas."

You shall in our naym gyve him most harty thankis for the favour declared in all our effayris bot specially for his favorable meaning in such mater as we haif ressavit be your self which we shalbe glayde to requyt wyth all the gud officis that shall at ony tyme lye in our power to be performed.

Item you shall lat him understand that one of the speciall causis moving us to send you towartis hir Ma^{ty}. at this tyme hath beyn that you mycht satisfy his expectation and the remanent his freyndis had of us, wherof we will be sorye that they shalbe frustrat. And this farre you may assure him, and to theym in particular if we shall committ any errour either at home or abroade they shall helpe to bear ane part of the blayme theyrof as they wythout whose advise we mynd to performe no matter of importance.

Item you shall lat him be informed of all such mater as we haif ressavit from the erle of Leycester and of our

instructionis to his soverayn for such materr as he did crave, as also of our expresse commandment gevin to you to repayr towartis him and for what causis. And notwythstanding that we haif gevin you command it is our pleasure that you shall use his speciall advise in all such materis as may concern the sayd erle and you shall proceed as he and the remanent his freyndis douth direct you.

Item you shall lat be knawin onto him the particular sute of the Lord Talbot as also crave his opinion what is meate to be done theyrin latting him understand the ressonis we haif gevin you hereupon, and that our meaning is to behave our self in that and uther materis according to his advise, which beand ressaved we shall send onto you particular derection accordingly.

Item you shall lat him be informed of the Lady Schirewisberry her sute whearin we ar nowise myndit to meddle nather in ony such like mater oneles it shalbe found expedient to be done be him and the best sort of that stat. Upon the ressaving of his information you may assure him our meaning is to proceid as he shall best advise.

James R.

In A. Douglas' hand. Signed. 1¼ *pp.* (**147**. 73.)

JAMES COLVILL to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS] the SCOTCH AMBASSADOR.

[? 1586,] Sept. 12.—I doubt not but ye onderstand quhat I have doun, at lest the berar will lat you knaw; sa lang as I remain heir I shal continewe to mak my commendations of service to Mester Secretary; desir him to direct me quhat I shal do. Their is no man has mair credit of his maister nor I have of myn.—Edinburgh, 12 of September.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**179**. 135.)

[ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS] to [the MASTER OF GRAY].

[1586, Sept. 21.]—Being at Court and understanding that Mr. Secretary by direction was to send some letters unto you concerning your journey to Flanders I could not forbear to accompany them with these few lines, one part concerning my sovereign's service, whereat I must begin. I heartily pray that his Majesty may be informed that there was never Prince so far bound to the best sort of this realm as he is for their favourable meaning towards his Majesty and honest constructions of his dealing and all to the best part, specially to the councillors, I mean such as minds not to dissemble their good devotion towards him at all times hereafter, and that spurn not now in this suspicious time to utter their affection towards him, as well in uttering their mind to her Majesty in his favour as in giving me advice how to proceed with her from time to time; as more at large it will be his Majesty's pleasure to be informed of by my next, that I mind to send to his Majesty

after that I have ended some negotiation with my lord Treasurer and Sir Francis Walsingham, with whom her Majesty hath appointed me to deal some day in this week. They are presently so full of business for establishing of a sure order for preservation of the state, that no time can be spared therefrom unto such time that they have taken final resolution therein. The French Ambassador hath been on Sunday here at Court 18 hereof. His speech to this Queen, as she herself tells me, hath been that his master hath information of ill dealing by the subjects of this realm against herself, and by report some matter is given out that our sovereign's matter should be touched therein. He desired to know the certainty thereof, not that he minded to request for any matter in her favour, or that he would excuse any her ill dealing against a prince such as this Queen is, but that he might thereby inform himself sufficiently in this matter, to the end that he might be able to answer to any man with reason upon what occasion he did abstain from requesting in her favour. Answer hath been given that nothing shall be done against her but lawfully and with sufficient proof [which] shall be known to all princes before any harm shall be attempted. When as I did propone in our sovereign's name that which nature behoveth to wit, desiring that in that respect it might be taken in good part in him, it was her pleasure to tell me this answer before mentioned given the French Ambassador ; with this addition, that because she did acknowledge herself more bound and in another kind to my master than to any other prince she would therefore otherwise proceed with him than with any other. In this conference that she has appointed to be with my lord Treasurer and Sir Francis Walsingham, whom she had appointed to hear that I would speak, she desires me to shew them all the arguments I can for my master his desire ; the better orator that I shall prove, she will like the better of me. I requested that she might give me her own advice what arguments were best to be used. Her desire was to be spared in that point. ' But this far I will round in thine ear, there is of my Council such that hath persuaded me that if I should do justice against the mother I should do nothing else but advance the son, what will be more dangerous in him, degrees nearer to his weal, and that princes would be curious to look in my doings in this matter. What speech to use of this matter I leave to thy self, or if none at all I can be contented.' I did imagine that it was her pleasure to make them give me a rigorous answer, and therefore I was constrained to declare that I had commandment to deal with no man in this matter but with her Majesty, and no further herein but to let her Majesty understand what effects good nature would prove in my sovereign notwithstanding any ingratitude that could be alleged on the part of his Majesty's mother ; and that he could not be forgetful of his

own honour, whatsoever she was. To this she made answer 'I will neither condemn thy speech neither thy King and master his meaning, but this far I may say to thee, that if the half of that good nature had been in his mother that I imagine to be in himself he had not been so soon fatherless; and I do suspect or no less of her against her own son than I do against myself if she may perform it, for she that could not for his good bearing spare the father, how can any be persuaded that she will spare the son that she plainly affirms in her letters hath done her wrong? But of this matter after that you have reasoned with them I will talk with you more of this matter.' Which is all that I can for the present certify in this matter unto such time as I have spoken with them that I may assure are no enemies to his Majesty.

The matter for bucks, for horses, and such matters are so well allowed of by the Queen that the Councillors have willed me to write his Majesty in assured confidence thereof. A chief handler of this and one of the Court, called Mr. Topclyff, hath made overture to her Majesty that he shall find the moyen how store of bucks may be conveyed in that realm without ship or other carrying except by driving, as is done with other cattle and dogs, whereof her Majesty doth well like for holding in of things. Of this matter I am to write more specially shortly.

As for your own matter, concerning borrowing of money for advancing of the troops, I made overture thereof to my lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretary who are both your assured friends. They shew me their opinion that there was no esperance to be looked for that way, and yet notwithstanding they willed me to move her Majesty and they would assist me, that thereby you might understand their meaning towards you which they would be content to enlarge for [more?] than reason could require in your favour.

Their answer agreeing in one contained these reasons; first, they earnestly pray that no more shall be sent out of that realm than are already departed; secondly, they desire you to stay at home as you mind to do them pleasure. The reasons they do give for both these are founded upon the one ground, that the Earl of Leicester hath committed a great error in drawing more people in that country than he can furnish pay unto, and that her Majesty will furnish no further than for the ordinary garrison, to keep the towns delivered and to be delivered to her; so that hereby they collect in case you should go you should be constrained to enter in the matter with such as are malcontent for lack of pay, whereof her Majesty would be sorry. Because I believe Mr. Secretary hath written further of this matter unto you I will make an end of this letter, remitting all other matters to my next.

Draft. 3 *pp.* (167. 130.)

The King of Scotland to Lord Hunsdon.

1586, 22 Sept.—The distressed estate of Robert Ker, Englishman, and his good behaviour all the time he has remained here in our realm, has moved us to recommend him very specially to your good credit with our dearest sister for his pardon, requiring you right earnestly that for our cause and commendation's sake, you will accept upon you the procurement thereof, granting him in the meantime your tolerance and oversight to come and repair upon that Border, unsearched or pursued by you or any under your commandment. Holyrood House, the 22 day of September, 1586.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* **(147. 55.)**

Proclamation as to Jesuits.

1586, Sept. 23.—Act of the Scottish Council, ordering proclamation to be made for the apprehension of Jesuits, seminary priests and papists. "Extractum de libro actorum secreti consilii."—Dated Holyrood House.
½ *p. Printed in the* Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, IV, 107. **(142. 85.)**

Dowager Countess of Bedford to Lord Burghley.

1586, Sept. 24.—In behalf of a groom of the chamber of her late husband's, whose neighbours have destroyed his coney warren.—Cheynes.
Signed. 1 *p.* **(146. 84.)**

Master of Gray to [A. Douglas] the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

1586, Sept. 30.—I have advised me since my last of yesternight touching this voyage of Flanders, and shall deal very plainly with you in it. I am sorry that ever I should have "mellit" [meddled] in it, but now it has put me so far behind the hand, that I must follow it forth. But in this sort. If I can have no means from that country, I cannot undertake any commission of the King to the Queen there, but I intend to go by sea to Flanders, and place all men well, or in the best sort I can, and if I find it for me, to remain there a while; if not, and that things be in the terms they are supposed, I shall return shortly if I can have ready payment of that the Earl of Leicester will be "auchton" [owing] me, which is above 2,000*l.* sterling, beside that I have received, for the which I have his hand writ to be comptable. If that the gentlemen, chiefly my own kinsmen and servants, cannot be there as they looked for, if I can purchase them pay for bygones, either I mind to retire them altogether, or than if I can find commodity to let them seek any fortune they may best have, for some of them will take the matter as "heichly" [highly] as I myself, for you know their humours well enough. This is my resolution in that point: seeing it touches me

deeply in honour to have debauched gentlemen who might have lived well at home, and leave them in the mire.

I would be glad to know your opinion with diligence, for if it come not within 10 days I shall be gone, let matters frame as they may. I have at the Convention obtained my licence very ample, and since his Majesty is content that I do what I please, providing that I return within 6 months, which I have promised to do. If his Majesty press me to go that way, and to carry his commission, I mind not to refuse. I pray you haste back answer, both of my particular, and what your opinion is touching that commission his Majesty would send anent his title, for be he once refused *simpliciter*, adieu any further amity or dealing with England. Therefore it is better to eschew it before the hand, if you see no good appearance of grant. Send me word I pray you with diligence. I find one thing here, and I cannot know what it means. The King finds little fault with any man here who has "mellit" at this time to be serviceable to his mother of his own subjects; but rather cherishes them, as the last day with Fyntrie and likewise with the L. Claud. But indeed for the Queen of England's own subjects he thinks them worthy of punishment. If he thinks all matters not to be authentic know I not: but I shall learn further. I wrote the last day all in secret by Mr. Richart; the reason I would not tell to himself, but the truth was this, I was surely informed that his letters should have been taken from him by some [of] your good friends; which I would not communicate to himself, for I would have given 500 crowns that it had been done. But they 'suervit fautly.' Send me word what her Majesty accounted of my last letter, and what farther certainty they hear of Yarmouth, for I had it of very sure parties. If the Queen crave not earnestly of the King that the Jesuits be put forth of this country, it will not be done, notwithstanding our proclamations; for they get oversight only in despite of England, and assure you they may do her harm in this country. I look hastily for your final answer in all things, and therafter I shall conform my "propose," and shall learn to know a reason why I serve any prince in the world. Keep your letter and my former both to yourself.—Last of September, 1586.

(*P.S.*)—I left yesternight in Falkland with the King, the Earl of Montrois, the L. Hamiltoun, and some others. The K. made a pastime with Fintrie for that he was touched with this late matter.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* **(199. 11.)**

[Pury Ogilvie] to Archibald Douglas.

[1586, Sept.]—I have written to my lord Secretary of all purposes at length, which he will communicate with you. I will pray that I may have my answer of that purpose I wrote last unto my lord Secretary concerning the Master of Gray,

for he has been very instant with me to take a dealing for his lordship with you, since the matters are so that he dare not deal directly himself, and has promised to write a letter of credit to you, desiring you to believe me in all things as himself (as when all matters are well tried, you shall have no less cause), which I have deferred hitherto, till I may receive your lordship's opinion. James Hutsone is in his journey to England, who is the Secretary's altogether and will do what he can to put my lord Secretary in a good opinion of our Secretary (for he is employed most for that effect), assuring you that the Secretary means no true dealing with England but only for his own particular advantage. In respect therefore, that James is to speak to the Master of Gray's disadvantage and that in a part for your occasion, as he is informed by the Secretary ; for the which cause I thought good to make you acquainted with the same, that you may anticipate such things as may turn to your discommodity. My lord, in plain terms, except I have some certain "guiddeid" to "lippine" to I am not able to attend any longer here, and therefore desire that I may have some relief with expedition, for in this I remit me only to your discretion. It will please you receive the copy of the things that are found here, which it will please to communicate to my lord Secretary. I received your letter at the closing of this. I will pray you to make my excuse concerning Cwrseilles [de Courcelles'] letters to my lord Secretary, as I have written already for it is of truth what makes Cwrseilles "leither" to write again.

Addressed : "To the Richt Honno[ble] his assurid frinde Mr. Archibald Duglass ordinar for his majestie at Londone."

In Pury Ogilvie's hand. Signed : 876 H. *Seal.* 1 *p.* **(185. 149.)**

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS to the QUEEN.

[1586,] Oct. 10.—Sheffield, 10 October.

Printed in Murdin, 562, *in extenso. Signed.* 3 *pp.* **(133. 65.)**

MASTER OF GRAY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1586, Oct. 11.—Dumf[ries], 11 October, 1586.

Printed in Lodge, Vol. 2, p. 330 *in extenso.* 18*th cent. copy.* 2½ *pp.* **(249. 176.)**

The BABINGTON CONSPIRACY.

1586, Oct. 15.—Report of the proceedings, speeches &c. in Parliament from October 15, 1586 to 2 December, 1586, with regard to the Babington conspiracy and the Queen of Scots.

Parchment roll, 6 yards long. **(216. 14.)**

1586, Oct. 15.—List of knights, burgesses &c. sent to the Parliament of October 15, 28 Eliz.

20 *pp.* **(244. 4.)**

Richard Greenham to Lord Burghley.

1586, Oct. 18.—Had kept notes of divers things which, when revised, he purposed to exhibit to Burghley ; God hath humbled him that amongst his sundry papers he cannot find them. Being wholly unaccustomed to write to such a personage, yet trusts he may be allowed to offer his meditations on the church and commonwealth.

Has made choice of him to deal with because he cannot find so many blessed gifts to concur in any man as in him, namely singular wisdom, mature judgement, much reading, long experience, ancient acquaintance with Mr. Bucer, Mr. Martir and other great learned men, fatherly love to church and commonwealth, favour with the Queen, deserved credit with the archbishop, and, authority with many wise and godly men of all degrees.

This action is wholly of himself, none being privy save the writer, whom he uses because his hand is so hardly legible.

First of all, beseeches him to think of some way whereby a reconciliation and pacification may be wrought in the judgment and affections of the learned of this realm, so eagerly, bitterly, unseasonably and hurtfully dissenting among themselves. Is in part persuaded a mean way betwixt both parties might be found whereby the proportion of the Holy Scriptures might be retained, the practice of the primitive church observed, and nothing notoriously in the principal and wholesome parts of the church and commonwealth altered, but great good to them both procured and the offensive slanders of superstition, schism, profanē innovations, removed and many good men reconciled.

To find out the truth in these causes, there might be used some learned, godly men, which have not written nor dealt much in these matters, such as Mr. Dr. Bennett, Mr. Whittakers, Mr. Dr. Crooke, a meet man for his learning, judgement, staid affections and careful love unto the union of the church (although both the parties dissenting may perhaps have him in some jealousy) ; Mr. Knewstubs, meet for his learning, judgement and sound affections, if the one side be not too jealous over him, and Mr. Dr. Reynoldes, reverenced by both parties, for his learning and affections, if his judgement be answerable.

If Burghley please to call some of these and others whom he shall think meet, unto him, and by his wisdom search into their gifts and dispositions, and by his love to Christ and His Church, to the Queen and country, persuade them, and by his sage authority charge them before the judgment seat of Christ to deal in this cause and that wisely, seriously, and without prejudice, only respecting God's glory and the peace of the church, then he can revise their doings and keep them by him ; afterwards himself, or some other whom he may appoint, may make some treatise to be dealt in as God shall move him.

His other main suit is that Burghley will use any good means which God shall minister for recovery of the credit and dignity of religion, of late years much decayed, by these amongst other causes :—

First, for that the exercise of ministers, termed prophecying, is put down for the abuses thereof, and no proportionable thing brought in to further the knowledge of the ministers and the faith of the people.

Secondly, for that public fasting hath been inhibited sometimes for some small defaults, other sometimes, as it is thought, without faults, and no good order is established, by authority, for public fasting.

Thirdly, for that many sufficiently learned and godly preachers, some for not subscribing unto, some for not using some offensive ceremonies and orders .(otherwise blameless) have tasted some of the most sharp censures of the church (excommunication excepted), some brought before the judges as vile malefactors and condemned to loss of their livings, or imprisonment. Some so letted and discredited in their places by this means that they never could do much good afterwards.

Fourthly, that many people have been deprived of their pastors and teachers, and have not had any proportionable supply.

Fifthly, for that by no censures of the church, and laws of the realm, the unlearned and ungodly ministers are sufficiently corrected.

Sixthly, for that no order is taken for the careless non-residents and for the covetous pluralists, and the bitter inveighers against good men and good causes when they no ways provoke them.

Prays that some means may be found to relieve these grievances.

Tolerations or privileges are granted for not observing certain laws of church and commonwealth ; asks that the same may not be delayed to such preachers as be peaceable, soundly learned, godly in life, discreet in their behaviour, peaceable and humble in their affections and spirits.

Signature and p.s., giving assurance of his affections, in Greenham's handwriting.

Burghley's endorsement : " 18 October, 1586. Mr. Grenham of Cambridge. Inform : for refor : of disorders in the Church."

Undated. 3½ *pp.* **(138. 205.)**

Ludovico Brancaleone to ———.

1586, Oct. 27.—For the payment of 100*l*, owing to Sir Matthew Arundel by the Earl of Bedford, and assigned to the writer.

Italian. ½ *p.* **(146. 92.)**

James VI. to Archibald Douglas.

[1586, Oct.]—Randolphis saute. I am sa occupied in writting to otheris that for suearness I can writt to you nothing bot only this farr that the Maister of Gray will writt my ample mynde unto you, trust also this bearare quhaise causes recommending unto youre diligence I bidd you fair well.

James R.

Holograph. Signet with crest. (147. 47.)

Colonel Archibald Douglas.

[1586, Oct.]—Information to my Lord of Buckhurst, one of her Majesty's Council, in favour of Colonel Archibald Douglas, Scottish gentleman.

The Master of Gray having commission from the Earl of Leicester to levy 3,000 foot and 500 horse, created Douglas colonel of a certain number. Gray, not being minded to serve, requested Leicester to accept Douglas in his place, and to deliver to his charge all captains sent into Holland under commissions granted to Gray or to those under him; wherewith Leicester is contented. Names certain captains and details various circumstances connected with the matter, and prays that his appointment may be carried out.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (16. 60.)

The King of France to the King of Scotland.

1586, Nov. 3.—Nous avons este fort ayses d'entendre de vos bonnes nouvelles par le Sieur D'Enneval, gentilhomme ordinaire de notre chambre, retourné devers nous, depuis quelques temps en ça; et eussions bien desiré que, passant par Angleterre, il n'en eust point apris de si mauvaises qu'il a faict de la royne d'Escosse, notre tres chere et tres aimée belle sœur, de l'affection de laquelle nous ne faisons point de doute que vous n'ayez este assez adverty et contristé. Et nous tenons aussy bien asseuréz, que, accompagné d'un bon naturel comme vous estes et de l'affection filiale qui peult avoir un fils bien nay envers sa mere, vous l'aurez assistée de toutes instances, requisitions et prieres affectionnées envers la royne d'Angleterre, notre tres chere et tres aimée bonne sœur, pour la d'emouvoir d'user d'aucun rigoureux traictement en son endroit sur l'occasion de la conjuration que l'on dict s'estre descouvert à l'encontre d'icelle. De quoy toutes fois pour l'amitié particuliere que nous luy portons à cause de la proximité d'alliance dont elle nous a touché, qui nous a faict tousjours ambrasser vivement sa protection, nous sommes induictz et comme contrainctz de vous prier afin que, comme nous faisons le semblable de notre part, nos communes instances puissent produire tant plustost l'effect d'un bon et graticieux traitement que nous devons conjoinctement procurer à celle qui est notre belle sœur, ayant espousée notre frere aisne, et votre propre mere, ne pouvant l'un ny l'autre

de nous conjoindre et employer ses bons offices en chose plus digne de notre recommendation. Au surplus, le dit sieur D'Esneval nous a dict que, suivant ce que luy avous mandé, il a laissé en Escosse Courcelles pour y demeurer attendant son retour et s'employer en ce que luy pourrons ordonner selon les occasions pour l'entretenement de notre commune amitie, laquelle pour notre part nous desirons maintenir et conserver comme chose qui nous est tres chere et fort particulierement recommendée.—St. Germain en Laye, 3 November, 1586.

Endorsed : Coppie de la lettre du roy au roy d'Escosse du ij[e] Novembre, 1586. Nov. 3.

In another hand : To move the King to travail earnestly for the safety of his mother.

1½ *pp.* (**133**. 67.)

The King of Scotland to Archibald Douglas.

1586, Nov. 8.—Remembering what overture we gave you in instruction for the restraint of spoils and piracies in time coming, and looking that either it should have there been liked of, or some other more apparent set down ere now, for the indemnity of our subjects upon that coast, we find our expectation in it altogether disappointed, in that, that sundry of our honest subjects returning lately home from London are still set on and bereft by Englishmen of their whole ladening, and in it of the most part of their avail and credit. Who, being, near by all, our proper 'feallis' and domestics, and parting from you with your word and warrant, 'interponit' to them for their safety, we have thought meetest to address these two, whom they have chosen of their number, to your mean in particular, and to desire you most 'affecaieuslie' that for our honour's cause and for the poor men's wrack, which after so strait league they could not have expected, you will entreat our dearest sister and her Council that so great injury done to the amity, us and our subjects foresaid, may be immediately repaired, and these bearers, carrying power from so many as are damnified, redressed of that loss which they are to give in and verify to have sustained, unletting it be drifted and remitted, as their use is, to the judgment of their Admiralty, but summarily considered of by our said sister and her Council, as only debtors, if the said overture be liked of, and that may best get reason of the authors and resetters. This being so heavily and by so many honest persons exclaimed upon, may be effectually dealt in and travailed by you, as you will do us service.—From Holyrood house, this 8 of November, 1586.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**147**. 56.)

The Laird of Barnbowgill to [the Same].

[1586,] Nov. 8.—In my last I wrote to your L. that presently you had the occasion that never the like, and better able to

fall, in your time: I mean in travailing with the Queen and Council of England for relief of our master's honour and trouble the Queen of Scotland. For assure yourself in that doing you shall do the King our master such service as shall content his Grace and the whole nobility of Scotland in such sort that your name and fame shall remain after you to your great honour. It is spoken here that your L. wrote to the King, if he in any sort requested the Queen of England for his mother, that he would put himself out of credit with the Queen of England. I know it to be of truth, yet the King makes no such request to the Queen of England as he would, and that all the nobility perceives is that he is loath to "tyne" [lose] the Queen of England. The night as his Majesty shewed myself his Grace was assured that his mother's life was in no danger, I spake the most part of the nobility to move the King's Majesty to travail that his Grace's mother should neither receive shame nor scaith. They shewed me that the King's Majesty assured them that [? if] his mother's body were put to trouble and scaith, his Majesty and 5,000 landed gentlemen should seek support at all Princes to revenge his Grace's mother's scaith. My lord, I doubt not but your wisdom sees if harm shall happen to our mistress the Queen's Majesty, the great wrack that shall come on England and Scotland both, and that in drawing in of strangers for wrack of both realms. I refer all this to your good wisdom and consideration. It will please you advertise me where my two 'docthers' is; also I pray you to send me a handful of roses of musk that is in London, with the first ship that comes, and put them in any vessel, the quantity of my hat, with "yerd" [earth] about them.—Edinburgh, 8 of November.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* (196. 96.)

The Queen of Scots to the Same.

[1586,] 12 Nov.—Le trouble auquel vous avez esté, comme j'ay entendu, a l'occasion seule de quelques lettres que vous m'aviez escriptes, m'ha retenu jusques a present non seulement de vous employer par dela, comme les occasions s'en pouvoient presenter, mais aussi de vous escripre, craignant que cela ne vous amenast en plus grand soubçon et deffiance avec la Royne d'Angleterre, Madame ma bonne sœur, voyant que tous ceulx qui demonstroient aulcune affection vers le bien et advancement de mes affaires, luy estoient renduz les plus desagreables. Toutesfois sur l'asseurance que le Sieur de Mauvissiere, ambassadeur du Roy tres Chretien, Monsieur mon bon frère m'ha donnée que mes lettres ne vous tourneroient a prejudice; j'ay bien voulu par ceste commodité vous tesmoigner la satisfaction qui me demeure de la recongnoissance de votre debvoir en mon endroict, et qu'en ceste consideracion je seray tres aise de vous gratiffier et favourer en toutes choses licites, tant a l'endroict de mon filz qu'aillieurs, ou j'en auray les moyens. Ce que je vous promects de faire, s'il m'est permis,

comme j'ay requis, d'envoyer en Escosse. Cependant sur ce que vous pourrez entendre de ma presente depesche a M. de Walsyngham, pour luy lever le soubçon ou il est entré de moy, touchant son voyage d'Escosse, je vous prie de m'ayder en son endroict par toutes les persuasions que vous pourrez, suivant ce qu'aultres fois vous aves congneu de mon naturel et facon de proceder, pour le remectre bien avec moy, et me conserver son amitié, laquelle j'auray tous jours chere, avec les deux conditions que je luy mande. Je lui faicts aussi par le dit Sieur de Mauvissiere quelques overtures pour restablir les affaires en Escosse en quelque meilleur ordre et accord, quelles ne sont a present, en quoi je remectz en votre suffisance de vous employer selon que vous trouverez qu'il sera à-propos.—De Sheffeild ce xii^me^ Novembre. *Signed.*
1 *p.* (**147.** 57.)

Roger Aston to Archibald Douglas.

[1586,] Nov. 12.—I wrote to your lordship of the eighth of this instant directed to Mr. Secretary Walsingham. His Majesty looks daily to hear from you. God grant you may satisfy his expectation. Be careful for the deer and look that the 'boke be nott prented.' Send the horn by the 'forst.'

If there be any redress made for the ship that was last spoiled, let not William Merre be forgotten nor Master William Scott. For myself I will never speak of my loss, if her Majesty keep her promise to me, otherwise I shall be greatly hindered.—Holyrood, 12 November.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**179.** 129.)

William Selby to the Same.

[1586 ?] Nov. 18.—Thanks him for his friendship. Encloses such news as there is there. Dare not send letters by the post. The post of Belforth has played him a very evil part, and like to have brought him into great displeasure with my lord. The post returned a letter back to this town which he had sent to Mr. Fowler, and which by chance came to his hands.

There is not "on house brint" in Celsie nor Coldingam, yet your countrymen is at least 3 nights in the Wick making spoils in England, and especially in the west and middle marches. My brother is of late very unkindly dealt withal. Your nephew Crinston is not relaxed yet from the horn, but is to come into England, where he shall be heartily welcome for your sake. Mr. Robert Carie should have holden a day of "trewes" [truce] for the Middle Marches, where Sir John Selby should have been with him. My Lady Widrington was unwilling that Mr. Carie should go eight days before the day "trewe" should have been holden, a "spiell" came to her and told her that if any of my lord's sons came to that day of "trewes" they would do with him as they did with my

Lord Russell; and thereupon my L. thought to have "shott the day trewe"; and as my Lord was in sending, the Laird of Sesforth sent a man and shot it. Make Mr. Fowler partaker with you.—Berwick, 18 November.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (16. 49.)

The King of Scotland to the Same.

1586, Nov. 28.—The hope you give us by your last to the Master of Gray, that something shall be accorded to you for the redress of proven piracies, and the desire we have to see this bearer's careful pains and travail taken in furthering of that matter to the point it is at deservedly considered, has moved us right earnestly to recommend him to you to be 'reformeit' of the first and readiest, both of the sum of three hundred three score pounds sterling, which he upon his conscience affirms to have bestowed upon that cause, by and besides the sum allowed to him by the 'borrowes' as likewise a shilling of every pound, which you shall happen to recover, in a remembrance both for his time and traffic spent in that pursuit, besides the hazard of his life among the friends of them, who in that space were execute by his procurement. Whereunto we have the rather yielded him our assent, that he has verified to us, how being discharged by our 'borrowes' to enter there in any process, so being he might prove the loss, he not only dipped with it before that Admiralty, and proved it upon their commission; but therewith also did himself devise the mean how most conveniently the same might be recovered, whereof some part the parties damnified have gotten, and of the rest we cannot but think but conscience and reason will allow him the said consideration, and it were only in a 'factor fie.' There is besides so many unfreemen's goods and gear, which he has proven with the rest, pertaining to us as escheat, by our Acts of Parliament, whereof for that we have appointed him to be collector and receiver, and to be accountable thereof in 'thekker,' it is our will that if the order to be taken, tend to any complete payment, according to the proofs deduced before the Admiralty, that you let him receive so much thereof, as will be found pertaining to the said unfreemen. But if that way cannot be had, and he be forced to agree upon a sum to be divided among so many as are damnified, *pro rata*, that yet the rate pertaining to the said unfreemen may be delivered in his hands, and made 'furthcummand' by him to our uses, when we shall think meet to charge him with it.—Holyrood House, 28 November, 1586. *Signed.*

1 *p.* (147. 58.)

——— to the Queen.

[1586, Nov.]—*Madame*, grives (?) Ard *vostre majeste conoistra* par ce *chiffre* que *cessi* part *de lun de vos* plus *affectionnes serviteurs, qui* desirent de voir *ces deux couronnes* toujours

unies et leurs ennemis communs deceus aux dessainges quils ont de *leur ruine. Lon nou* laisse encores en quelques esperances de *lintention de* Orestes *a nous* vouloir *donner sa fille, et nous en doibt parler* apres que Hircanes aura *receu* Antiochus, et par le moien de *duc Feria. Ceux de la religion* tienent les yeux ouvertz en cest affaire, jugeant quelle ne se peult conclurre sans *le renouvellement* de leurs *persecutions.* Vous seres secrement *et fidellement advertie* quel *progres elle prandra*, que *vostre Majeste sen* asseure. Les depputez de ceux de la religion son a Mantes, ou ils ont dresse les cayers de ce quils veulent demander. *Lon ne leur* veult *respondre que lon ne* soit certain de ce que Julius aura faict, *chose qui nous fachera fort, et* laquelle sans doubte nous conviera tous de presser les moiens de [faire ?] grives *nostre union* plus que nous navons jamais faict ; a quoy *vostre faveur est imploree*, a ce que, comme *ill vous a pleu le promettre, vous intervenies* vers Antiochus, affin qu'il ne differe de *leur accorder ce* qui est *juste, et* ou lon *nous le refuseroit* que nous soions *asseures de la continuation de vostre Chrestiennes tres assistances* aux serviteurs de dieu *persecutes. Vostre mageste scaict* les aprests des ennemis, contre lesquels nostre principal secours depend de *vous.* Antiochus asseure me vouloir *continuer la treve* ; mais si ceux qui la cognoissent *domageable ne sont apuies* pour monstrer que Antiochus *a de quoi se deffendre et s'opposer a* ses ennemis, *la necessite a* laquelle ceux qui ont *ses affaires en main* sera cause quils seront *plus forts que nous en conseil* pour la continuer. *Ceux des Estats*, sures que Antiochus leur a faict cognoistre le desires (*sic*) monstrent *le vouloir assister ou dhommes ou de moiens*, pour faire louverture de Morbeck, *la guerre d Artois et d Ainaut*, a laquelle Antiochus trouve bon que Joathan *aie le commandement.* Il juge bien que lon ne peult faire *progres en ceste enterprise* qui puisse avoir quelque establissemens ; *mais il estime* beaucoup *le pretexte* que cella *lui donne pour estre arme* : *moien* qui pardessus tous autres est puissant ; pour s'opposer aux mauvais dessaigns de nos enemis. Cest pourquoy *il supplie vostre Mageste de aider a cela*, a ce que envoyant *des forces a* Antiochus, vous demandies, sur louverture que Ard *nostre ambassadeur vous fera de ceste guerre, que partie de vos forces* soient employees a cella, vous, asseurant que Morbeck *il* se conduira principallement en cest affaire par la *clarte que vostre Mageste* lui donnera de ses voluntes, *si elle jouste ceste ouverture, et quelle veulle* faire durer *lentretien de ceste armes*, y poussant la volunte de *ceux des Estats*, sans doubter *ele jugera tost et* utillement, quil ne se peult rien faire plus avantageus pour son service. Monsieur de Believre arriva hier au soir de Paris. Il na encores expose sa creance, *que vostre Mageste honnore son serviteur* de ceste creance, quil ne manquera jamais a luy temoigner, le fidelle service quil luy veult rendre, en aler toujours au devant des occasions qui sen offeriont. *il vous supplie vous servir* pour le *bien comun des* fidelles *et dvis*

[? devis] *de sa liberte et* tenir *en vostre coeur ce qui vient de lui.* $^{S}_{S}{}^{S}$.

The portions in italics are in cipher. 1 *p.* (**149.** 18.)

QUEEN OF SCOTS.

1586, Dec. 4.—Printed Proclamation for the declaring of the sentence lately given against the Queen of Scots.—Dated Manor of Richmond, December 4, 1586.

3 *pp. pasted together. Printed by Christopher Barker. See* S.P. Scotland, Mary Queen of Scots, Vol. 20, No. 37, *for another copy.* (**141.** 366.)

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1586, Dec. 4.—Her Majesty doth take most thankfully your premonition given unto her. She doth not like the letter should be suppressed, but that your colleague should proceed to the execution of his charge; and that you should concur with him in urging the matter according to direction, lest you should be thought otherwise partially affected in the cause contrary to your sovereign's disposition.—The Court, 4 December, 1586.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**174.** 44.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

1586, 17 Dec.—In respect of the sufficiencie of both thir my ambassadouris, the Maister of Gray and Sir Robert Melvine, I will remitt unto thaime to declaire unto you that quhiche other wayes I wolde writt, quhome I pray you to credit as myself this far only; shorlie will I touche that thay have both bene verrie farr wronged by fals reportis maid of thaime thaire, as thaime selvis shall mak it to appeir, and thus, truste and well belovit cousin, I comitt you to Goddis most holie protection.—From my palleis of Holyrud house the 17 day of December, 1586.

Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley. ½ *p.* (**147.** 60.)

JANE HAY to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1586, Dec. 20.—Douglas, before his departure, directed Robert Scott, burgess of Edinburgh, to answer her for the sum of 100*l.* Complains that she cannot get payment thereof. Douglas also promised to send her as much "London brown" as would make her a gown.—Munktown, 20 December, 1586.

Holograph. 1 *p. Addressed to her uncle, Archibald Douglas.* (**203.** 72.)

The QUEEN OF SCOTS.

1586.—A warrant for a direction against the Scottish Queen.

Draft, corrected by Burghley. 4 *pp.*

Printed by Murdin, *p.* 576, *in extenso.*

(**142.** 86.)

ADAM FULLERTON to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1586, Dec.]—The cause of my not coming to you is the "seatic" [sciatica] has taken me so sore 20 days, what in York and by the way, that I may not go no way if it stood on my life. I was chased in Skairbrut [? Scarborough] by an English pirate and durst not take the sea again, which town is 180 miles from London You may be my good lord in this my suit. I have the King's letter to Secretary Vesyngham [Walsingham] and to Mr. Randell: praying you to give me your counsel how and when they shall be delivered. I will do nothing but by your advice. Let your servant Patrick Lytman know your mind for my advertisement what I shall do, because I cannot come to you myself at this time.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (196. 133.)

[RICHARD DOUGLAS] to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS].

[1586.]—Thus far have I profited that three noblemen will concur in "putthin" of [off] Hunsdon from doing as he devised, so will he be answered. If farther may be obtained by my lord of Leicester and Mr. Secretary they will be glad as the dealing shall [*sic*] into their hands as into theirs, who has been friendly to them in all their advice (?) and the other has been enemy. He said to me at my coming home when I was in Berwick that it was the worst employed favour that ever her Majesty did to the "banish[ed] [no]billmen." This word I have remembered and has served of good purpose to this effect "I suspect the Justice Clerk shall be sent ambassador, and I will be directed with him both from the K. and others." Something is to . . . of the K. answer to the "barrownnes" which "frayes" the noblemen, and some doing with the "Spanialesid" is discovered. Whether the Chancellor is in this course or not I cannot tell, but he will not be acknowledged of it to me. But if he be not it argues some mistrust that they have of him. If any other shall be employed, let it be either "Bowis" or some here upon the Border that carries a letter soliciting faster answer from the K. And fail not to write to me upon the point if mar [more ?] may be obtained by my lord of Leicester nor Robert Cary has to "offerit" (*sic*), and if my lord will keep intelligence with the noblemen, *sed hoc posterius parce* till I come myself, and I respect that I will not be principal what matter I shall solicit to myself, the rest I shall see to with time; "falte of moyen" causes me during this "rode" to be absent.

At head: Your L. shall receive for your note of the "Spannes" preparations a note found amongst some of my Lord Maxwell's friends, which they say was printed and sent to the Pope.

Undated. In Richard Douglas' hand.

1 *p. faded. Apparently written in sympathetic ink.*

(16. 59.)

The King of Scotland to M. Nau.

1586.—*Addressed :* A nostre bien amye, Monsieur Nau, Secretaire de nre treschere mere, la Royne mère d'Escosse.—*Endorsed :* The King of Scotland to his mother ; *by Murdin*, beginning 1586. ½ *p.*

[Murdin, *p.* 568, *in extenso.*] (147. 50.)

Mary, Queen of Scots to the Queen.

[1586 ?]—*Undated. Printed in* Murdin, pp. 558–560, *in extenso. Endorsed by Sir R Cecil :* "Readde." *Holograph. Portions of seal.*

4 *pp.* (133. 68.)

The Same to Lord Burghley.

[1586 ?]—My Lord. I am assured you will excuse my own lines at this time because that partly need gars me do it. I mean because the Master has lipinit [trusted] ever since your departing to have had out of England help. It has put him very far behind the hand and has made here more negligent in his own living, and your lordship knows what this Flanders' voyage has been to him. If any means can be had there I would your lordship send him word. I think and so does all his kin that he does not wisely to serve any foreign princes except he knows wherefor ; and I believe, if he be not better respected for his service to come nor for bygones, he may think his pains evil bestowed, and it will cause him to learn to live and respect his own commodity better nor he has done in times bypast and will be loather to meddle with any such matters. You know that all Scotland believes that all that he has is gotten from the Queen of England. It were reason then he had part. I hope, if he had remained as loving to them he was wont to serve as to the Queen of England, he had been better used ; but I hope in God he shall see how evil he has been used and turn him where he left. It makes me very offended to see him serve so mickle for nought, for it gars all the country believe that he is over far in love with that Queen, which I desire not to be except it were to serve for good deed. I pray you send him word what he may 'lein' to and let him not know. I pray you, as I may do you pleasure, not to let him know I wrote this to your lordship, for I said it was but commendations and for silks and little things. So I commit you to God's holy protection, your assured friend at power, Marie Steuart R.

Holograph. Undated. 2 *pp.* (133. 62(2).)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

[1586 ?]—The sudden parting of this honourable gentleman, your ambassador, upon these unfortunate and displeasant news of his uncle has moved me with the more haste to trace

these few lines unto you, first to thank you as well for the sending so rare a gentleman unto me, to whose brother I was so far beholden, as also for the twice sending me such sums of money which, according to the league I shall thankfully repay with forces of men whensoever your estate shall so require, according as my last letter hath made you certified; not doubting but as you have honorably begun so you will follow forth your course towards me, which thereby shall so procure the concurrence of all my good subjects with me in this course as shall make my friendship the more steadable unto you. The next is to pray you most heartily that, in anything concerning this gentleman fallen out by the death of his uncle, you will have a favorable consideration of him for my sake that he may not have occasion to repent him of his absence at such a time. All other things I remit to his credit, praying you to think of me as of one who constantly shall continue his professed course and remain your most loving and affectionate brother and cousin, James R.

P.S.—I thought good, in case of sinister reports, hereby to assure you that the French fleet never entered within any road or haven within my dominion; nor never came within a kenning near to any of my coasts.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**133.** 76.)

Archebolde Dowglas to the Queen.

[1586.]—He is "legerd" of the King of Scots. In consideration of his great charges here, he prays for grant of the fee farm of the manor of Cromershe, Oxon.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**186.** 28.)

Rauffe Blackwall to Lord Burghley.

[c. 1586.]—The lands of Richard Wendsley, of Wendesley, Derbyshire, which descended to him, were mortgaged for a debt to the Queen. He has paid the debt, but cannot obtain his discharge, as part of the money still remains in the hands of John Vernon and Henry Cavendish, late sheriffs of Derbyshire. Prays for full discharge, and for process against the sheriffs.—*Undated.*

Note by Lord Burghley ordering process to be made forth.

1½ *pp.* (**1638.**)

Sir Francis Walsingham to Archibald Douglas.

1586.—If Mr. Yonge shall repair hither I will not fail . . . use some such spe(ech to) him as your L . . . I like well . . . holdeth . . . especially in . . . paying them to the French Ambassador. There is no one thing will do both England and Scotland more good than to have your said colleagues returned home discontented for not staying of execution of justice.—Barneealmes, 7 of ( ), 1586.

1 *p. Mutilated.* (**174.** 101.)

ACCOUNTS OF THE QUEEN'S CHAMBER.

1586.—Warrant to the Treasurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer to take the account of the treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, Sir Francis Knollys, knight, from the date of the death of Sir John Mason, knight, late treasurer.

Endorsed : 1586.

Rough draft with corrections by Burghley and others.

9 *pp.* (138. 207.)

PHILIP VANDE WALL and others, Merchants of Middleborough, to the COUNCIL.

[1586 ?]—For the restitution of their ship the "Hope," of Flushing, taken by the Merchants Royal set forth by Mr. Cordall and his company, and for the release of the company.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (2060.)

GEORGE CAREW to [LORD BURGHLEY].

[1586 ?]—The Queen referred his suit to [Burghley] who answered that he liked it well, and had found fault in Sir Ralph Sadler's time that it was not done. Details his further proceedings therein, and his presenting [Burghley] with notes which he gathered in the Chapel of the Rolls. Describes the rolls he found there touching Protections. Asks for a warrant to draw a calendar out of the foreign rolls, without which it will be hard for him to discharge the duties of his office.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "For my Lord Thre^r," *and underneath in Burghley's hand,* "G. Carew."

18*th century copy.* 1 *p.* (249. 2.)

PATRICK GALWAY, Agent for the City of Cork to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1586 ?]—The city for ten or twelve years past has been charged with the maintenance of garrisons and companies of soldiers, and has received very little recompense, having four years since lost sundry of the captains' bills amounting to 300*l.* or 400*l.* Though greatly impoverished of late by casualty of fire and spoil of pirates at sea, they are yet continually charged with the like. The Council of Ireland has sent letters to the Council for the payment to suppliants of 222*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, upon warrants from Sir William Russell and docket from Sir Henry Wallopp, Treasurer of Ireland. Prays for speedy payment.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* (2049.)

GUNNERS in the LOW COUNTRIES.

[1586.]—Note by Samuel Thomas, Master Gunner, of money owing to servitors and cannoniers serving in the Low Countries under the Earl of Leicester.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (2325.)

ELIZABETH FOWLER to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS] the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

[1586–90.]—Prays for the redelivery of her father's bond. Unless it be had with expedition, he will not defer the letting of the house, nor yet suffer the goods to remain at the Spitle.—The Spitle, Wednesday.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**205.** 9.)

PIRACY.

[1586 ?]—List, signed by Archibald Douglas, of persons fined for buying pirates' goods; *i.e.* Thomas Collins and William Randoll, of Newhaven, Sussex, Thomas Ayers, of Bobington, Dorset, John Boys, of Gatcome, Isle of Wight, Richard Morris, of Pokesdown, Christchurch, John Francke, of Hastings, gentleman, Richard Brayman, of the Isle of Wight, butcher, Henry Bonvild and William Grove, of Corfe, in the Isle of Purbeck. Total fines 68*l.*—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**98.** 87.)

——— to ———

[1586 ?]—"The King of Scotland is not to be trusted, for as he hath for your pleasure ridden upon the Lords and cast down their houses, so at the same time he spake with Huntley and, for fear of the ministers, let him down by a cord at a window. James Commyn your friend hath seen offers of the King's own hand for the despatch of Pr. Walter, both former and future. He is also away. He hath seen also letters of H. Both was to the same effect. The Lords of Crayford, Morton, Fleming and Harrys and Simple will not hear thereof. The commissioners you have sent into Flanders are accounted spies. Esteven de Ybarra is to remove. Gerrard Lowder and others are dealing for peace to compose matters. If you think that course may serve you to purpose, and you mean peace indeed, I can assure you of firm dealing here, and perhaps hereby to conclude a general peace, if you remain not in that paradox that all Catholics are enemies to your estate, whilke you see is most false. Write if in any of you say ——— (*sic*). Serve yourself on me and you shall find me faithful *usque ad aras*. Your course in England is over violent and cannot endure. Expect not to hear from me further before you have just cause to fear: you shall have lawful warning. This assure yourself, nothing shall pass but you shall ken before it damage you. I mind to return if it be possible to the place whence I came where you last saw me; then from the fountain to send you of the pure water for your eyes. There are nets laid for two fowls in your forest: look well unto them, and, above all things avoid to be called our esteemed bloody cruel and conscienceless. There are two mighty factions for the present in this court, the one between the H. (*or* N. ?) and I., the other between the Gent. and the Hamiltons. If alteration come as is

expected, and hardly can be avoided, you shall see a party without foreigners hardly to be suppressed. And there I hold pacificators the surest possession in a state so mutable and where there are and rise daily so many feuds and factions. I told you truly if that work fell out here this summer Edingborrow be sure though seldom. And my not writing shall be a sign of your little cause to assure or fear."

Endorsed : "For Mr. Waad." (48. 48.)

France.

[1586 ?]—Considerations touching the peace of France, set down by Monsieur Buzenvall.—*Undated.*

French. 5½ *pp.* (246. 136.)

Treatise on the Succession.

[Before 1587.]—Treatise discussing the question whether the heirs of "Mary now Queen of Scots," or those of Lady Frances, grand-daughter of Henry 7th and wife of the Marquis Dorset, should succeed Elizabeth. Decides in favour of Lady Katherine, daughter of Lady Frances. Discusses fully the question of the validity of Henry 8th's will, and contains many references to the history of the time.—*Undated.*

71 *pp.* (210. 5.)

The Duchess of Somerset.

[Before 1587.]—Since first the Q. Majesty at St. James's was so far from affirming Mr. Treasurer's forbidding to set up this walk as that her Highness asked the Duchess why it was not up, and promised her to come and walk in it.

Since likewise now last at Hampton Court the Queen seemed so well content with it for the Duchess' sake, that she (among other speeches thereof) said to the Duchess: 'If it had not been for your sake Madame, I would have had it down in pieces afore this time. But for your sake Madame I was contented with it.' And the Duchess offering the key in custody to my L. of Leicester or to my L. Chamberlain during the Queen's being at Westminster, her Highness said she would trust the Duchess herself with it. and promised to come and walk in it when she came to Westminster.

Since again all high places cannot be plucked down that look into the garden, and that many places and houses about the orchard and garden must be trusted to mure or lock up their walks, tiles and windows, let this have some such like grace with like conditions: And yet nothing can be seen nor well discerned in the garden but as one may see from the court over the Temise [Thames] being both of one distance. —*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley : For my La. Somersetts house in Channon Row.

1 *p.* (204. 97.)

Intelligence.*

[Before 1587.]—The French Amb. being an atheist to gratify the house of Guise, desires rather the P. death.

The practice of conveying the Q. of Scots ceased, for that her being here as a prisoner, may more profit her, than her absence from hence any other where at liberty.

There hath passed for the space of these 15 months, monthly letters for some of good calling in this realm, unto the Pope's Nuncio in France.

There is yearly paid to a personage of good calling in this realm, a pension of 2,000 crowns, which heretofore was paid by the S[panish] Ambassador, but of late hath not been paid by him, the cause why he knows not.

One of great estate monthly repairs to the Spanish ambassador secretly.

The French Ambassador not trusted.

Two Scottish packets have passed of late by the Spanish Amb.

The S. Ambassador that is departing hath laid the platform, the executioner whereof is he that is to come.

One 100,000 crowns of the church land put to sale, to be employed in the confederate wars. The K. of S. has authority from the Pope to tax the spirituality of Spain of their thirds.—*Undated.*

In Walsingham's hand. 1 *p.* (**205.** 117.)

Ciphers.

[Before 1587.]—i. Cipher key, endorsed by Burghley "Alphabet of Charles."

1 *p. French and English. Burghley, Leicester and the Queen of Scots mentioned.* (**140.** 61.)

ii. Cipher key, in Burghley's hand, and endorsed by him "Alphabet, Charles." It is the same cipher as (**140.** 61).

1 *p.* (**140.** 63.)

[Before 1587?]—iii. Cipher, with decipher beneath "Regardez au couvert du livre derriere." The alphabet of the cipher follows, apparently in Burghley's hand.

½ *p.* (**140.** 62.)

Nicholas Errington.

[Prob. before 1587.]—Draft warrant by the Queen to some Governor. As the charges for the ordnance and other habiliments for the wars are very great, and yet the same are not kept in such order and readiness as is requisite, and as the munitions spent by the garrisons there have not been duly answered, the Queen now appoints a clerk, to be named the Clerk of the Ordnance, to take charge of the munitions

* This document has been inadvertently printed twice in this volume. —*See* p. 250, where it appears under its correct date.

of those parts, subject to the instructions hereunto annexed. The office is to be bestowed upon Nicholas Errington, late one of the pensioners in that town, for his services.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (98. 162.)

BRIDGES in MIDDLESEX, &c.

[After 1586.]—Priced estimate of bridges to be made in Middlesex, Essex and Herts. *Signed by* E. Denny, and Thomas Dacres.

4 *pp. Fragment only.* (201. 101.)

[*This is Sir E. Denny who was knighted in* 1586. *In* S.P. Dom. Cal., 1581–90, *p.* 310, *is a reference to two stone bridges proposed to be made at Ilford*, 1586.]

FULK GREVILLE to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS] the LORD AMBASSADOR LIEGER of SCOTLAND.

[1587,] Jan. 12.—Is a stranger to the Master of Gray but in honour of his companion Sir Philip Sidney, while he lived the prince of gentlemen, presents his love to him by Douglas.—Broxborne, 12 January.

18*th cent. copy.* 1 *p.* (249. 45.)

Printed in Cecil Papers, pt. iii, 128, *under date* [1586], *which is obviously a mistake for* 1586–7, *as Sir Philip Sidney died on* 22 *October*, 1586. *Also printed in* Lodge, ii, 337, *in extenso.*

GEORGE GORINGE, Receiver of the Court of Wards, to the LORD TREASURER.

1586–7, Jan. 17.—Sends amount of bonds due in his office, and note of payments to be made to the cofferer ; and prays him to procure payment of the debts herewith sent.—17 January, 1586.

1 *p.* (2171.)

The KING OF NAVARRE.

1587, Jan. 18.—Notarial instrument setting forth the agreement concluded between James Segur, proctor of the King of Navarre in Germany, and Horatio Palavicino envoy of the Queen of England.

Recites the King of Navarre's commission to Segur, wherein the King's efforts to promote unity among all evangelical Princes are detailed, and the infamous league lately formed in France to impose the Council of Trent on all France, pronouncing the King of Navarre owing to his heresy unworthy to succeed to the Crown of France and designating Cardinal Bourbon successor in his stead : the aim of the league being to bring back the whole world under the Papal tyranny. The King therefore sends Segur to promote universal concord among the Princes and States oppressed by the Pontiff, and especially to ask them to assist him with money, men, ships and munitions of war in defending the common cause. Dated

Bergerac, 10 May, 1585. In pursuance of which commission Segur has received from the Queen of England by Horatio Palavicino her legate 100,000 gold crowns of the Sun in ready money for the King's use, half to be repaid in London within a year of peace being obtained in France from the most Christian King, and the other half within the second year thereafter; Sir John Calvomont lord of Quitry intervening and confirming the present instrument.—In "the Upper Museum," Frankfort on the Maine, 18 January, 1587.

This notarial instrument is drawn up by Bernhart Heider "Wolfensis," public notary and citizen of Frankfort. *Signed:* Jacobus Segurius, Johannes Calvomontanus Quitry. Countersigned and sealed by Claud Anthony of Vienna, lord of Clervant, 21 March, 1587.

Latin. Parchment book of 6 folios sewn with yellow silk. Injured (222. 33.)

Recognisance.

1586–7, Jan. 27.—Recognisance by George Pede, master of the "Egle" of Leith, and others, to Gilbert Lodian of Edinburgh, for 3,400 francs, paid for redeeming the ship and goods out of certain pirates' hands.—January 27, 1586.

1 *p.* (141. 140.)

Woollen Cloth.

[1586–7, Jan.]—Receipt by Hugh Hyndley, citizen and Merchant Adventurer of London, for 124*l.* 12*s.* from Thomas Fowler, esq., late of London, due to him for woollen cloth delivered to Alexander Miller, of Edinburgh, on 24 January, 1586.—*Unsigned.*

1 *p.* (213. 108.)

Court of Wards.

1586–7, Jan.—"Debts in the Court of Wards whereof Mr. Receiver requires order for the payment." Relates to the debts of Thomas, late Earl of Sussex; John, Marquis of Winchester, for his livery; Frederick, late Lord Windsor, for his own Wardship; and Henry, now Earl of Northumberland, for his livery.

Endorsed: January, 1586. 1 *p.* (2432.)

John Dury to the Council.

1586–7, Feb. 1.—Complains that Henry Canter, captain of Mr. Edward Cotton's ship of Southampton, has spoiled and robbed him, and that Cotton has received the stolen goods. Prays for redress.

1 *p.* (142. 84.)

George Pede to the Lord Ambassador Douglas.

1586–7, Feb. 3.—Prays Douglas to procure from Sir Francis Walsingham additional letters to the customer of Bristol,

who demands custom for certain wet and spoiled goods which Pede laid on land to dry, but has shipped again.—Bristow, 3 February, 1586.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (203. 73.)

KING PHILIP OF PORTUGAL to the KING OF COCHIN.

1586–7, Feb. 6.—"Muyto nobre Rey de Cochim; Eu Dom Filipe per graca de D. Rey de Portugl e dos Algàrves da quem e dalem mar en Afriga sor. de Gine e da comquista navigação comercio d'Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, e Dayndia &c. Vos faço saber q̃ por outra carta vos escrevo e respondo a vossa sobre as matterias déla. E por esta me pareçeo encomendarvos tão encarecidamente (como o devo aminha obrigação) o que toca a comversão dos gentios a nossa Santa Fée, pera que senao ympida aos que alumiados por noso sõr quiserem vir aconhecimento déla este verdadeiro caminho de sua salvação e posto que não deva cuidar outra cousa de vos. Vos quis todavia aver por encomendada esta matteria tendo per certo que alem de saberdes que o contentamento q̃ déla tenho he ygoal áo-brigação folgareis mais de prosegir o que por esta carta vos siniffico em tendendo o que por ella vos escrevo, muyto nobre Rey de Cochim noso sõr vos alumie áo sua graça and cõ ela aya vossa pesoa en sua santa guarda. Escrita dev^{a} a vj di fevereiro de mvclxxxvj." *Signed:* El Rey. *Countersigned:* Migueleves (?).

(147. 48.)

JOHN, Duke CASIMIR to LORD BURGHLEY.

1586–7, Feb. 16.—Je ne doute pas qu'envoyant nagueres le Sieur Palavicini, mes lettres à la royne touchant la resolution qui a esté prinse avec luy, il ne vous en ait bien amplement adverty, et de l'extreme necessité qui presse que vous teniez la main roide à ce que sa majeste adjouste encores de ses moyens, selon que lors il m'a promys et asseuré tousjours depuis de continuer par toutes ses depesches. Neantmoings l'importance de l'affaire, la briefveté du temps, et le besoing qui en croist tous les jours, m'ont contrainct de depescher expres vers sa majesté le Sieur de la Huguerye, mon conseiller, bien instruit de l'affaire à la negociation duquel il a tousjours esté employé, pour luy faire entendre toutes choses; et, par especial, luy remonstrer que, si sa majesté ny employe encores de ses moyens à bon escient, il est impossible à moy seul de satisfaire à ce qui est necessaire pour receuillir le fruict esperé de ceste resolution. Qui me faict vous prier tres affectueusement de vouloir croire comme moymesmes le dit Sieur de la Huguerye et de ce qu'il vous en declarera de ma part, m'asseurant qu'y aures tel esgard que jugerez assez de vous mesmes que sans cela je ne puis amener l'affaire à perfection. Et sur la grande confiance que j'ay en la cognoissance que vous avez de telles choses et en votre bonne affection à l'advancement de ceste cause en laquelle vous experimentez

tous le jours que sa majesté a le plus present et notable interest, je ne vous en feray plus long discours, me remettant sur la fidelité et suffisance du dit Sieur de la Huguery et vous prieray seulement de tenir la bonne main à ce qu'il soit tost et bien depesche afin de diligenter par son retour l'effect de toutes choses.—Heidelberg, 16 February, 1587.

Endorsed : 16 February, 1587.

Endorsed by Burghley : Duke Casimyr to ye Lord Treasurer, by Huguery.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (133. 77.)

Leases in Reversion.

[1587, Feb.]—Warrant granting leases in reversion to the annual value of 20*l.* to Bartholomew Fawkner,* Albert Holland, and Avery Butcher, for their services in the Low Countries as canoniers.—*Undated.*

Sign manual. Addressed to Lord Burghley and John Fortescue, Esq.

1 *p.* (204. 79.)

"876." [Pury Ogilvie] to Archibald Douglas.

1587, March 2.—Monsieur Carseills [Courcelles'] letters, whereof I made mention in my last letters to you, were intercepted and takèn from my servant at Lowtrae Hill, by certain "slicht maen," as my servant declared to me and Carseills both at his home coming, for the which cause he is loath to write again. Therefore I will pray you to excuse this matter to my Lord Secretary, for at the same time there was "wreits" of the Master of Gray's intercepted, directed unto my Lord Secretary, yourself, Mr. Randoll and Millis; but as I believe there was no such matter in them as was hoped for. He dare not hazard as yet neither to write nor deal directly for England, as he is minded to do so soon as occasion may serve. His first dealing with England makes him to be bruited and suspected presently to have been the greatest cause of our Queen's death, notwithstanding the King himself is otherwise persuaded and assured of his honest dealing, which makes him as yet till have sufficient "moyen" to do his own turn, notwithstanding of all his enemies and unfriends, which are many and great. He is "graetumly interatt" since his coming out of England, as well concerning the "cowrs" of England, which he is minded to follow forth (as matters stands now) to the uttermost, as also touching his particular friendship unto you, whereuntil I assure you he means now most truly, and fore thinks and repents from his heart of all that he did against you. This far he has communicated with me under great counsel, and has been very earnest in persuading of me to leave the "Fraence cowrs" for a time, and to follow the English "cowrs" with him;

* Granted apparently upon their petition of 6 Feb., 1587, printed in C.P., iii, *p.* 220.

wherethrough he hoped to find me both friendship and advancement. In the which matter I have "taen till awayss" [advice], promising always "till" respect his L. particular as becomes me. Suppose her Majesty's Ambassador is refused "till" have audience as yet, nevertheless if her Majesty i[ns]ist in making her excuses, and in seeking the King by all "moyens," assure yourself that things will frame as they would wish them, for the King is only awaiting to be insisted with in the matter, that his honour may be safe in one part. For I will assure you there is no persuasion may move his Majesty to embrace any foreign friendship, or to break in any ways with England, notwithstanding of the most part of all his nobility has been dealing or are to deal with his Majesty in the contrary; so that you within few days shall be more respected by him than any Scottish man living, in spite of all your enemies. I speak not this "begeis" I have suffitiently for me, and that of his Majesty's own mouth. The jealousy continues and increases daily betwixt the Master of Gray and the Secretary, who deals at the present "till" have the whole credit of the "Fraence cowrss" transferred in him, for the which cause he desired that the King should employ George Douglas of Lochleven (who is altogether his) with his Majesty's letters and commission in France; but George understanding of the Queen's execution, and so hoping for no great reward, refused to go unless he was advanced with two thousand crowns and his debts paid, which would amount to as much with the better, so the matter left off of will, *et quia non poterit interlinabile mansit.* After this the Master of Gray propones me to his Majesty, who liked marvellous well of it, and in special that being desired by his Majesty to make my voyage upon my own charges till his Majesty might recompense me with the next casualties should fall: whereunto at his Majesty's request and earnest desire I accorded most willingly to, so he commanded me to stay upon his Majesty's resolution. But the Secretary, fearing me to be altogether for the Master of Gray, is my only hinderer in my employment. But if any be sent, I be . . . to be employed, for to eschew my sending the Secretary ga[ve] his advice to the King that it should be best to send his commissions and instructions to the bishop of Glasgow, and so "till" employ him for his Majesty's only ambassador, in respect of his credit there, and also of his affection to his mistress the King's mother who is with God, with many other good motives and respects. So that his Majesty is yet in suspense what to do, and this employment of the bishop of Glasgow (which indeed is apparently to be) is only the hope that the Catholics see in this country, together that Sir William Stewart, brother to the Earl of Arran has purchased the bishop of Ross' restorement, and the bishopric to himself, so that he is to go in France shortly for that cause, hoping to get some money for his pains. He has been very earnest to have been employed from the King

to the bishop of Glasgow, but that is stayed altogether by the Master of Gray, so that he has "tint" all his hope in the matter. The Master of Gray thought to have written but he dare not as yet, nor yet dare he travail for recompense of his employment in Flanders. He seems [to] be very plain with me, but assure yourself he shall know nothing of my dealing with you. I have spoken with Captain Carwell, but I have not as yet received my writing. Always I shall abide in this town as yet, to see if Mr. Robert Caerie comes in or not. There shall nothing be thought nor "minit" by the Catholics here but you shall be most foreseeing of it, as I promised. In respect that my biding here is great expenses, I will pray you that you will cause the same be considered, or otherwise I am not able to do no pleasure in their turns, unless I be a continual onwaiter at Court. If I be employed to go in France, I will first be made gentleman of his Majesty's chamber, as his Majesty has already granted to me, wherethrough that I may be the more "stedabill" hereafter in their matters, specially his Majesty's will and advancement being considered, the which I will respect before all other thing. There is one John Schaw, who was servant to the Laird of Ferniherst, he is to be employed and sent with letters to the Duke of "Gwiss." I would not have leisure to write to my good Secretary in respect of the shortness of time, but I will pray you to present my humble commendations of service to his lordship, and assure him that I shall do goodwill to satisfy his expectation in all points, as I shall be most ready to do all that lies in my poor mean do you pleasure. So I will pray you to have me no less in remembrance than I shall merit. *Last of all I will assure you that the King moved never his countenance at the rehearsal of his mother's execution, nor leaves not his pastime and hunting more than of before.*

As I find occasion I shall not fail to make you foreseeing of such things as shall be . . . The King himself is so slow in their purposes, that the Catholics have left off from all kind of dealing with his Majesty.—Edinburgh, second day of March, 1587. "876 H."

If Mr. Robert Caerie come in I shall leave nothing undone lies in me may do him stead or pleasure in any sort.

[*On outside:*] I have written this to my Lord since the closing of your letter.

The part in italics underlined. 3 *pp. Damaged.* (15. 96.)

[Laird of Restalrig] to [Lord Ambassador] Archibald Douglas.

[1587?] March 8.—If I had knowledge that my letters had . . . mit to your l[ordship] without any interruption I would have written to you sundry things of some weight; but by reason of the doubt I for the present omit them, because any knowledge thereof shall be my "wraik." Always this shortly, the people and the King also notwithstanding anything

he is willing to receive from you is in evil opinion of you and has erected "chartells" upon you and the Master of Gray right odious. The Master is evil liked of all for your cause and this late thing of the Queen in England . . . it is writing to England that he is . . . a French . . . by the man that brought the man's excuse anent the King's letter . . . The credit of . . does you no good as you will know over well hereafter and yet if I might advertise you you might easily prevent it; it were little "skaith" suppose you writ to the Master of . . . notwithstanding he willed you not to do in respect as the procurement of others whom I perceive well is minded to circumvene you and he both; and albeit you be wise he rides sikker that falls [ne]ver. I am not minded to write to you till I receive from you again. As for news the Master of Glamis and the Earl of Crawford is like to make a quer [quarrel] . . . . . forces on every side of the King's hands . . . debateable lands . . ..— . . . 8 of March.

Much decayed. Signature decayed. 1 *p.* (205. 2.)

R. Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

[1586–7] March 12.—I came to this town on Friday the 11th of this month where hoping to have found his Majesty, for the bruit was that he was to have been here for the Convention appointed to have begun the same day, I found he was not as yet come; wherefore but [without] any longer delay I went to Dalkeith where I found him upon the Saturday, quiet and at very great leisure. I delivered his Majesty your letter, with remembrance of your humble service: who after that he had read the same, and the company then present had departed, he caused me to go with him to his privy chamber, where none being present I opened unto him my instructions, first the common and then the particular. Of the first so far as concerned the state of the Low Countries and the Ambassador of Denmark his negociation, his Majesty seemed not much to regard; and as for that of the state of France, and the dealing with the Ambassador from the King his master, he "skornitt," thinking it "forgeitt" [forged] in England, and insisted in the Ambassador his defence, affirming he had done nothing but what became him of his duty, and that he was used unreasonable, against all kind of order or law of nations, adding thereto that he knew certainly the King his master had avowed him in all he had done. When I come to the report of the state of England, his Majesty could no manner of ways be persuaded of any "unfainitt" division betwixt that Q. and her counsellors, notwithstanding of all the reasons that I could give him: and suppose I show upon what policy it was devised by Mr. F. always I see his Majesty ready to accept that excuse of the Q. and take the wrong done to him as done by her counsellors. I shew him particularly how the time was very convenient to serve for the advancement of his service in that country,

if it were well embraced, and secret and modest dealing used therein, how that his Majesty might draw good offices both from the Queen and her counsellors, by several dealing with each of them, and read him particularly all the reasons and instructions set down by your L. to me in "wreitt" [writing], and discussed at length upon many of them; but in no ways would his Majesty consent to deal with any of them who confessed to have been the authors of this injury offered to him in honour, or to have to do with them in any ways.

He remains sufficiently satisfied with the counsel you gave him to seem to take this matter by heart, and as he is in very deed so he will still appear highly offended with the causers thereof, and will let them and all the world understand that he will seek by all lawful means to have so high an injury worthily repaired, and not by hostility upon the frontiers, from the which his Majesty assured me he would altogether abstain: but in the meantime he desires that you deal by all means possible secretly both with the Queen and counsellors that offers may be made unto him the which he is contented to hear, assuring you that you can do him no so great or acceptable service as that; but in no manner of ways, says he, can it stand with his honour to write any letter to you to be seen by any there to this effect, neither will he have you to deal therein but very secretly, and with great discretion and consideration. After that I had reasoned at length upon all your instructions, I come at length to my L. of Leicester his opinion, the which the King would in no ways hear, saying that that was a matter so far prejudicial to him in honour that he marvelled how you could wish him to do it. I told him in what sort my lord of Leicester had subscribed the warrant, and did what I could to excuse him; so that at last I brought him thus far, that if my L. would purge himself by saying that when he signed that commission he thought it had been the Queen her pleasure, and that he was ignorant of the others' proceedings, the King will be contented to receive letters from him, and deal with him. Thus far touching the speeches that passed betwixt his Majesty and me shortly, not thinking necessary to write all. In sum, I perceive his Majesty highly offended, but yet if reason be offered and promised, he may be appeased suppose [although] he be marvellously incensed by them who are about him to the contrary. The King has been "sinistriously" informed upon your behaviour in this matter, so far that they would have him thinking that you had been a great furtherer in the execution; but he hears all and answers nothing. In one word he spake to me sounding to your accusation, I said I was assured you had done in the matter what lay in your power for her safety, but I hoped your actions passed, and your good services in time coming, should plead sufficiently for yourself but [without] me. I perceive you have been

very evil used by them all almost who were in your company at London, for they have made evil and slanderous reports, calumniate your actions, and made the worst of all your doings, yea they have reported and written before they came, even almost to your table talk and idle words spoken by you. The King himself told me that at that time when Barne Lindesay was sent in Scotland by Mr. Keythe, [by] whom also you sent his Majesty a hunting horn, it was reported to him by one he says who heard you say that you hoped the horn should be welcome and do good, because at that time when I was sent home with the discovery of the conspiracy wherein Babington and his consorts were convict[ed] and his mother's letters that were taken, you sent with me a "leure" [lure] and a collar, whereof he took as you said more pleasure and more care nor of all the other letters that were sent him. This his Majesty said you spake, and enquired of me if I had been the reporter thereof, because as he thought none other could have done it, because none was present. I, as I had good reason, for me denied the same, and said I knew you were not so unwise as to speak indecently of his Majesty as if he had been a child, and to be contented with childish toys. Therefore I pray you write and excuse you of this calumny, and lay blame of me, who am innocent thereof, for I assured his Majesty I would write to you thereof. The King is yet in suspense what to believe or think of you, and as you said to me that now it was time for the King to do himself good in England, so I say now is time for you, by some great and notable good service, to let the King and this whole country understand the good will you bear to his service; for you have a great number of enemies, who upon malice and private grudge omit not the smallest occasion to calumniate your present actions, and call them that are past in question; and upon this last accident, wherewith you are heavily burdened by the general voice, both by speeches and cartels left and affixed libels, they accuse you of the murder of both the King his parents. But for all this the King is not moved, but will esteem more of your good services nor of all these malicious speeches, given out, as he sees, only upon malice, and especially if you make it appear at this time by your dealing to his profit and honour there.

I delivered the Master of Gray the letters directed to him that same day I was with the King. He received them, but refused to speak with me in any secret place, because of the suspicion he was in presently. The Secretary is only in credit, and the fear that the Master has taken of him is like to produce such effects as may appear and be known to you by these other letters directed from P. I see nothing in this matter but private men's ambition and strife here is like to overthrow all his Majesty's service, that suppose you were never so well willing as you are, yet it will be hard to bring it to any good effect, as long as matters do stand in these terms

here. The Master assures me that he shall remain towards you ever as he was your assured friend, and if you will have the patience to abide him for a six weeks, he shall make you understand it more perfectly, for the which time he mun [must] abstain for [from] any open dealing with you, praying you in the meantime to continue him in the favour of my lord of Leyc[ester] and Sir F. Wal[singham]. It is thought meet by some your friends here, and surely I think it not amiss, that the Master be not altogether cast off, but that you entertain him in the old manner, for suppose that necessity has constrained him to alter his form of dealing, yet he may serve your turn as much more and more also nor of [than] before, for whatsoever he does, or any that he deals with, you shall understand, and so may make your profit thereof and "preveine" [prevent] it if you think it expedient. He says he was minded to have sent one to you to have "loused" his jewels, but as yet he dare not, therefore he prays you earnestly to cause them be kept a month longer nor the day appointed, against which time he shall not fail to take order for their release: and if this be a thing you may do, I pray you "tyne" him not for it. I have had no particular conference with the Secretary as yet in any affairs, saving only delivered him his letter, with some general speeches, and he has appointed me to come to him to-morrow. Therefore I remain in suspense what to write of him. But by the general bruit of all men he has been your greatest enemy this time bye past, and the first occasion of all these hard speeches against your reputation, and only he procured an act of Council to pass declaring the discharge of your commission, and "whatsomene" [? whatsoever] you had done or would do hereafter since such a day of February to be of no effect. I am certainly informed that he minds to have the dealing in these matters of England with them and by himself; and for this cause has directed James Hudsone to Sir Francis Wal[singham] both with letters and credit, especially to disgrace you at their hands, assuring them that if they will leave off dealing by you or with you, who the King, as he says, hates deadly, and enter in that same course with him, he shall do more nor you may in any ways, and cause their matters to take far better effect. But you are wise enough, and know how to behave yourself in this matter at his thither coming. I will confer with the Secretary, and if I can find that it be possible that matters may be taken up betwixt you, and that any sure concurrence may be betwixt you for his Majesty's service, I shall advertise you. In the meantime I pray you that I may hear from you from time to time of all matters, and specially of those that concern the King, that thereby I may entertain both your credit and my own. For the King has commanded me both to write and to receive writings from you.

The state of this country remains at this time very unsure, Papists daily flocking and Jesuits both Scottish and English

coming from France, the Papist lords looked for at Court, which breeds a fear and a jealousy in the hearts of the rest; and I fear me it be a cause of civil division which shall greatly hinder the course of his Majesty's service. The causes of this matter and how it proceeds, because by these other letters you understand, I will not insist on them. The Convention which was appointed to have been the tenth of this month is deferred, none can tell to what day. Our ambassadors who were appointed for France, Denmark and Spain are not hastily to depart, for lack of money; and he of France is scarcely yet agreed upon, for the King has altogether refused Fentrie. This day, which is the twelfth, the King and some of the Council and Session are busy about the "ageing" of the action of Coldingham in Dalkeith, where I think he shall remain this month to come.

I have not had as yet great conference with any man abroad, which is the cause that I am not well informed of particular matters. But hereafter as I can or may by any diligence learn, I shall not fail by very frequent letters to let you understand them. Since the King is not minded that openly you should use the office of his ambassador, I cannot tell to what purpose you should spend so much in keeping of house and servants. Therefore I think it not amiss, if otherways your lordship be not minded, to send me home Willie Hill by sea, for his master has to do with him; and if it please you to cause him to bring to me a "bybill" [Bible] of the greater sort [and] one of the least, with the Book of Martyrs for the Lady Trabroune, and Plutarch his Lives for my mother, I will think myself so far bound to your lordship. He will bring with him my clothes that I left behind me, and my books, and because my clothes are very few, and I must needs for your service await upon Court, I must request you to send me as much satin as to be a stand of clothes. I must recommend to your good favour that honest gentleman my good friend Alexander Murray, for whom the King will write also to you. In like manner Jhone Gray, to cause him, if he be not already on his journey, to make all haste. And that matter of Wallace, for his pardon. Edr. [Edinburgh], 12 of March. Sir Robert Melvill and Coldinknowes [Coudenknows] are appointed to meet Rob. Carye on the 14 of this month at Fulden, where I think the same answer or almost little different shall be given him as you devised.

(*P.S.*)—I have delivered none of your letters as yet saving to the Master, William Keythe, Sir Robert Melvill and young Purie. The rest I shall deliver to-morrow. I pray you remember of the boy Jame to see put to his exercise with Mr. Jhone Douglas, for I have assured my father and mother that he was there before my departure.

Holograph. 6½ *pp.* (199. 16.)

ROBART CARVYLE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1586–7, March 18.—I received this day a letter to you from the Master of Gray, and one from the Laird of Lestericke.

I do not a little marvel that I hear not from you either by word or writing, nor yet of the 2 horses. I think you have forgotten us, and them in Scotland, which thinks more than I can write. As for Mr Richard Douglas, you have I hope received a packet from him. For my part I never heard of him but that he was at the Court. If her Majesty's pleasure be to write unto the King, and Sir Francis [Walsingham] to the Secretary, those letters will be accepted. This day Stephen Huntington came out of Scotland, with answer to our ambassador Mr. Carie in writing, from the Secretary, Justice Clarke, Sir Henry Hewme and Sir Robert Melven. Write to me by the first, and remember my suit to Mr. Secretary, and forget not the placquet for the Laird of Lestericke.—18 March, 1586.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (199. 7.)

CHART OF EUROPE.

1586–7, March 22.—Chart of Europe and the littoral of the Mediterranean. Pictures of the King of France, the Grand Turk, &c. "Fatta per io Hercules Doran, Italiano, figliolo Edmond Doran Irlandese alli 22 de marsso 1586 in lassitta di Londra." Coloured.

Vellum. (Maps. 1. 68.)

P[ATRICK] TOURNER to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS].

1587, March 29.—I could do no less than advertise you of our proceedings by your servant Patrick Thomson, who can declare how all matters are passed. I thought to have sent to you according to promise, but in no ways dare "mell" with the same till the ship be adjudged. Give your helping hand in the same, and then you shall know my goodwill to you. Patrick Thomson had "cwmeit" [? come] with [*sic*], not Graham, were not that I had some business with a man who is master of one of the Queen's ships, and that for the buying of a ship of the burden of 80 tons, and should have her. Wherefore speak to the King of Navarre's ambassador to get me a new commission in my name, for you shall find a true servant to be ready at all times to do service. Also be assured what commodity shall ever happen to be gotten, you shall have part. It well please you that I may have a letter of my Lord Cobham's directed to the Cinque Ports in my favour, that none of the Cinque Ports shall "mell" with me unless I do break the laws of the country.—Sandwich, 29 March, 1587.

Holograph. Addressed to the Lord Ambassador of Scotland. 1 *p.* (16. 54.)

"876." [LAIRD OF PURY OGILVIE] to SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1587, March.—It was once appointed that the Master of Gray and Sir Robert Meling should have met Mr. Robert Kaerie (Carey) at the Border, and that at his own desire,

which was stayed by the Secretary's "moyen," and Sir James Home of Colduneknowis put in the Master of Gray's room, and that because the Master of Gray dared not insist in that matter directly, as likewise the Secretary has already laid a "plate" [plot] that the King shall in no ways enter in friendship with the Queen's Majesty of England, and that by the persuasions of their Lords, to whose will and standing he is altogether addicted, and in special to the Earl of Angus, of whom he has received land and "gwiddeid" [? good-deed], for their Lords will do what they can to denude his Majesty of all kind of foreign friendship, and by that "moyen" to make him unable to seek any revenge of this last "reid" of Stirling attempted against his Majesty, which as yet *manet alta mente repostum*, so that I will assure you that the Secretary means neither truly to the King his Master nor yet to your Queen's Majesty. He may well receive of her geir and money. Thomas Tyrie is come home and has brought a letter to the King from the Duke of Gwiss [Guise], which in respect of the arrogancy and "prudness" thereof has irritated the King, and alienated his mind altogether from any dealing in that course. The Master of Gray has received a letter from the Duke of Guise, promising all kind of assistance if he can find such dealing to be followed forth in deed as is promised. He has received letters from the bishop of Glasgow and sundry of the "Jesuistes," both of Lorraine and Paris in the same effect. He has also received a letter from Monsieur Mannewill, as having credit of the King his master, to "pwis" [wish?] the Master to take a dealing for Frânce, assuring him of sufficient assistance both of men and money if he can draw a reasonable faction within the country; for the which cause he has sent me at this same time to the Earl of Huntley, as you shall be advertised hereafter, as well of the cause as of the effect of all their purposes, praying you always not to leave off your dealing with the Master as yet, for you shall receive no harm by his dealing so long as my friendship with you be not "dissiferit" [dissevered], which shall not be in my default. There are come to this country out of France in the ships with Thomas Tyrie two Englishmen, Jesuits, the one called Bartaen and the other Thwithwoirk, and one young priest called Alexander Gerard, cousin german to him who was in the Tower, who as I believe has some letters to some of his countrymen, which if it be I shall leave nothing undone to try the uttermost thereof. I will pray you to cause haste the answer of my last letters, and in special to the Master of Gray, for it may do great good, as I shall let you understand hereafter. Edinburgh the — of March, 1587. Your L. assurit to be commanded with service. 876 H.

I received your writing at the closing of this, whereof I thank you most heartily, and shall do goodwill to satisfy all the contents thereof. As for Monsieur Curseills letters,

as I "wreit" already, they were intercepted by the way, which has moved him to no small jealousy.

1½ *pp.* **(15. 99.)**

Dr. W. Gifford to Dr. Elye.

[1587, May ?]—Upon Whitsunday at night M. de Guise sent Mr. Hill to tell us the next day he would come to our house to have a dispute, and Mr. D. Barret in Mr. Baylye's name came to me late to bid me make the speech to him. I told him it was better Mr Ficher should do it, for fear they should conceive that no man in the College could do it but I, having done it twice before, *videlicet* at Easter was 2 years, and in October last; which D. Barret misliked not. Yet the next day they concluded amongst them that in respect I was M. de Guise's scholar, I should moderate the disputations. Well, all being prepared, M. de Guise came not, but sent me word upon Monday that about a day after they would come, with the Cardinal of Bourbon and others, and commanded that I should make the harangue, and gave me instructions to commend the old Cardinal as the father of this League. Well, after 3 days, to wit upon Friday at 4 of the clock, came the Cardinals Bourbon, Vandome, Vaudimont, Guise: the Dukes Guise, de Maine, d' Elbief: Counts S. Poule, Brissack, Monsieur Roane, Menivell &c. Our hall was never so honoured. I spake of 2 things, the League and the cruelty of Besse in murdering the Scottish Queen. It dured half an hour and somewhat more. Let other men write what I said.

The K. of Scots sheweth himself by all means Catholicly bent: hath restored the B.B. of Glasgow, Dellaine, Ross, to their honours and bishoprics, entertained his mother's servants, and it is time, for the Prince of Parma hath for his son a sore part, and desperately forward, condemning the Scottish for an heretic. The "arbre of the genealogie" is rife in Flanders; but this very secret I beseech you for God's sake, and not speak it in my name. I fear it will breed the greatest trouble that ever was in Christendom. God grant him a Catholic, or else catch that catch may. If he be a Catholic he will have his right, I verily believe. You must send as soon as possibly my cousin's books and apparel, with those also which Mr. Sutton hath, unless you can sell his gown, "his S. Thomas his fuñe" and some other apparel, but no books else. The rest send *cum prima opportunitate* to me at Rheims, because many books are mine. Adieu, with a million of commendations for the "bulchen." God willing I will see you before it be long. This pridie D. Augustini Anglorum Episcopi. Mr. Bennet going to Verdun to the novitiate brings this letter. Yours ever assured W. Gifforde.

[At foot] "Sup: A Monsr. Monsr. D. Elye Docteur Argente, a Poule."

Contemporary copy. Endorsed: Letters of D. Gifford, intercepted. 1 *p.* **(16. 61.)**

The Queen and the Earl of Tyrone.

1587, May 13.—Indenture between the Queen and Hugh Earl of Tyrone. Whereas the Queen by letters patent on the 10th May, 1587, granted to Tyrone the castles, lordships &c. &c. in the territory or country of Tyrone, in Ulster, which Henry VIII. granted on 1 Oct., 1542, to Conn late Earl of Tyrone (except the fort on the Blackwater, and lands attached); now to avoid all controversies by reason of the said letters patent, it is the Queen's pleasure that the necessary commissions shall be awarded by the Lord Deputy and Council for viewing and limiting the bounds, meres and contents of the said castles, lordships &c. as also other castles, lordships &c. in the territory of Tyrone which Neile, father of Turloughe Lenoughe, or others, held of the said Conn Earl of Tyrone: also to set out the services, rents &c. paid to Conn. The judges and counsel of Ireland are to set down lawful means for the speedy restoring of all the said services, rents &c., and assure the premises to Hugh Earl of Tyrone. The latter undertakes to convey to Turloughe Lenoughe, or to Sir Arthur O'Neile his son, such lands &c. lying near the waters of Fyn and Leefer as the commission shall find to have been usually possessed by Neile late father of Turloughe. Various other covenants with regard to Turloughe. Hugh Earl of Tyrone undertakes for himself and his heirs not to claim any of the "Vreaughte" which his grandfather Conn surrendered: or any services, rents &c. out of the territory of Tyrone, otherwise than as the Lord Deputy and Council shall appoint: to compel all persons dwelling upon the premises to continue of good behaviour towards the English pale, and to deliver offenders: and to give unmolested passage to the constable and soldiers of the fort at the Blackwater. Hugh his servants and tenants to have free passage over the bridge lately builded upon the Blackwater.—13 May 29 Eliz.

Official contemporary copy. Parchment. 1 *sheet.*

Blank draft of the above is noted in the Calendar of S.P. Ireland, Eliz: Vol. 129, No. 6: *and it is enrolled on the* Close Roll 29 Eliz: part 24. (217. 1.)

Ralph Stafferton.

1587, June 15.—Warrant granting lease in reversion to Raffe Stafferton, gentleman pensioner, for his services. —Manor of Greenwich, 15 June, 1587.

Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (203. 74.)

Undertakers in Munster.

1587, June 27.—Letters patent to the Deputy and Council of Ireland, establishing a scheme for the repeopling of the province of Munster, by English undertakers. Special assignments of land are made to (a) Sir Christopher Hatton,

Sir Edward Fitton, Sir Rowland Stanley and their associates; (b) to Sir Walter Ralegh, Sir John Stowell, Sir John Clifton and their associates; (c) to Sir Valentine Browne, Sir William Herbert and their associates; and (d) to Sir W. Courtney, Edward Unton, Henry Ughtred and their associates.—Westminster, 27 June 29 Eliz (1587).

35 *sheets. Contemporary copy.* (**209.** 2.)

Edward Strenger.

1587, June 30.—Warrant granting lease of land to Edward Strenger, for his services and hurts received.—Manor of Greenwich, June 30, 1587.

1 *p.* (**203.** 75.)

Master of Gray to Lord [Ambassador A. Douglas].

[1587, June ?]—I pray your lordship send me over the letter that I wrote last to you from Scotland, and you shall have it again. I only crave a copy of it, for that there is somewhat whispered of it.—*Undated.*

¼ *p.* (**205.** 42.)

Bewbushe and Shelley Parks.

1587, July 20.—Particular of the parks of Bewbushe and Shelley, Sussex: with note that the parks were very much improved by Thomas late Duke of Norfolk, and that Sir Thomas Shirley has conveyed his whole interest in the lease to Arthur Middleton.—20 July, 1587.

½ *p.* (**2475.**)

Robert Melvill to the Laird of Barnbugall.

[1587,] July 31.—I received your writing whereby I understand of your good arrival in those parts, also of your conference with the Queen's Majesty there, besides that you have found good favour by the help of your good friend Master Archbald Douglas. And whereas you make mention that our Sovereign's mother is to be buried honourably, and would know of his Majesty whether it be his Highness' pleasure that the defunct soul be transported in this country, you shall be certified that I cannot take upon me to meddle therein, knowing how heavy and displeasant it shall be to move the same unto his Majesty while [it] continues alike recent in his mind and in all the subjects of this realm, as they have given demonstration of late by their heavy regret unto his Majesty. I doubt not but the Queen's Majesty will have respect to that is most agreeable to her own honour, seeing it is reported that she was innocent of that fact. And therefore "mone" [? I must] remit to your discretion your dealing in that matter. And I doubt not but her Majesty will be favourable to the poor servants who have been long prisoners; in special my brother, that both has "tynt" his time there, and has his mother

departed this life, whom he will have loss of.—Halirudos, [Holyrood House] last of July.
Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (199. 13.)

The Garrison in Ireland.

1587, July.—Report of the state of the garrison in Ireland sent to Lord Burghley by Thomas Williams, Clerk of the Cheque.
1 *p.* (141. 142.)

Samuel Cokburne to Lord [Ambassador] Archibald Douglas.

[1587, July?]—I was both ashamed and sorry that your affairs, both there and here, went so hard, and that the credit of your friendship was so unable to amend it. I am frustrate of converse with Master Richard, for he is departed. Offers services.—*Undated.*
Signed : Your L, loving nephew.
1¼ *p. Mutilated.* (205. 32.)

"M. B."(?) to the Queen.

1587, Aug. 20.—Madame, I will once more, and for the last time, obey the passion which generates in me the affection I bear for your Majesty and your affairs, and tell you that when you first took the protection of the Low Countries I sought to show you that the places there appeared to be strong but were not really so, and that where they are strongest by nature they should by art be made safe from assault and then provided with every necessary for holding them against a long siege by armies. And it must be foreseen in the case of those which can be succoured by sea that the enemy are not able to take away that advantage, as they did at Sluys the first day and without loss of a man. These things were easy if at the beginning order befitting a thing of such importance had been taken,—as would have been done both quickly, and at small cost if I had been believed. If I were an Englishman I could say that no one is a prophet in his own country ; but from personal experience I will say that in England a foreigner is neither believed nor valued ; and it annoys me more for your service than for myself, especially as my opinion has been confirmed by the capture of Sluys with less than 10,000 men, only because it was not suitably provided. If any place in those countries was capable of being rendered impregnable it was Sluys. In spite of many valiant defenders it was lost because proper measures had not been taken and it was ill provided with powder. The Duke of Parma is at Brussels and it is thought that he will attack Berghes or Ostend, but I think he will wait for the Italians before attempting anything, and meanwhile make preparations. Your men ought not to sleep but provide for themselves while there is time. If, which God forbid, the enemy take

Berghes the island of Walcheren lying between Sluys and Berghes will be greatly harassed by both. Especially, if a landing in force is once effected, I fear that the people, exhausted by long war and seeing the enemy everywhere victorious, will in despair yield all and that in the end your only reward for so generous an enterprise will be the enmity of a most powerful King and the expenditure of a great treasure and many men. Italians from the kingdom of Naples, said to be 4,000, are already in Savoy and are followed by others levied in other provinces of Italy, to be conducted to the Low Countries, although it is said that if, in passing, the League has work for them they are commanded to serve it, and to stop in Lorraine if that Duke has need of them, who would have been in the greatest danger if the army which assembled on this side the Rhine had marched straight into Lorraine, which they would have found unprepared. They have lost a great opportunity, and now if they do not pass through Lorraine, which begins to be doubtful, they will utterly lose reputation; especially as the League will publish that its forces alone have prevented them, and so gain favour with the people and reputation with the Queen, and dismay us. The League was dismayed at hearing of the passage of the Rhine but has since begun to recover courage, being given unexpected leisure to provide for itself, as it does. Indeed report goes that that army takes its way by Burgundy for Montpelier, away from Lorraine; but it may be that they have some intelligence which we do not know. Moreover the adherents of the League are so suspicious that, expecting the King of Navarre to be in the army in person and to march quickly into Lorraine or elsewhere, and seeing none of these things done, they impute a grave error and in their ignorance judge wrongly of the army and the enterprise, which is in the hand of God. Your Majesty's resolution to maintain an armada at sea is very praiseworthy and may do much good if only for your reputation and the expense to which it will put the King of Spain in the escorting of his fleets. Moreover it will be a sentinel to your kingdom and may find opportunity to capture the whole or part of one of the fleets, or to defeat the enemy's armada; and it cannot do so little as not to win its expenses. Begs her to pardon his importunity.—Paris, 20 August, 1587. "[Di] vostra Maesta umilissimo servitore M.(?) B.(?)."

Signed. Italian. 4 *pp.* (16. 18.)

Haverfordwest and Tenby.

1587, Aug. 22.—Examinations of various persons belonging to Haverfordwest and Tenby, touching a ship of Wexford (? the *Elizabeth*) spoiled by a man of war, and the disposal of her cargo of salt.—22 August 29 Eliz (1587).

2 *pp.* (*See* Calendar of Cecil Papers iii. *p.* 267, July 3, 1587.) (132. 16.)

Admiralty Cause.

1587, Aug.—Certificate by Sir John Wogan of the executing of the memorial directed to him by the Admiralty Court, with regard to the Scottish and Irishmen's salt and ship brought into Milford Haven by John Vaughan and John Kifte.—August, 1587.

Ten papers of depositions enclosed.

21 *pp.* (209. 3.)

Sir Francis Walsyngham to Archibald Douglas.

1587, Aug. 24.—You shall do well to write a letter to the L. Treasurer to the effect written unto me, who hath more credit to deal in matters that concern her Majesty's purse than myself. I find him well inclined to further you. Your L. knoweth you may well assure yourself of me.

According to your desire I send you a note of the spoils wherewith you were yesterday made acquainted.

I concur with you in opinion that the appointing of a lieutenant may be put off for a time, until it be seen what will become of the ordinary course of justice to be done by the Wardens.—At the Court, 24 August, 1587.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (203. 76.)

R. Douglas to the Same.

1587, Aug. 30.—Hamilton, 30 August, 1587.

Printed in Lodge, ii, 348, *in extenso.*

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (16. 21.)

Master of Gray to the Same.

1587, Sept. $\frac{2}{12}$.—I marvel I being so long here that I have never heard from you. I will impute it to nothing as yet, for that Laurence Abercromby has shewn me that he has a letter to me. Marry, I know not what is within it, and this bearer stays not, so I could not make answer, neither know I by what moyen to cause convey it to you till you advertise me, which I shall look for. If you let me know what you are doing, you shall know what I do, and other folks both that are here; but at your own option. I recommend to you the poor young man Edward Johnston, and pray you that he may have his despatch, either good or evil. I marvel that Mr. Secretary should have given him such answer, seeing I was no more a courtier I had no further moyen there. I would have rather supposed the answer in others. And yet I thank God I have better moyen to do them good or evil nor he who is the greatest courtier in Scotland. But I have bidden greater matters: I must abide that with the rest.—Paris, 12 September, 1587, *stilo novo.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (199. 14.)

Edward Gifford.

1587, $\frac{\text{Sept. 22.}}{\text{Oct. 2.}}$—Pass for Edward Gifford, "gentilhomme Anglois," to go to Dunkirk *via* St. Omer.—Brussels, 2 October, 1587. *Signed :* Anthoine de Gougnies.

Endorsed by Burghley : "This lewd man was drowned on the seas when he would have taken an English merchant."

French. 1 *p.* (**16.** 29.)

William Stanley to Lord [Burghley ?].

1587, Oct. 3.—With respect to his suit. The 150*l.* recited, to be paid to the Queen's use, with the other profits which are to come to the Queen by reason of the disclosing of the said concealments, are the greater part of the profits. Prays that the suit may be granted in his name, which will do pleasure to a distressed prisoner.—October 3, 1587.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**2118.**)

William Murray to [Archibald Douglas].

[1587,] Oct. 4.—Excuses himself for riding homeward without speaking to him ; it is sore against his will, but he waited his home coming all Tuesday and this Wednesday till twelve. Has disbursed all his silver and were it not that Mr. Richard brought him 20 crowns for his wife, he had been some behindhand. Must intreat him humbly for the loan of 12*l.* or 10*l.* sterling, which will extend in Scots money to one hundred pounds which he will pay to whoever he appoints. Will he give the sum to this bearer his companion Patrick Lichtoune. Anything he can do for him in Scotland he is to advertise him and he will do it.—London, 4 October.

1 *p.* (**130.** 157.)

Archibald Douglas.

1587, Oct. 7.—Account dated 27 March, 1587, of William Gowlde against Lord [Archibald] Douglas, for silk, velvet &c. Total 26*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Received 7 Oct., 1587, in part 5*l.* Note at foot "Payed of this 10 *lib.*"

½ *p.* (**16.** 52.)

Court of Wards and Liveries.

1587, Oct. 14.—A declaration made to William Lord Burghley, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by George Goringe, Esq., Receiver General of the said Court, of all money he is to be charged with to the Queen Majesty's use, from his first entry into that office at the end of Trinity Term, 26 Eliz., until this present 14 October, 29 Eliz. Total due after deduction of 210*l.* per annum for allowance and payments amounting to 7,000*l.*, 3,662*l.* 7*s.* 3¼*d.*

1 *p.* (**139.** 187.)

PATRIK LYCHTMAN to JONET CANT, former spouse to Robert Mowbray.

1587, Nov. 1.—He is employed by a London merchant to be his factor, and is bound for Marcelis (Marseilles). Thanks her for her good entertainment. Sends letters for his mother and for Sir William Keithe. Asks that some of his effects may be sent to the goodman of the Lord Ambassador's house, Mr. Hervie, in Lyme St.—Bristol, November 1, 1587.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**213.** 70.)

The SAME to [ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS].

1587, Nov. 5.—Expresses his gratitude for Douglas' favours. Has entered in company with stubborn companions, and with many fair words and great persuasions they are content to go with him. In respect of the time here spent, they are to have a half hire more than was first promised. The bringer hereof is partner with Mr. Stepers. If Douglas will show them the courtesy of his house and countenance, it will advance the writer greatly at their hands. Hopes to do his duty both to Douglas, and to the contentment of the merchants.—Bristol, 5 November, 1587.
Holograph. Addressed: To the Lord Ambassador of Scotland. 1 *p.* (**16.** 43.)

EARL OF SUSSEX to the QUEEN.

1587, Nov. 5.—The late Lord, his brother, left him but 450*l.* a year, and his "stallment" due to the Queen is 500*l.* a year. Begs the Queen to take 250*l.* or 200*l.* a year, and leave him the remainder, till her claim is satisfied.—5 November, 1587.
Signed. 1 *p.* *Printed in* Lodge, ii, 356. (**16.** 44.)

RICHARD DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

1587, Nov. 6.—*Printed in* Lodge, ii, 359, *in extenso.*
Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**16.** 45.)

JOHN, Duke CASIMIR.

1587, Nov. 7.—Remembering his obligation given to the Queen in January last that the army of reuters and Swiss sent to the succour of the King of Navarre and the Reformed Churches should not return until a satisfactory peace had been made, will try with all diligence to make the colonels and rittmeisters continue their service in good discipline and will use his authority to make them await the succours he intends to send them, which shall amount in the least to 4,000 reuters and two regiments of infantry, half Swiss and half Germans, to the number of 6,000, whom he undertakes by these presents to raise between now and February next, to pass forthwith to join the army of the King of Navarre under a prince of the Empire, and to serve until peace be made. Has undertaken this charge in consideration of 40,000 florins

quinzebatz piece promised by the Queen, and of succour which he expects from the Protestant princes of the Empire. Binds himself to the Queen that no peace shall be made in France until the King of France pay such sum in ready money as may satisfy her of the aforesaid sum; and that he will see the same faithfully paid to her, or that the King of France give adequate security for such payment.

Endorsed: Copy of Casimir's bond for reimbursement of 40,000[l.]—7 November, 1587.

French. 1 *p.* (133. 78.)

SIR GEORGE CAREY to the QUEEN.

1587, Nov. 9.—Finds her Majesty has been given to understand by the Lords Lieutenant of Hampshire that the muster of certain hundreds, ordered by her in February, is very inconvenient. Details reasons why the course they propose is dangerous for the shire, perilous for the Isle of Wight, and chargeable. Now, everyone in the shire knows where to repair upon invasion; but if the course be altered they must stand at gaze to behold the beacons fired, not daring to come to aid the place attempted till directed by the Lords Lieutenant. The Wight would be deprived, in this time of threatened invasion, of any assured hope of succour. The proposed change would give him small cause to expect other than a rabble of the least trained, worst armed, and most insufficient persons; but would give a choice of the best sort to the Marquis, and the trained bands to the Earl. The Queen's progenitors in time of danger continued here garrisons to the number of 3,000 for many months, and his necessity now requires the like; but the aid now likely to be allotted to him is not the value of 300 good shot. The island is more likely to be attempted than any other part. How much it is desired by the French their former attempts testified, and by the Spaniards the Queen's later advertisements witness. The Earl of Sussex has informed the Queen that by means of Sir Edward Horsey there was an increase since 1571 of the hundreds allotted to the Wight; but he can find no confirmation of this. If this shire had not a Portsmouth and an Isle of Wight to defend, or if other shires were not appointed to back them, the Lieutenants might desire to be attended with a body of the shire; but where the body is sufficiently armed from other parts, the weakening of them would be an utter overthrow.

The Lieutenants have heretofore sought to erect this desired body, but it has never been allowed by the Council, nor agreed to by the gentlemen of the country. Begs the Queen to make stay of their proceedings.—Castle of Carisbrooke, 9 November, 1587.

Holograph. Endorsed: Sir G. Carey. 4 *pp.* (16. 47.)

PIRACY.

1587, Nov. 11.—Certificate by John Denton, mayor, and aldermen of Berwick on Tweed.

There is brought before them a certificate of sundry gentlemen of Scotland, certifying certain matters to the Lord Admiral and his deputies, on behalf of Robert Browne, Scotsman, touching his accusation for piracy. They hereby certify that the above gentlemen are very honest and credible; and that the parents, kindred and friends of Browne are of good and honest reputation.—11 November, 1587.

Parchment. 1 *p.* (217. 2.)

Proceedings at Lisbon.

1587, Nov. 19.—Record of proceedings taken at Lisbon, 19 November, 1587, upon the presentation, by Diego Lopez de Goes, of a petition relating to the 12 December, 1573.

20 *pp. Portuguese.* (139. 227.)

Robert Carvylle to Archibald Douglas.

1587, Nov. 23.—Understanding my friend Mr. Secretary was sick, I determined to ride post to London for despatch of my business, but was visited with sickness. Remember me to him, that my suit may pass according to the Queen's grant. Deliver the writings enclosed to Robert Browne.—Berwick, 23 November, 1587. *Signed.*

(*On back:*) The pest is very sore in Leith and many houses in Edinburgh. 1 *p.* (16. 50.)

Richard Douglas to the Same.

1587, Nov. 24.—This bearer, Charles Campbell, near kinsman to the sheriff of Ayr, being fallen not by his procurement in trouble in his own country, so that he is not able safely to remain therein, and now going in company with James Maitland to seek his fortune, desired my commendations. He is well travelled and has many languages and would be glad to have trafficking for some London merchants to Spain.—Whittinghame, 24 November, 1587.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (16. 51.)

Julius Caesar to the Same.

1587, Dec. 6.—The party offers 80*l.* for the 320 barrels of salt, being as much as he made for the same, and as much as the Irishman can by law recover. Recommends the acceptance of the offer.—Doctor's Commons, 6 December, 1587.

Signed. ½ *p.* (16. 53.)

Office of Lord High Admiral.

1587, Dec. 20.—Appointment by Charles, Lord Howard, Lord Admiral, of William, Lord Burghley as his deputy to execute the office of Lord Admiral during his absence at sea with the Queen's fleet against the King of Spain.—London, 20 December, 1587, 30 Eliz.

Latin. Parchment. (222. 6.)

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CHEQUES.

1587, Dec. 30.—Payments made out of the cheques by sundry warrants.

Payments to the Muster Master for his extraordinary fees; the Auditor; extraordinary lances; Captain Tweddye; extraordinary cannoniers; Sir Thomas Cicell; Captain Thomas Sherley; William Waites, gen.; Sir Wm. Pelham for levy of his cornet; the Lord North for the like. Total 6,865*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

The checks amount to 11,827*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, since the beginning of this service, so as, the said charges paid, there is overplus as yet 4,955*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* [*sic*].

Endorsed: 30 December, 1587. *Also endorsed by Burghley:* "67,747*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*" ½ *p.* (**16.** 55.)

JOHN HARE to the LORD TREASURER [BURGHLEY].

1587, Dec.—Understands that Burghley has, upon Mr. Cooke's suggestion, sent to Mr. Secretary for his (Hare's) bill. It cannot be come by on account of Lord Essex's absence, who has it to prefer it to the Queen. Sends fair copy. Essex is well affected to further it. Cooke's grief is touching certain words in the bill, which are in three former patents of the same office, and never till now misliked. Begs Burghley to further the bill.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Addressed: "To the Lord High Treasurer."

Endorsed: December, 1587. Bill for the clerkship of the Court of Wards. ½ *p.* (**16.** 56.)

FRAUNCYS JOBSON to the COUNCIL.

[1587, Dec.]—He not only at his own charges surveyed and made this plot of the river of Waterford, but has annexed thereto a plot which will bring in great increase towards the charges of the Fort of Duncannon, and mightily weaken the enemy, by depriving them of victuals, which heretofore have been conveyed to them forth of the parts adjacent to the said river. In consideration whereof he prays for the oversight of the keeping the fort in repair, with allowance, and the executing of certain things mentioned in the plot.—*Undated.*

Petition. ½ *p.* (**186.** 75.)

[LORD COBHAM.]

1587.—"Remembrances for your Lordship's [Lord Cobham's] causes."

Include: payment of rent from Mr. William Brooke to King's College, Cambridge, for the manor of Sampford Courtenaie, and other matters connected with that manor. Directions as to my Lord's causes in law: certain of them to be entrusted to Mr. Windham "during your Lordships' absence." My Lord's claim to Mr. Hugh Brooke's lands.

My Lord's fee of "Southfrieth." Mr. George Cobham's debt to the Queen. Directions for the buildings at Cobham. Statement as to my Lord's revenues. Directions for the household during my Lord's absence.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : 1587. "Remembrances for your Lordship's causes at home." 5 *pp.* **(16. 66.)**

LATIN VERSES.

1587.—i. Latin verses, on Ecclesiasticus ch. 41 v. 8, signed "Edmund Smith, Huntingtoniensis pro d. Fundatrice discipulus April 27."

Endorsed : "1587 p. Fraunces Snell." ½ *p.* **(140. 73.)**

ii. Latin verses on Ecclesiasticus 41. vv. 5 and 6, signed "Gilbertus Linacer Darbiensis divi Johannis admissus discipulus pro domina Fundatrice Anno Domini 1587." ½ *p.* **(140. 74.)**

ISLE OF JERSEY.

1587.—List of certain inhabitants of the Isle of Jersey. 1 *p.* **(142. 90.)**

SWAN UPPING.

1587.—Swans upped in the year 1587 by John Thorowgood, master of the game, and other gamesters, in the river of Lea &c. Addressed to the Lord Treasurer. 3 *pp.* **(203. 77.)**

ROBERT BEALE to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[1587.]—The attorneys of York complain against the Secretary's office for fees supposed to be wrongfully taken. Gives the history of the fees, and the grounds upon which they are taken, and begs that as the right of the fee of the examinership is remitted to the judges, this cause may be heard then also. "The cause of my not going down to York is well known to her Majesty and the Council, which was the slander and threatenings published against me in all languages in print, for carrying down the commission concerning the Queen of Scots. Her Highness' pleasure was made known by her letters sent down for the allowance of my deputy to serve in my place and to be sworn of the Council there ; therefore this deserves not to be objected against me now." Begs [Cecil] to favour him at his brother's hands.—*Undated.*

3½ *pp.* **(196. 97.)**

Quarrel between SIR CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD and SIR JOHN SELBY and others.

1587.—i. Minutes of proceedings relating to the above dispute, comprising :

1. Summary of wrongs done by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood to Sir John Selby and William Selby his son.

2. Wrongs done by Mr. Clavering to Sir John Selby, Mr. Strother and William Selby.

3. Sir John Selby and William Selby their honest dealing for appeasing these troubles.

4. Injuries pretended on Sir Cuthbert Collingwood's part to be done to him by Sir John Selby and William Selby.

5. Brief notions of certain circumstances and reasons to prove the affray betwixt Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and William Selby not to have been pretended on Selby's part.

Copy. 2 *pp.* (**138. 213.**)

[1587.]—ii. Articles propounded by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood to Sir John Selby.

1. The Burnes' of Scotland, having last June sent him a challenge to fight with any six of his name, Sir John Selby wrote that, if advertised of the day and place of combat, he would assist with all his friends. This offer he taking thankfully wrote to Sir John praying earnestly that the place for combat might be in his wardenry; whereto Sir John consented not above four or five days before the one fixed for the combat. Nevertheless Sir John despatched letters in great haste to the gentlemen of the country commanding, in the Queen's name, that neither they nor their people should repair to the place.

2. Thus deceived, he wrote Sir John a letter, which the latter pretendeth to be the original of his malice. On the appointed day, William Selby, the son, with twenty horsemen or thereabouts all warlike appointed coming unto the field of combat declared in the hearing of the assembly that he had slandered his father, and read a letter from his father of most despiteful displeasure and malice at such height as all the company in the field might take notice thereof, adding of his own speech that, if Collingwood or any of his friends were offended therewithal, he and his friends would fight six to six, or otherwise, if they durst. Whereto he answered that his coming there that day was not to the offence of the worst Englishman there, much less to any appertaining to the lord governor of Berwick, but for defence of his just cause against some thanes of Scotland.

3. He thought good then to send two gentlemen to Sir John Selby at Twisell to inform him of the behaviour of his son, who returning delivered answer in the hearing of many that, if his son had brought such letter or so misused himself, Sir John would be contented that his son should receive his deserved punishment. On this answer he went to Berwick where Mr. Randolph, her Majesty's ambassador, who there tried to compose matters, but Sir John refused his order.

4. Afterwards, at Newcastle William Selby with three score persons came against him in the street, in sight of the justices of Assize, who sent the sheriffs to bring Selby to be bound to keep the peace, but he with his brother Ralph and others avoided the town. Returning from Newcastle later, in the company of his wife and daughter, the sheriff of the county and others, all almost unarmed, excepting three pistols, they

were all assaulted by a commandment given by William Selby, himself crying to his company, Strike! villains, Strike! Whereupon ensued the murder of William Clavering; his own hurt in a place most likely to kill; the present flight of the assailants; and, after flight having of necessity yielded, the escape of William Selby with five others. The fray thus ended, and of the offenders, some taken and some escaped; he lying at Cawsaye Park, whither he was brought not able to travel farther for his wound; it chanced that one Clement Strother, supposed untruly to have been hurt at Morpeth where none of his servants were at that time, whereas they following the hue and cry for apprehending William Selby and his company were watching about Felton, having a steel cap and a pair of plate sleeves and mounted upon a good gelding, came upon the said watch, and (as he saith) fearing they should do him hurt offered to fly at his best speed, which caused them to follow, taking him to be one of those escaped; and in the chase one Martin Blacklocke shot him in the arm with a "dagge," of which hurt, God be thanked! Strother is likely to recover. About the same time, other servants of his upon the hue and cry hearing at Alnwick that one Shaftoe, brother to one of the fellows, was come thither late at night with a led horse supposed to have carried one of them which were at the murder (as after proved true), charged Shaftoe's host that he should be forthcoming in the morning to be examined before a justice of the peace; who in the morning was examined before Sir John Forster. Since that time the lord lieutennant hath had the examination of that cause at large.

In addition to these wrongs inflicted on him, he has been so slandered by the Selbys for unmanly, unlawful and injurious demeanour at that time and since to his friends hereby and abroad, to the lords of the Council and of the Court, and to her Majesty herself, that he is like to fall into great disgrace; and therefore he desires that he may have redress for his wrongs and defamation of character, either by virtue of the power now in the lord lieutenant by their mutual consents, or by his lordship's certificate to inform the Queen and others, now perhaps most deceitfully abused, of the truth.

Endorsed: Draughts of the abridgements made by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood against Sir John Selby. *Copy.* 5 *pp.* **(138.** 219.)

1587.—iii. Answer of Sir John Selby. Confesses first part of Article 1 to be true. To the latter part, answers that Mr. Randolph, her Majesty's ambassador in Scotland, informed by the King of the intended combat and by him requested to take order for the part of England that neither assembly nor combatters should be on the day prefixed at the appointed place, lest by some unhappy accident the good amity between their Majesties and their subjects might be infringed, did make promise to the King

to effectuate his peaceable desire; and, coming to Berwick from that Court two or three days before the combat should have [been] held, by earnest and special letters desired him to come thither; he being then at his country house making preparations for the combat and having charged, as well all under his charge as his friends, to prepare for the same, which may be in all indifferent men's eyes a great argument of his love for Sir Cuthbert, having neither warrant from her Majesty, her Council nor the lord governor for the same. At his coming to Berwick next morning, Mr. Randolph declared (Sir Henry Wootherington, governor for the time, and the captains and principal officers of the town being present) what had passed with the King; and requested, in the Queen's name, that none under their charge should assist at that combat. Whereupon Sir Henry gave strait commandment to the captains and officers, and he [Sir John] despatched letters countermanding his first to all within the east marches. For the truth of this, refers to Mr. Randolph's report; who before the combat wrote letters of the same effect to Sir Cuthbert and was not obeyed. Which contempt was punished by direction from her Majesty.

To Article 2, answers that this letter was indeed the very cause, not of his malice, but of his dislike to Sir Cuthbert, and of the answer sent by his son which, in respect of the letter, was very modest. Confesses that Sir Cuthbert desired him to stay the delivering of the answer, whereunto he could not condescend for the better satisfaction of his innocence to all present. Denies generally the rest of this article and for the truth of his statement refers to Mr. William Carr, of Ford, Master Thomas Swynnons, and Cuthbert Armerer, his kinsmen, whom (he supposes) indifferent men will think witnesses without exception.

To Article 3, answers that his reply by the messengers was that if his son had passed the bounds of his commission himself should answer it, and denies, that he ever refused to abide Mr. Randolph's order. Here in order should have followed the diligent travail taken by the right honorable the Earl of Rutland, the Lord Eure and the said ambassador, her Majesty's commissioners to pacify and compound this quarrel which remained frustrate by the obstinate wilfulness of Sir Cuthbert. This omission of a matter so important to be known in these controversies shews his partial dealing and refutes the entrance of Article 4; he wrongfully accuses Selby of having refused arbitration that he might prosecute his malice—a mark of strange boldness to accuse his adversary of that whereof he knows himself to be culpable.

To Article 4, answers that his son denies generally the truth of the account of what took place at Newcastle and elsewhere in the same article, and that the true account will be found in a discourse penned by his son and sent to the lord lieutenant at the last gaol delivery; to which account he

refers. As to the affray, the meeting with Sir Cuthbert was quite accidental; Sir Cuthbert and his company were more in number; alighted first; drew their weapons first; shot pistols first; and, for aught he knows were better appointed. Marvels that Sir Cuthbert and the sheriff, pretending to religion and common honesty will by denial of a truth known to their consciences forge, against their knowledges, a contrary falsehood by so indirect a means.

Headed: "Sir John Selby his answer to certain articles penned by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and delivered to the gentlemen chosen for both parties for the hearing of their mutual grievances by the right honorable the lord lieutenant's appointment."

Copy. 10 *pp.* (**138.** 214.)

For other papers on this subject see S.P. Dom., Addenda, Eliz., Vols. 29 and 30.

Grooms of the Queen's Stable.

[1587?]—Warrant (unsigned) granting to Edward Binyen and others, grooms of the Queen's stable, certain leases in reversion. Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the above, on certain conditions.—*Undated.*

Addressed to Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay. 1 *p.* (**204.** 83.)

The Marquis of Brandenburgh to the King of [ ].

[1587.]—Thanking him for his favorable reception of the former petition and his succour in the important Prussian business by intercession to the King in Poland, whereby the affairs are drawn unto such good terms that there is hope by the next general assembly to bring them to the wished end without any great labour and farther inconvenience; and placing himself at his disposal.

Endorsed: "1587. Translation of the Marquis of Brandenburgh his letter to his Majesty." 1 *p.* (**133.** 79.)

King of Navarre.

[1587.]—i. Declaration des justes causes qui ont contraint le Roi de Navarre de recourir aux armes.—*Undated.*

French. 10 *pp.* (**246.** 61.)

ii. The causes that have moved the King of Navarre and the Prince of Conde to take arms.—*Undated.*

French. 4½ *pp.* (**246.** 67.)

Sir William Russell to the Lord Treasurer [? Burghley].

[1587.]—Is to be discharged of the Governorship of Flushing, prays for the entertainment due to him and to his foot company.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**833.**)

JEAN VAND BEKE, Pensioner of the town of Flissingue, on behalf of the authorities of that town, to his EXCELLENCY (the EARL OF LEICESTER?).

[1587 or later.]—His petition to the Council being a second time rejected, he applies to his Excellency, as Lieutenant of the Queen, as his last refuge, praying that the above town may not be put in a worse position, as the pledge of the United Provinces for the assurance of the treaty made with her Majesty, than it was before, against the express stipulations of the treaty; but that it may be supported by his Excellency's authority, according to articles 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 15, copy of which he encloses. In the treaty, the town has been in no wise subject to expense of fortifications. The fortification commenced last year at the Bolwerck d'Altena has great need to be perfected, and the town secured "aupres la prison"; which will cost about 12,000 florins. He prays his Excellency to persuade the States, general or particular, to provide for that; or else to take it into her Majesty's charge, who is the most interested therein. Prays for increased aid towards the expenses caused by the increased English garrison there. The Secretary of the town has been obliged to raise on his own credit money for payment of the four ensigns and companies lately entered there. The Governor has promised repayment out of the money come from England, but it is impossible to rely upon such an uncertainty: he prays therefore that the Treasurer Manmaker may be ordered to make that payment. Prays that her Majesty's Treasurer may be ordered to pay all that is due for the captains and soldiers in the hospital, and for burghers of the town, up to the date of payment; also for some extraordinary assistance to the hospital, for reasons detailed. Prays favourable consideration of the services of the Lieutenant Governor, Sergeant Major, Marshall, and Minister and "Commissaire Particulier" of the Musters; also of disbursements made by (? for) Jehan de Louvain, prisoner of the late Monsieur de Sydney.—*Undated.*

Petition. French. Head Note: "To this last request nothing as yet is answered." 2½ *pp.* **(186. 47.)**

NICHOLAS WILSON to the COUNCIL.

[1587.]—Son of the late Mr. Secretary Wilson, Dean of Durham. Prays the Council to require John Barnes, son and executor of the Bishop of Durham, to account to petitioner for the profits of the deanery, committed to the Bishop's charge for the benefit of Mr. Wilson's posterity.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(885.)**

INHABITANTS of CARSHALTON, Surrey, to the COUNCIL.

[c. 1587.]—As to the bequest of Mr. John Wilford,* late Alderman of the City of London, for the repair of highways

* Died 28 Eliz.; *see* Inq. p.m., Ser. II. Vol. 209(57).

which had been new made and repaired by Mr. James Wilford his father: which bequest is now administered by the Merchant Taylors. A road in their parish leading from Mitcham to Sutton (the high passage from Mitcham to Nonsuch) was new made as above, and the Merchant Taylors have granted them two years allowance for its repairs, but only upon the churchwardens entering into great bond, with unreasonable limitations. Pray for letters to the Merchant Taylors to cancel the bond, and that they may enjoy the benefit of the gift without danger.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(2014.)**

Lands to be conveyed by the Queen.

[1587 ?]—Schedule of "Lands to be assured from her Majesty for years to the Lady Marques and the fee simple to the L. Dacres and Lady Anne his wife." "Lands to be conveyed to the Earl of Leicester and one other feofee."

Reasons why these estates are required to be taken in the Earl of Leicester's name: and detail of bonds upon the property.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* **(205. 93.)**

ii. Another copy of first portion of the above, "La. Marquis" being struck out.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(205. 92.)**

Ireland.

[1587.]—Paper addressed to the Lord Treasurer by Robert Legge, Deputy Remembrancer in Ireland, on the reformation of abuses and disorders in Ireland: principally concerning the English civil and judicial services. Mentions Mr. Peyton "now auditor" of whom he makes strong complaint.—*Undated.*

11 *sheets.* **(210. 19.)**

John Sherife to the Lord Treasurer.

[1583–1587 ?]—Late clerk of the ordnance in Munster, for payment of money due to him, as certified by Captain Jacques Wynckefield, Master of the Ordnance of Ireland.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(1668.)**

J. Murray to Archibald Douglas.

[c. 1587 ?]—Efter my service efter the auld faith il vill pleis you I thot to hawe seine yowr L. bot aluayis I did se you ere I com away bot I did intend till hawe sene yowr L. in uther forme. Aluayis you sall vit and I sucoir kingis lyfis and ladyis honars. I var to bleime as yowr L. sall heir and I leif non ellis. Commend my hartlie service to ye secretar and schaw him I am on of the catholik kirk vill I see his Lo. And als il vill pleis you remember ye litill tailyowr and schaw yowr curtasie and gwid vill to him accordinge to yowr promiss

and in doing heirof you vill hawe ane trew servand of him and siklyk be ane of the bretherin of the kirk of Cryst, and stand finders gwid freind: remember on(e) esop of the lionne and the pwir muss.

This far I thot to lat yow knaw unto ye tyme ve meit as in the sedull yt I schaw in heist being compleit. Quha is not ane gwid bakfreind the devel tak him to hell. J. Murray Maister Farrier to his grace et cetera as secreter valingham sayis.

Addressed: To ye vy and his treist nobill lord my lord Archbald Duglass Ambasat. for the King of Scotland Et cetera. 1 *p.* (**205.** 5.)

J[AMES] HUDSON to the LORD AMBASSADOR OF SCOTLAND.

[1587 ?]—Pardon me if I go not with John Dure, for I have a tryst with Mr. Andrews for a bond of 300*l.* for my niece.—*Holograph. Undated.*

1 *p.* (**205.** 11.)

P. TOURNER to LORD [AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS].

[c. 1587.]—Having spoken to Mr. John Douglas, who has shown him of some information made of him, he takes God to witness he never thought to do such a thing. Begs his Lordship's help.—This Sunday.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**205.** 3.)

INTELLIGENCE.

[1587 ?]—Intelligence of Ireland and Scotland, by Thomas Fynglas.

2 *pp.* (**141.** 146.)

WILLIAM MURRAY.

[1587 ?]—Inventory of the goods and gear of William Murray.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**141.** 279.)

Latin Verses by THOMAS MURRAY.

[1587 ?]—Apparently descriptive of the dangers threatening England and Scotland. The death of the Queen of Scots is referred to, and Elizabeth and James are urged to avoid the horrors of war. The concluding lines are as follows:—

"Diva Britannæa secura quiescit in aula,
Relligio, sociis concomitata suis.
Libera depositis peragemus et otia bellis
Vos, ego, cum populo nostraque terra meo.
Vos precor hæc memori mea verba recondita mente
Sit satis hoc lacrimis exposuisse meis."
Dixit et ætherio visu mirabile nimbo
Conditur, a visu se rapuitque meo.

Signature. 7 *pp.* (**205.** 43.)

THOMAS VAUTROLLIER, printer, of London, to the QUEEN.

[1584–1587?]—"That whereas of late for want of a printer in Scotland, since my coming thence I have been employed by the Lord Ambassador here resident, and some others near the King in that country, to imprint the book of Psalms with the order of service now there used, for the only use and benefit of that Church. And that by virtue of a licence obtained from the right honourable the lords of your Majesty's Privy Council, I have ended the said Psalms, with purpose to perform the rest, without the which the book will be to them unperfect and improfitable: In respect of the great charges already sustained, the necessity of the books in Scotland, the want of a printer there, and the satisfaction of such honorable persons as have put the work into my hands, I humbly crave of your Majesty to be licensed to imprint the one, as well as the other, seeing the order of the Book doth not permit the one to be without the other. Being willing to enter into sufficient bond, that none of the books so printed shall be uttered or sold within this realm but sent forthwith into Scotland."—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**98.** 179.)

ii. The same to the Council. To the same effect as above.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**186.** 165.)

JOHN HERBERT.

[After 1587.]—"The latter employments of John Herbert of the Requests to her Majesty."

1583. To Frederick II. King of Denmark. For the maintenance of the navigation to St. Nicolas, the which had been impugned by the K. of Denmark for 20 years. The treaty and conclusion wherof remains yet in force, to the great good of her Majesty's subjects. In like manner for the passage through the Sound. For the mitigation of divers new impositions; and stay that no further exactions should be demanded.

To Stephen Batore, King of Poland. For the renewing of former leagues with that kingdom. The settling of her Majesty's subjects at Elbing, and the granting unto them of free handling in all parts of the King's dominions. In which negotiation the King appointed divers Commissioners. The first at Elbing, where her Majesty's subjects desired to have the staple, as well for merchandise to be brought in as carried out. The next at Grodno. To consider the points that the former Commissioners and he had agreed upon at Elbing, and also his further demands.

1584. Many doubts arising of this conference, the King appointed a third Commission at Elbing. The conference being ended, and penned by both sides, the King referred the further consideration thereof unto the Assembly of Nobility

at Lublin, upon propounding whereof the whole nobility appointed a further meeting at Levartowe.

1585. This Assembly at Lublin being dissolved, before our colloquy was ended at Levartowe, the King appointed him to repair to the great Assembly of all Estates at Warsowe, where it was agreed that all former treaties between the Crown of England and the State of Poland should stand in full force and effect; and that her Majesty's subjects should have their assured staple at Elbing, with free handling throughout all the King's dominions, and with enjoying of all franchises, immunities and privileges fit for merchants. In the possession whereof they continue till this day, to the great good of both the kingdoms.

1585. To the Margrave of Brandenburg, Governor of Prusland, during the lunacy of the Duke. For the free passage of her Majesty's subjects at the Habe, the stay of all new impositions there, and the settling of the rates of all merchandise for the more easy payment of custom thereafter.

1587. To the States of the Low Countries. To maintain and approve the actions of the Earl of Leicester, which were then impugned by the said States. To procure his Lordship's return with honour and credit fit for his place; and to persuade the States to send Commissioners to the treaty of peace that was then to be held at Burburough in Flanders.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1600" struck through. 2 *pp.* **(16. 62.)**

Verses upon Anne, Countess of Oxford.

[Before 1588.]—"Ad Illustris. foeminam D. Annam Veram Comitissam Oxonii cum Illustriss. Conjux Edoardus Verus Comes Oxonii in transmarinis partibus versaretur. Scriptu in fronte Novi Testamenti."

Latin. ½ *p.* **(140. 124.)**

1588.—Upon the death of Lady Anne, Countess of Oxford [died 1588]: by Wilfred Samonde. Dedicated to Lord Burghley.

English. 11 *pp.* **(277. 8.)**

Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

1587–8, Jan. 8.—Since my last, bearing date 27 of December, his Majesty has almost ever been in Burley, while within these two days that he is returned to this town I have been, as well by myself as the Justice Clerk, very earnest to obtain answer to your letters, and to have had the Justice Clerk writing to you as his Majesty commanded, and he promised; but as yet I can have none other but that his Majesty sees no appearance of true or upright meaning to him from that country, but only superficial dealing to amuse him, and make him look for that he sees no mind in them to perform. If they meant honestly to him or thought they would have his friendship entirely and soundly, he is assured that considering the

wrong done him they would come of [off] with a more square form of proceeding, and would acknowledge him with such kind of offers as were both honorable and sure for him to accept, whereof he can see no appearance neither of the one sort nor the other. And therefore seeing he cannot have of them that which he would, and partly looked for, he must be [con]tented, referring his honest part to God, Who he doubts not will assist him . . . to maintain himself, and obtain that whereunto he [ha]s undoubted right; in the meantime fears that that country have to do . . . friendship, when neither they may so honourably require it . . . so civilly grant it. This is the effect of the last answer the Justice Clerk had of his Majesty, which he desi[res m]e to write to you, excusing himself that he might not do it as [he] had promised. As for my own part, I see matters so disposed in this country that the King and his counsellors think assuredly that as time. . . now, and considering the certain report of the Spanish army prepared [to] invade that country, the Queen and Council should seek to assure themselves of his Majesty's friendship and good will by whatsoever means, which seeing they may have upon very reasonable conditions, his Majesty marvels much that they are so slow in seeking of it, and thereupon seems to gather small appearance of any good will meant towards him there. And therefore for myself I fear their unkind dealing procure him to embrace the contrary party, whereunto he is sought by all means possible.

Lately Colonel Steuart is come in this country from the Duke of Parme, as is thought, with very large offers of friendship. He landed yesternight and is looked for to be here this night or else to-morrow. What the assured cause of his coming and what shall be his Majesty's mind thereanent, I shall learn against the next occasion. It is here put out of all question by the greater sort that some great forces of Spaniards are to land in this country, conducted by the Lord Maxwell, and from thence to invade England. I know his Majesty would be sorry that any such matter should be, but if that come to pass it is to be feared that the hard dealing his Majesty receives from that country [would] move him, if not to join with them, at least suffer them do their wor[st], if he be not in time dealt with in the contrary. I am not certain yet of his Majesty's resolution, nor what course he will follow, but I hope within this fortnight to understand his Highness' determination, and thereafter shall let you know of it with expedition. His Majesty has declared himself lately a great enemy to all "Jesuistes," priests, notorious papists and their maintainers, to the great comfort of the better sort of his subjects. Strait acts are set out against them, as of pain of death if they be after a month found in the [coun]try, and confiscation of goods and loss of "lyffrentt" to the. . . . Commission is directed to certain noblemen and gentlemen . . . affected to religion in every shire by his Majesty, with

power . . . and seek, apprehend and bring to justice all such persons. All . . . . . persons in religion by open proclamation are discharged of . . . office, as namely of lieutenant, wardens, sheriff and such. . . . . The Earl of Huntley's commission of lieutenancy in the . . . . . back. In like manner his Majésty has promised to purge . . . and session from all suspect persons in religion ; and . . . . . required either by the Kirk or nobleman for surety. . . . His Majesty by granting thereunto 'shaues' the . . . . . to the establishing thereof ; as presently . . . . . there is an assembly both of the best of the Min[isters ?] . . . to advise upon matters concerning the preventing the p . . . the papists, and advancement of our religion. The . . . . . this great while very quiet and no breach . . . in them of . . . betwixt the Lord Chancellor and Lord Hunsdon continues, . . . shall meet is as yet uncertain. The resolution his H[ighness' ?] . . . before of my sending to you is now altogether changed, for he . . . not that I shall go for a space, upon withal occasion I . . . except dissuaded therefrom by the Chancellor, who is sorry . . . should be the doer of any good offices betwixt that country and . . . It lies not in my hand to persuade his Majesty to write as you desire . . . my Lord of Leicester, so long as the Chancellor "oppones" himself thereto. I pray you write thereof to the Justice Clerk, for I assure you his Majesty commanded me to desire you to persuade my Lord of his Highness' good mind towards his lordship, and that at his going to Flanders he would write to him as of before ; and that he has confessed to the Justice Clerk himself. If your lordship be not to come to this country yourself shortly, I would you should renew your former suit that one should be sent to you, for I have many things of importance to communicate to you that I cannot commit to "writt." If the bruit of the Spanish navy and preparation for war by the Duke of Parme be as great and constant there as it is here, together with this report of the defeat of the whole "reistres" in France, I think it should be a great motive to move the Queen and her Council to seek the King's goodwill and to satisfy him, as also to hasten your return to this country with plausible offers to his Majesty. I have this other day had large conference with your friend young P. I perceive by him he would be glad to make you foreseeing of anything he knows that might serve your turn, or make you what mean or intelligence he can. But as for the other man his friend, he thinks he should know wherefore he should do it to him, yet he says he will write to him touching the last matter he wrote of, and to you very shortly as at all times of all matters you will desire lying in his power. He looks that according to your letter you will send him a "furrure" of "connies," and a pound and half of "bugill lace" he wrote for, as he will be ready to pleasure you with whatsoever you will command him in this country. I look for your letter to Robert Scott, not

doubting but you will consider my estate. I have sent this other day a very fair goshawk to my Lord Hunsdon in your name. Carvell will advertise you, who shewed me a letter of yours written [to] him whereby you to desire me to send to my Lord Chamberlain in your name all such hawks as I can get. I have now sent him . . ., if you think them not sufficient advertise me, and I shall provide some mo[re]. Mr. William Scott has written to you here; you know his . . . . . I need to recommend it to your Lordship, but prays you to remem[ber] . . . poor man, and John Heume who has waited long upon you . . . but [without] your help is utterly undone.—Edinburgh this 8 of January, 1587.

Holograph. Addressed: To the Right Honorable my L. Amb. for the K. his Ma^tie^ of Scotland. 3 *pp. Damaged.* (**15.** 81.)

The Borders.

1587–8, Jan. 30.—Agreements of the Commissioners for Border matters at Foulden, 25 January, 1587, and at Berwick, 30th January, 1587.

These agreements chiefly relate to procedure. The Commissioners will deal only with the complaints which have been usually remitted to commissioners, viz. fires, slaughters, "bludis," intrusion in land or fishings, unlawful prisoners, and unlawful bonds and ransoms.

Signed by H. Hunsdon, John Foster, Jho. Selby, Richard Lowther, Carmychiell, Alexr. Hume of Hutoun Hall, and George Young.

3 *pp.* (**165.** 28.)

Musters.

1587–8, Feb. 16.—Muster taken at Buntingford, of the hundreds of Odsey and Ewinstre, Herts. February 16, 1587. Henry Capell, captain, John Capell, lieutenant, Henry Howard, ensign.

19 *pp.* (**214.** 23.)

R. Douglas to his uncle, Archibald Douglas.

[1588,] March 25.—I doubt not but you will greatly marvel of my so long deferring to write: but, if it were not more to testify my good remembrance of my duty than of any solid matter here, I had scarcely yet taken pen in hand so fickle and uncertain has matters been here since my last, by the which I wrote to you that the Earl of Huntley was gone northward to quiet a deadly feud (for so gave he it forth) fallen forth betwix his allies, but by [against] expectation he suddenly returned and put our court in great fray. But all things are now pacified, the Chancellor drawing the noblemen that were at Stirling in jealousy with him, the which the Earl of Huntley has purged. In the first agreance ye heard of made at the convention the Chancellor was respondent for honest dealing, but in this he has been principal party,

albeit for "fassions" cause he called the noblemen to assist in the same: but as for them, as they saw small cause of miscontentment, so were they contented with small purgation and satisfaction. So it is taught *quod defertur non aufertur*. Not long since the Lord Hunsdon wrote a long letter to his Majesty containing sundry "heindes" and griefs upon her Majesty's part, as also offers to the King, regretting specially he should have refused to hear the Queen's purgation touching his mother's death. As for the offers, I think they are better known to you than anybody here except to such as will communicate no purposes with me. The King's Majesty has written answer with his own hand and has directed Carmichael to my Lord Hunsdon with the same, the Chancellor openly protesting that he is ignorant of that dealing, albeit he be blamed by all men for entering in that course. He openly countenances more the French and Spanish course, whether it be for fear or love I cannot tell. But it seems he would hold himself for a time indifferent and ply where he saw the King most affectionate. They of that faction are chiefest about his Majesty, the other noblemen meddling little in matters of state except so mickle as may touch their own surety. The Earl of Huntley uses his office of great chamberlain and lies in the King's chamber. The Earl of Crawfurd has purchased the King's licence to go to his house, but shortly to return to Court again when they hope the King shall further declare himself, and, in the mean time, look for such assurances of foreign aid that the King shall be contented to yield to their earnest desires, and (as some of themselves say) constrained, or else do worse for himself and his estate: unto the which "inconvenent" he is like to come by the good will (evil requited) he bears to that country. I heard there was a post boy robbed between Belford and Berwick by some of the riders: my Lord Hunsdon blames the Laird of Hunthill. The packet came from London, and was taken the 6th or 7th of this instant. By my next I mind more certainly to write of their matters; or else bring word if I can come so provided as I would; otherwise I will not come except I may serve of some better purpose than I can see, albeit I be already weary of this court, and country life I have not greatly haunted. I spake [to] John Lowe as you wrote to me by your "tikat." His answer was that he had written to you by Alexander Douglas, which answer he should keep. As for the wines, they were for the present at so great a price here that he thinks they are a smaller price in London, besides that the best wines is sold and the later vintage is not yet come. He himself is bound towards France to the Rochelle and will see you either in the going or the coming. If he should buy wines, he says he could not stay to see them safely convoyed and embarked.—Edinburgh, 25 March.

Cf. Calendar of Cecil Papers, iii. 313.

Holograph. Portions of seal. 2½ *pp.* (**168.** 100.)

R. Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

1588, April 9.—Albeit I have no great matter of writing at this time, having been absent from Court almost this fortnight deceased, at my father's house, and that my brother has written at length the present state of our "broiled" matters, yet this packet being ready to be directed I could not but by these testify the willing mind I shall always bear to do your lordship service. I look daily for answer of my last letters sent unto you, and chiefly to the motion made unto me by the E. of Huntley (by your friend the Laird P.) whereof he expects your answer with great devotion. That matter is of no small consequence, and for my own part I must confess I see not the end thereof as yet, but your lordship is wise meant and without rejecting their offer, may deal in such sort that they shall make but small profit thereof to your harm, suppose they were so minded as they profess by great attestations the contrary. I will keep me indifferent until I know your lordship's resolution, and as ye shall direct me so shall I use myself thereuntill. If I had been assured of safe convoying of my letters, I had advertised you ofter of our state, but the last lay a great while for fear to have fallen in wrong hands, therefore your L. shall do well to cause a warrant [to] be directed to some special man at Berwick from Mr. Secretary for receiving of all such letters as shall be directed unto you and sure convoying of the same. All other matters I refer to my brother.—From Edinburgh this 9 of April, 1588.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (60. 84.)

The Same to the Lord Ambassador.

[1588,] April 28.—I saw a letter written by your Lordship to my brother, wherein ye accused me of sundry points, whereunto I shall answer so far as I may; the first where ye say that my unsecrecy in revealing such matter as you wrote to me concerning the Earl of Arran, surely I did nothing in that matter but by your own direction; for I keep yet your letter, wherein you desire me to advertise the Chancellor thereof, which, because I could not well do by myself, I (not . . . . . as to speak with him I am not yet, and that only for your cause, I caused Justice Clerk to do in your name, and therein did not so much as you commanded, and you may remember what was my opinion therein by the answer I wrote to you at the same time. What you mean by that unsecret dealing you allege I used with Sir William Keith and James Hudson I cannot tell, for believe me, since my last coming from you I never communicated with any one of them any matter of importance. If ye mean of anything whereof you accused me at my last being with you, I hope that could do you no harm, for that matter was since declared by the King himself both to the Chancellor and Justice Clerk. As for any letters I wrote to you, ever since

my first employment, whereby I made you believe that the King liked well of your proceedings, believe I wrote nothing concerning the King, but that which he commanded me particularly, and I am assured his Majesty will testify the same as he has lately done, whensoever he shall be demanded thereof; and you know yourself, that my instructions I brought to you last subscribed by the King's own hand, bears more nor ever I wrote. Always I know if ye can do any good offices yet upon the same offers, the King will be glad thereof, notwithstanding all that your unfriends give out in the contrary; whereof when I have enquired the King if it be so, he denies all to me. As for James Hudson, he is employed by the Chancellor and Sir William, as of before; the King knows him to be there by their advertisements and it is done only by the Chancellor to persuade the King that the other can do as good service as you; but the King makes little or no account of him. Neither can I understand that he writes anything can prejudge you. Suppose I have been very inquisitive upon his letters. The King his mind towards you will appear even as you shall be able to do him service; for ye need not to believe these vain reports that Carmichael has made to the Lord Hunsdon, whereof a great part are unknown to his Majesty, and the other has been drawn out of him by their craft, but yet nothing concerning you would he ever consent to write to him, whatsoever that Lord has reported in the "contrair." The King heretofore upon opinion he had of my Lord . . . . . ; but now when his Majesty perceives little hope that way, I think I shall move him either to write to him or else to yourself to be given to him; and that at his coming back from his journey I shall do good will to bring about. I perceive your lordship considers very slenderly all my labours and pains I have taken and daily take in your affairs. I have been at very great charges and had little or no regard had thereof by you. I have, by the . . . loss of the Chancellor's his good will, spent all I . . . or can get in your service, and that which you . . . in recompense can have nothing so that I am indebted more than I am able to discharge; and the worst is I think I have neither reaped profit or thanks; which appears by your refusal to allow to —— the 5*l.* sterling I received from him. Surely I believed I had deserved a greater matter of your lordship, if I had craved it. For my daughter's cause that which I have begun I will accomplish, but surely except your lordship both pay that and more than that, I will be compelled to leave off and seek some other way; which, if I pleased, I would not find difficult, but I will not for every occasion offered be so inconstant as to alter my settled course. I have borne a good will and also done good offices for you. I hope according to your promise you will see me to be no loser.—28th of April.

Holograph. Written in sympathetic ink. 2 *pp.* **(179. 146.)**

YARMOUTH.

1588, April 30.—Plot of Yarmouth and Waburnhope, coloured. By E[dmund] Y[orke].—30 April, 1588.
1 *sheet.* (Maps 1. 37.)

ii. Borough of Yarmouth.

As to the antiquity of the borough of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk.

In A.D. 1000 the site of the borough of Yarmouth in the time of King Canute was a great sand waste at the mouth of the river Yare (*Hierus*), entirely overflowed by the sea.

A.D. 1040 in time of King Edward the Confessor the said sand grew in height by the receding (*defluxionem*) of the sea.

In the time of King Harold and William the Conqueror the site grew into dry sands and people congregated there in tents to try and sell herrings and fish, as well from French and Flemish fishermen as from many English fishermen for the speedy dismissal of the fishermen, and chiefly at Michaelmas and 40 days after yearly; during which time the barons of the Cinque Ports by the King's authority sent their bailiffs there for government of the Ports' fishermen and other people congregated there; and after the 40 days the bailiffs returned home. In A.D. 1096 in time of King William Rufus Herbert bishop of Norwich built a chapel of his on the sand for the welfare of the souls landing there. In the following year the bailiffs of the barons of the Cinque Ports at their coming expelled bishop Herbert's priest from his chapel; but in the following year the bishop by royal authority was restored to his chapel. A few years after the same bishop began to build a church on the sand to the honour of God and St. Nicholas, to which church offerings and other gifts were made by the fishermen.

A.D. 1100. In the time of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., Kings of England, the sand grew into dry land, and then some citizens of Norwich and people from Norfolk and Suffolk built houses and ships there and were governed by a certain man called the provost, deputed by authority of the King for the purpose.

A.D. 1200. Until King John created the people congregated there his burgesses of Yarmouth, and by his letters patent made the houses and buildings so constructed the borough of Yarmouth, and granted the said borough to the burgesses at fee farm, paying to the King, his heirs and successors 55*l.* yearly for ever.

Henry III. granted the burgesses of Yarmouth various privileges by charters, and a licence to enclose the borough with walls and ditches.

Edward I. and Edward II. likewise granted various privileges to the burgesses, and named the water the port of Yarmouth, and there built a trone and custom house (*coquet'*) for lading and unlading ships.

Edward III. called the borough Great Yarmouth and united to the borough for ever a certain spot on the high sea called Kirklee Road, and granted the same spot to the burgesses at fee farm for five pounds per annum.

King Richard II. granted the burgesses of Great Yarmouth various great privileges for the purchase and sale of herrings and other merchandise, &c.

Henry IV. granted a licence to make the borough bridge at the cost of the burgesses.

The said borough contains within its walls about 60 acres of land and 1,000 dwelling houses; and the burgesses and inhabitants live by the sea only and draw from it their food and clothing, nor do they practise ploughing or sowing as other townspeople upon the sea coast in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.—*Undated.*

Latin. 1½ *pp.* (**169.** 33.)

Map of Wayborn and Clay, Norfolk.

1588, May 1.—Plot of Waborne, Weborne fort and entrenchments, Claye, &c., Norfolk. Inscribed: "Reason would a scale, but time permits not, so as necessity enforces to make the distances upon the places: made in haste this 1st of May, 1588, E[dmund] Y[orke]." Coloured.

1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 36.)

R. Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

[1588,] May 7.—I received your letters of the date the 27 of April the 3 of May, together with a letter from Mr. Bowis, the contents whereof I participat[ed] with his Majesty. But because final answer and determinate could not for the present be had, I have thought good to make you acquainted with such things as has occurrred in our countrei since my last, which is:—his Majesty, as I wrote, coming "touche" the Mers, came down the water of Tueid and to . . . by Streuthes (?) upon the water. He went also to the Bounds . . . where among other officers and captains, Master Bo[wis] came unto his Majesty, and [had] long conference, wherein he answered to all the bruits given out against him touching the joining with strangers, and specially Spaniards, wherewith Mr. Bowis was well satisfied; as also touching his religion and treating of papists; and something concerning the public quietness of both the realms, always protesting that matters might be so compounded that he might be satisfied in honour, without the which he could no ways have doing *precibusque minas regaliter adebat.* Whereupon Mr. Bowis promised to some about his Majesty before he should sleep to write to H[unt]ly and h . . Majestie: in what sort that is done you can tell: yet answer is earnestly expected, and other resolution deferred till something be heard from Mr. Bowis or some other of that matter, into the which course such of the nobility as are for the present about his Majesty

inclines, by reason it is "proceid" and begun by his Majesty himself, without any there moving; for they eschew that which they would be gladdest to be at, lest they should incur suspicion and calu[mni]es at their enemies' hands. I am doing what I can to draw them to you, and you to them. Upon his Majesty's return to Ed[inburgh] the cert[ainty] of my Lord Maxwell his coming home was reported (which howbeit I heard before the sending of my last, yet I would not write it because there was no certainty after so many false bruits) wherewith his Majesty was very offended: proclamations made against such as should either reso[rt to] or communicate with him. It was also reported that some stirring was among the noblemen lately that was about the King in Dunfermline, and some gatherings, whereupon the Council being assembled the 4th of this instant, it was concluded that the King's ordinary guard should be augmented, and one new levy of footmen, and one hundred horsemen, should be made to be resident about the King's Majesty under the M. of Glamis his charge, ordinary commander . . . the noblemen should retire them to their countries whereupon greatest stir should appear. The Lieutenantry of the Borders at . . . was decernit to my L. of Angus, which is for suppressing Maxwell if anything shall be attempted . . . for [par]ticular interest will be most careful to . . . . . behalf. The Lieutenantry in the North to my L. Mar. . . ., Arrol in the Bounds, and my L. of Athol. This . . . . . to be such as will suppress all domestic attempts if foreign, which is suspected by some and looked for by others, super[vene]; all this is pretended albeit yet not published. Sentence of ex[ecu]tion is either pronounced or with all rigour to be pronounced against L. Claud, who not only refuses to communicate, but withholds all . . . is small gentlemen about Paslay resort to church or commu[nion] he has had public doing with my L. Maxwell my L. Ham[ilton] is suspected but others say he is miscontented with his brother's pr. . . . The King of Denmark's death, albeit it be certain, and the Cope[nhagen] legates "comit" into this country yet does not stay the preparations [for] the ambassador's going thither. The "Duche" chancellor is appointed in the minority of the child, who is well affected to [this na]tion. The bruit of the King of Spain's death does const[antly re]maine. The first advertisement came from Paris written to my [L. Ha]miltonne in a postscript; but because nothing comes f . . . of it, it is [taken] the less to be true. Into my L. of . . . matter I can pro[ceed] nothing till such time as I hear from you of his letter which being come I shall . . . no good occasion. The "tak" of the le[ad] mines "set" by George Douglas to Mr. . . . is like at the setting down of the conference (?) to be reduced, the contract which I made between them to be "decernit" . . . wherefore if you think it good I shall app[oint] George, for I may have the handling of that matter as ha[ving] interest in the making of the contract.

They would most willingly agree for the . . . or thousand to be laid into, also upon such prices as I and they should appoint and the rest to be transported by me where I please best, wherefore in your next let me hear from you what you will have me to do thereanent. Matters of estate and answer of your last I remit to my next, which shall be shortly, if the delay of Mr. Bowes his doing and . . . of that impede not. Victual is very good cheap here [t h]erefore if any would transport corns good occasion is offered to make profit that way. For the present having no other thing to trouble you with, but praying you to have consideration how I shall be entertained here at Court, and come to you with such as you desire, commits you to God, from Ed[inburgh] the 7 of May, Your loving and obedient nephew to do you service, R. Douglas.

My brother is gone North to Angus [on] such business as you know . . . his Majesty has pardoned all byg[ones] to Mr. Bowis and has con[ceived] better opinion of him and wi[ll] continue the same as this matter shall fall out to his liking or disliking. I can learn nothing of Da . . . . . whom you mention in your last, nor where he dwells. Sundry friends has desired me for moyen to get them horses forth of England. If you would write to Robert Scot to deliver me your "placcat," I should use it in such sort as you should be contented with, and never file the "placat" except necessity required; and in so doing you should pleasure friends and do me good, and no harm to yourself, but specially Mr. Thomas Cranstoune.

Holograph. 3 *pp. Mutilated and damaged by damp.*
(213 1.)

Letters of Marque.

1588, May 24.—Copy of the request presented to his Majesty and Estates after the Conservitor repaired to his expedition in Holland.

Copy of Order by the King that if the complainer be not satisfied by the Estates for his debt within 40 days, he will grant letters of marque against them.—Dated Holyrood House, May 24, 1588.

1½ *pp.* **(142. 91.)**

Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

[1588,] May 26.—I wrote to you upon the return of the Justice Clerk and Carmichael, who was directed to confer with Robert Cary, in a postscript after the concluding of my letters, for I got knowledge of their return very late. The meeting was upon Haliden Hill in the bounds, within the night. It was "proponit" to him to come as a private person, which he refusing and not opineing what he had to say, the next day, being the 24 of this instant, it was in "plane" [? plein] council "proponit" by the King whether he should be heard or not, for so the Chancellor would have

it, fearing lest the blame should lie upon him that an ambassador should be received openly after so many refusals, nothing being done for the King's satisfaction. It was for the King's pleasure concluded all nations might be heard, and his Majesty make election as his state and time required. Whereupon Robert Cary was appointed to come to Dumfries, where being come, it is resolved he shall be heard, and certain of the councillors appointed to deal with him. But for determinate answer, he will get none till I may understand something of my last. If anything of this resolution alters I shall advertise, but my absence from Court this time does me harm, which is for such causes as I wrote to you for. The 25 as was appointed his Majesty departed towards the west border. I have with great difficulty caused Mr. Richart re-enter in dealing with his Majesty, because he may do the same without the Chancellor's privity or reproof. I have promised to deal in nothing but to make him acquainted, wherefore all your general letters and occurrents, after my brother has presented them to the King, I deliver them to the Chancellor. He complains that he has none of his kin capable of his benefits, and to place about the King, and me he promises to prefer if he were assured I could withdraw my affection from you. So would I gladly creep in credit by whatsoever a "moyen," hoping to find concurrence of noblemen and other gentlemen about his Majesty for the present to continue the same. The Chancellor also will be the more agreeable to my coming in those parts if I shall seem to seek nothing but by his privity. But he mistrusts too much.

You complain in your last that I have written contrarieties, which I cannot deny, but the truth is that our resolutions, actions and courses are so "contrarius," and does so daily change, that he that sees them best cannot certainly set down any resolution. But now the King is resolved upon the English course, but what way, or by what mediate persons, he is not resolved, but minds to use them that shall most serve his purpose. Wherefore if this man should promise never so "meikill" it will not be accepted till other have said, and others here understand from them I wrote of in my others.

My brother's conference and answer received of his Majesty I leave to his own discourse. Your lordship "man" [? must] use him more friendly, and write to Robert Scote touching that which he desired, which is well deserved upon his part, howbeit his pains has not taken the wished effect hitherto, yet there is appearance of better, if it be well followed to. I have communicated my opinion to him how matters shall be handled in times to come, for two strings upon a bow is surer than one.

So looking for answer of my last, and every particular of the same, desiring you in your next packet to write something

to John Brown touching his matter, and to thank him of his pains in sending your letters to us.—Edinburgh, 26 of May.

Holograph.

(The following postscript was apparently written in sympathetic ink:) The final end of all this dealing so far as I can conceive it to seclude by common consent Robert Cary and his father from dealing, and to have some other sent here, with opinion that he belongs to my L. of Leicester. But before that he "effectuat" I would there were some probable discourse set down whereby the King might be persuaded that further may be obtained nor is yet promised, for obtaining whereof let me understand what should be solicited of the King yourself, or to any other. The noblemen have respect to their own surety, wherefore if they were once entered in doing with any Englishman, I doubt if they would respect you "meikill." They would be contented to deal with Bowes. But I have put them in opinion of Fugrawell, affirming the other to be the Treasurer's man.

Faint. 2 *pp.* (16. 98.)

[Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas.]

[1588, May ?]—This other letter I have written purposely, but the truth of matters is far otherwise, for the King himself I assure you was privy to the sending away of your letter that came by the laird of Ladyland, and that he has confessed, and yet I cannot learn what become of it since. As for the other last letter that I gave the Justice Clerk, surely the King has purged himself thereof, and knew nothing of the sending thereof. I canot see how my brother or I can deal any farther in these matters, matters standing as they do for the K[ing] is [? ev]ill persuaded of you by the Chancellor which . . . your irreconcilable enemy, that I believe if you would effectuate never so good offices, they should not be accounted of at this time, and the King himself is so carried away that none [are] in "steid" to have favour for our travail; we reap but evil will, and nothing esteemed of the King. As for me, from this time, except you command me particularly, with reason why, I mind to abstain from dealing with the K. for a while. I think it were not the worst suppose you did the like also, for I know within a "sex ours" matters will be at some maturity and the King will resolve both about his own course, and matters at home will be better settled, for ere that time the King will declare whether he will be friend or enemy to England, for there will be no place for mid courses as there is now, for the certain coming of Spaniards in this country will cut away that, and then matters that are but plastered in this court will . . . break up, and I hope your enemy and mine shall not be able after that to cross your doings, being at least removed if not worse if you will be contented to leave writing to the King for a while . . . not the less by my frequent letters understand the state of the c[ountry and] all matters

as they fall out, and some before they fall out. [The] King has refused to take the 5,000*l.*, but yet I . . . that Carmichaell is to take it in the King's name, and that . . . without any warrant. The King will neither as yet enter on open dealing, nor yet shut off dealing with England. The principal of the north faction would be glad as they say to enter in some friendship and dealing with you, as more at length you will hear by your friend Purie his letters, humbly offers great friendship to bring you home to the King's favour, and to make you . . . . . what they will do in this matter I cannot imagine . . . are wise enough for them, and as you direct me so shall I do and no farther. I have given no answer but generally, assuring you will be glad to do his L. all service. I know his credit is good and I fear it shortly greater. He bears a remarkable hatred to the Chancellor, whatsoever countenance he makes in the meantime, and protests their course is neither prejudiciable to the rest of the nobility nor yet to the religion, but only for their own safety and to discredit the Chancellor, whom he calls the plague of the nobility and . . . of the King.—*Undated.*

In hand of Richard Douglas.

1 *p. Much damaged.* (**186.** 29.)

PROCLAMATION.

1588, July 1.—Proclamation against the importing or circulation of seditious bulls, libels, books and pamphlets or writings. Refers to Sextus V.'s "most malicious and destestable bull or libel against her Majesty."—Manor of Greenwich, 1 July, 1588.

Seal. Parchment, 1 *sheet.* (**217.** 3.)

PRIVY SEAL.

1588, July 10.—Privy seal for captains to be sent into divers counties for assistance to the lieutenants.

Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**142.** 93(2).)

[R. DOUGLAS] to "My LORD AMBASSADOR."

[1588,] July 10.—The truth is that ever since my last writing I have been travailing with the King about the despatch of that direction to you that he promised then. But the Chancellor has so opposed himself unto the King his mind, that I can have no open directions as the King promised, neither can the King himself have his will in this matter, he is so overpowered by the Chancellor. If ye think it meet that any instructions be sent unto you in that form that I brought you last, I doubt not to obtain them, but otherwise under Mr. George Young his hand and his Majesty's signet I cannot. Suppose the King promises that I shall have it, yet I can see no appearance; he is so guided with the Chancellor, and so careless of his own affairs, that except

when I speak with him, which is but at certain times, when I wait the Chancellor's absence and his other deputies, that he has never any more remembrance of you. The Chancellor has of late declared himself wholly offended with me for reading to the King your other letter, whereby he and Carmichael were touched, and has vowed he shall make me give an account of my doings, and let me understand he has greater credit with his Majesty, nor that he will suffer me to receive any such advertisements or to write to you. And this he spake to my brother Archibald in a great choler. I answered that, if I did anything by the King's command, I was content to underlie his Majesty's censure, but so long as it should please his Highness to employ me in that service, I would not leave off for no man's boast, and this I desired my brother to answer for me. As it falls out hereafter I shall advertise you. The Chancellor, to calumniate your doings and your advices given to the King (for his Majesty keeps nothing of these matters close from him), has said that you suborned by the Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham give the King advice to deal with other princes, and to make the Q. of England believe that except she satisfy him, he will follow their courses against her and that the only way to terrify her is the means to reduce her to some good conformation and to satisfy his Majesty; and this he says you do only to cause the King to give that Queen occasion to speak of the King and have in mislike to do anything for him; and that he gives out to ——— an opinion of you.

But I will never believe that to be his Majesty's own opinion, so long as he gives me such speeches as he does. If the King had his own will in matters, I think you should be further employed nor ye are; that he also follow more of your advice than he does. Always let me hear with expedition if you will be contented to receive your instructions under his hand and I doubt not to obtain them. I communicated with his Majesty the contents of your last letters, who took your advertisements touching this gentleman's . . . very thankfully. He has promised to take order that he shall understand our state, be very quiet and conformable to his Majesty's proper will; "sicklyk" his Highness has promised to let it be known, that he will have all dealing to proceed from himself and not from this or that particular man. And at the Convention he will see that there is no division amongst us that can derogate to the King's obedience. In all other . . . . . he promises to . . . your advice. I think his Majesty shall yield to me s . . . of that that shall be desired touching the going forward of the league, nor yet to think that his declaration of sec . . . person can prejudge him, but he will hear the ge . . . and will enquire what the Queen will do for him . . . he have no answer of that Robert Carey promised, the King assured me he should retain him here until he should write to his mistress thereof for her answer thereupon.

As to the articles sent to you, if ye would have them renewed, advertise me and I shall speak to his Majesty thereupon. As for [what] you wrote in the latter end of your letter touching the Lord Hunsdon surely I can make no language of it, for no pain I can take. I shall wait upon Mr. Ashby as the King has given me licence to do, but I know the Chancellor will like him the worse of that; but I may not mend that. This 10 of July.—*Unsigned.*

Written in sympathetic ink. 2 *pp.* **(179. 144.)**

[R. Douglas] to [Archibald Douglas,] the Scotch Ambassador.

[1588, c. July 12.]—I perceive his Majesty our sovereign thinks himself far deceived of his expectation, for he looked for great matters out of that country but now he sees the contrary. I return all your letters, yea that that touched the Chancellor most. The King denies very fast that ever any such small sum of money was sought in his name and he assured me that he shall never let receive it. Rob. Carey promised him great matters, yea, the assurance of his title. His Majesty is now sufficiently persuaded what harm undiscreet dealing has done to his service whereof his own wilfulness to follow the Chancellor's opinion is the cause. But [now] I think by his language he would be glad to mend it if he could. Therefore if ye would set down to his Majesty some good plot to follow, I think that this time he should embrace it and follow it or as ye should prescribe; at the least if he do it not, no man should see it but himself. For since that fault was done to you, I never left a letter in his hand nor shall not do. The King is very negligent of his own affairs, and his councillors regard but their particular. He has no intelligence almost with foreign princes at this time and little in France with his cousins of Guise. I advertised him of your advice to cause their threatenings serve his turn. For my lord of Leicester he seems to be very desirous to enter in dealing with him and I learn his promise of late time that he shall write to him and you both. I am busy so far as I may in the Chancellor's absence to purchase for that direction to you mentioned in my other letter under the King his own hand writ or some other instructions, which, if the King will direct to my brother I would have him the bearer of, for his credit stands with my lord of Leicester. But if the King will not commit them to him, as he has but little good opinion of him, I could come with it myself, which I am very loath to [do] for your intelligence thence if I be absent will be . . . . small.

I will be as busy as I can to get this dispatch of the King these four or five days following, for if I get it not ere then, the King will steal himself away quietly for five or six days to the marriage of the Lady Burley her daughter and there he will be inaccessible for that while, so negligent is he of his

own affairs. Any direction that you would have sent to you from his Majesty advertise me and I shall do my diligence. The Chancellor would seem to be witless of this dealing with England and denies it to all men. But yet he is the only cause thereof. I am informed that Robert Cary when he was with the King did evil offices against you, in what I am ignorant, because I was not present at his being there ; and his Majesty conceals that from me. If anything save the Lord Maxwell his life it will be the hard dealing of England. Otherwise the King is very bent against him. The letters that come to the Chancellor and Carmichael come to them the same time that yours come to my hands. They have sent no answer as yet, for I see the carrier of them still attending. It is given out by the Chancellor that Sir Robert Sidney is to come here ambassador. [If it] so be I marvel ye wrote nothing thereof. When ye desired me to tell the King that the Queen had uttered hard speeches against our Chancellor, because you wrote neither the speeches nor yet the cause moving her, I did it not ; and that only part of all your letters kept I close from him. The Chancellor and Carmichael were absent when your horses were delivered to his Majesty, and now since their coming they are offended that the King received them. I pray you let me hear from you shortly before that either my brother or I come to you. I pray your lordship remember that I am at great charges.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. ? Written in sympathetic ink. 2 *pp.* **(179. 142.)**

Plan of Southwold.

1588, July 12.—Plans, made by Edm. Yorke, of Southwold and Dunwich, showing the defences.

1 *sheet.* **(142. 98.)**

Victualling of Ships.

1588, July 13.—Privy seal for victualling 8,000 men in certain of the Queen's ships in the West, under the conduct of the Lord Admiral and Sir Francis Drake, and of 1472 in ships at the Narrow Seas under Lord Henry Seymour and Sir William Winter.

Contemporary copy. 1 *p.* **(142. 92.)**

1588, July 24.—Privy seal for 6,000*l.* to Sir Thomas Heneage, to be issued by direction of six of the Privy Council.

Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* **(142. 93.)**

1588, July 28.—Privy seal to the Master of the Ordnance for powder and other emptions.

Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* **(142. 94.)**

Murad II., Sultan of Turkey, to the Queen.

1588, July 28.—Addresses her as "most shining Elizabeth, Queen of England and Prince of the magnanimous followers of Jesus, Guide of all affairs of the multitude and family of

the Nazarenes," &c., with many compliments. Your ambassador resident at the Sublime Porte (*in porta nostra beata fulgida*) has presented letters signifying that your Highness has waged war now for four years with the King of Spain, and all has gone as you wished; also that Don Antonio being both natural King and heir of Portugal, the King of Spain has snatched Portugal from him, whom you had determined to restore to his kingdom; and that the King of Spain sending his fleet to India was endeavouring to bring back into his kingdom in gold, silver, precious stones and spices every year 30,000,000 (*trecenties centena millia*) of gold. And unless he were opposed he would get together so much gold and silver and such forces that he would be most rich and powerful of all princes, if he but obtained peace. Whose ships your Highness has often intercepted, and your ambassador demanded that in the coming spring our galleys (*triremes*) might be sent to Spain that by the joint action of both of us the Spaniard not having forces against two parties might be the more easily overcome. And as in time of our ancestors weak and oppressed princes had been wont to implore their aid, so Don Antonio sought aid from us: and both in this as also in other necessary matters whatsoever your ambassador intimated, according to his intimation all things have been explained to us and apprehended in the depth of our intelligence.

Be it known to your Highness as for some years and months now it has been our design to wage war in the East to the end we might annex the Persian kingdom at this time called Rasilbas, the territory of an inconstant and infidel nation, entirely to our empire, by favour of the most High God we shall soon enjoy our desire, so indeed that but little remains to do; which accomplished, forthwith we will pay attention to the matter on your behalf and lay hold of it, and make it our care to satisfy your desire. Your declared friendship towards us has been so greatly proved that now greater friendship could not be required nor affirmed. So great a war has your Highness waged with the King of Spain and put such force into it and fought so many battles as never any prince has or could have fought. The King of Spain whithersoever he has gone or sent his own war has done all things by tricks and fraud; but by God's help the tricks of a deceitful man are very easily frustrated, only putting negligence and sloth on one side let diligent watch be kept. It is meet also that after our most friendly letters come to your Highness the friendship hitherto declared on your Highness' part be also declared in the future and be preserved by all means, and your Highness as a friend to our friends and enemy to our enemies persevere in true friendship, and omit not to signify the news in those parts according to truth to our Sublime Porte. Your ambassador here has performed his embassy with all constancy, modesty and

politeness, and leaving your faithful servant Edward Barton in his place we have willingly given himself leave to return to his own country. Who after he shall safely come to your Highness by reason of his faith fully declared and executed office may your Highness receive him with singular kindness and not compare him with any others, for by every means for so long a space of time he has declared your fidelity, constancy and modesty: and do not postpone sending a great ambassador to our Sublime Porte with your letters that matters concerning your Highness may be diligently cared for in our Porte.—Constantinople, 28 July, 1588.

Endorsed by Burghley: Anno Muham: 996, Anno Sultan Murat 15. The Great Signior's letter Sultan Murat to the Q.s Majesty by Mr. Harber.

Headed: "Interpretatio literarum potentissimi Cæsaris Turcarum Sultan Murat secundi ad sacram Reginalem Majestatem Angliæ datarum."

Latin. 2 *pp.* (133. 84.)

The King of Scotland to the Queen.

1588, Aug. 4.—In times of straits true friends are best tried. Now merits he thanks of you and your country who kythes himself a friend to your country and estate, and so this time must move me to utter my zeal to the religion and how near a kinsman and neighbour I find myself to you and your country. For this effect then have I sent you this present hereby to offer unto you my forces, my person and all that I may command to be employed against you strangers in whatsoever fashion and by whatsoever means as may best serve for the defence of your country. Wherein I promise to behave myself not as a stranger and foreign prince but as your natural son and compatriot of your country in all respects. Now, Madame, to conclude; as on the one part I must heartily thank you for your honourable beginning by your ambassador in offers for my satisfaction so on the other part I pray you to send presently down Commissioners for the perfecting of the same, which I protest I desire not for that I would have the reward to precede the deserts but only that I with honour and all my good subjects with a fervent good will may embrace this your godly and honest cause, whereby your adversaries may have ado, not with England but with the whole isle of Britain. This, praying you to dispatch all your matters with all possible speed and wishing you a success convenient to those that are invaded by God's professed enemies, I commit your person, estate and country to the blessed protection of the Almighty.—Edinburgh, 4 August, 1588.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (133. 85.)

——— to ———

[1588?] Aug. 7.—Honoratissimus Leicestrensis recepit in se nuper admodum humaniter, expediturum se mihi hanc

causam mature, si tui consensus auctoritas eo accesserit. Idque ipsum jam convenisse inter vos, causa haec Augustissimae principi ut quam primum commendaretur. Peto igitur abs te suppliciter et demisse, at quantum possum maxime singularibus verbis, ut de ipsius causae summa quid sentias, vel literis tuis vel quoquo modo alio [actetur?] significes. Si caeteris tuis in me divinis beneficiis hoc unum adjeceris, omnia haec simul consequeris et principis fisco multum prospexeris, et languentes meos omnes confestim auxeris, et me tibi in perpetuum devinxeris. Tum illud superest extremum et maximum, ego anniversaria quingentarum librarum pensione fidem meam sanctissime liberabo, idque mihi ut intelligas curae summae fore, fide observantia et opera mea omni assidue praestabo.—vij° Idus Sextil. Mendicitate mea summa factum est ut fides mea tibi hactenus sit suspecta. (**203.** 80.)

The Senate of Denmark to the Queen.

1588, Aug. 13.—The things which Daniel Rogers of your Privy Council—a friend in many ways very dear to us, whom you despatched hither for the sake of alleviating the common sorrow—had in command from your Majesty to relate to us, have all been clearly explained to us by him in our public assembly with the greatest dexterity and prudence. Which as they tended to the establishing the friendship which from of old hitherto has been constantly cultivated between these kingdoms of Denmark and England, and indicated the inclination of your Majesty's most kindly goodwill towards us, could not but be to us both very grateful and pleasant. We have fully and sincerely opened to this your ambassador our very great affection and humble observance towards your Majesty, as also our mind concerning all matters and articles reported to us: which as we have no doubt that he will dexterously and candidly in turn declare to your Majesty, so we would submissively and reverently ask you to deem him worthy of the fullest credence in all those matters.—Copenhagen, 13 August, 1588.

Signed: "Ad Regni Daniæ gubernationem deputati Senatores; Nicolaus Kaas, Petrus Munck, Georgius Rossunkrantz, Christophorus Patchendorff."

Latin. 2 *pp.* (**272.**)

Payment of Mariners.

1588, Aug. 13.—Privy seal for the payment of 8,000 men in the Queen's ships in the West, and of others serving in the Narrow Seas.

Contemporary copy. 1½ *p.* (**142.** 95.)

J. Hamilton, of Evverton to Archibald Douglas.

[1588,] Aug. 26.—There is word come this Sunday that the Marshal Matinon has sent to the King, showing that there

is 6,000 "fitmen" [footmen] Spaniards [and] 500 . . . men come in Beire, on the King of Navaris land. Also the King of Spain is like to have great "veris" [wars] with the Turk, for the Turk has come and [is] fortifying the Goulat; and for that occasion the King of Spain has sent, for a sure, fourscore of "geles" [galleys], and has cut all the Turks' throats, and "fasin" down all that they fortified. Monsieur de Pirnon [D'Epernon] has "chepid" Nercly, as this bearer will show you at length: but Nouhi [La Noue] is master of Angouleme. The King verifies the Cardinal of Borbon to be first prince of the blood. The King of Navar has defeat[ed] a regiment of footmen called Gorgis regiment: himself shot through the arm. Monsieur de Nevers is . . . with the army, for a sure. Lo. Pepin is . . . . . is gone home to his house . . . . . the King parts this day to bless the . . . . . haldes for a sure.—Paris, 26 August.

Holograph. Much damaged. 1 *p.* (**205.** 10.)

Earl of Desmond's Lands.

1588, Aug. 29.—

i. Sessions of the Commissioners for the attainted lands of the late Earl of Desmond and others in Waterford and Limerick.—29 August, 30 Eliz. (1588).

14 *pp.*

ii. Breviat of bills of complaint to above Commissioners, with answers of the Queen's Counsel.

12 *pp.* (**284.** 3.)

——— to Lord Burghley.

[Before Sept., 1588.]—Monsieur, Jay fait une faulte de ne vous avoir pas demandé si ma requeste sera tenue secrette de sa Majesté suivant ce qui estoit escript de ma main au dernier article que je requerois quelle ne fust entendue que dung conseiller. Je crains que si la volunté de S. M. estoit de la communicquer a aultre que a vous Monsieur le Conte de Lecestre ne se tint offensé et fust indigne contre moi si je ne lui en communicquois et demandois sa faveur, et pourtant resistat a l'expedition. Pourtant vous supplie me faire scavoir ce que vous cognoissez en cela de lintention de Sa Majeste en me renvoiant pour signe, si vostre advis est que je lui en parle devant que parler a la Royne, ce mot "Oui," que je vous envoye escript en ung papier a part, et retenir a vous le "Non," et au contraire si vous nestes dadvis que je lui en parle me renvoier le "Non" et retenir a vous laffirmatif.—*Unsigned.*

Addressed: A Monsieur de Burgley, Grand Tresorier de Angleterre. ¾ *p.* (**16.** 57.)

Sir William Drury.

1588, Sept. 25.—Certificate by the officers and council of the town of Bergues sur le Zoom, given at the instance of

Sir William Drury, Governor of that town. Since Monseigneur de Wyllughby, General of her Majesty's forces in the United Provinces, and the aforesaid Governor, have declared to them that false reports have been made with regard to Drury, that many inhabitants of that town withdrew themselves during his governorship, on account of bad government: they certify that during that time to their knowledge no inhabitants have withdrawn themselves on account of any disorders: but that Drury behaved himself in all respects as a gentleman and man of honour: and diligently guarded and advanced the fortifications of the town against the efforts of the enemy.—25 September, 1588.

French. Seal. 1 *p. parchment.* (**217.** 11.)

JAMES COLVILL, of Est Wemes, to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1588?] Sept. 28.—Thanks him for his letter and good counsel in so weighty a matter, which concerns not himself particularly, but his whole honour and credit in the employing of others. Is sorry that his offer of service should not have been put to proof, but it has satisfied him much, because he has liberty to pass where he is assured to be both welcome and well treated. Yet he would have preferred her Majesty's service to any other.—Edinburgh, 28 September.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**205.** 18.)

COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES.

1588, Sept. 29.—A brief declaration of the account of George Goring, Esqr., Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries for a whole year ended Michaelmas. 30 Eliz. 3 *pp.* (**139.** 188.)

[DON ANTONIO] to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[1588?] Oct. 3.—I arrived here the first of this month and God knows how much more gladly I would have reached Dover. I found Count Stabbe and Filippo Estroci, and Santa Solena most resolute to follow my fortune, and on behalf of many French gentlemen they made me the same offer. From the King of France and his mother they offered me all that I could have wished. I have put off any decision as to my conduct until I can speak with their Majesties, and in the meantime I would beg your Majesty to advise me as to what I ought to do, for you alone are my guide, and my mistress.

You know what harm the enmity of the Spaniards can do to your realm, how worthy of your greatness it is to help one who loves and worships you and is ready to die for you. —Dieppe, 3 October. *Signed:* Il marinaro de E.R.

Italian and Spanish mixed. Sealed with the arms of Portugal. 2 *pp.* (**98.** 176.)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

1588, Oct. 8.—Albeit, my dear brother, the mighty malice and huge armies of my hateful enemies and causeless foes hath apparently spit out their venomous poison and mortal hate; yet, through God's goodness, our power so weakened their pride, cut off their numbers at the first that they ran away to their further overthrow. And so mightily hath our God wrought for our innocency that places of their greatest trust hath turned to prosecute them most. Yea every place hath served the turn to ruin their hope, destroy themselves and take them in the snare they laid for our feet, His blessed name be ever magnified therefore and grant me to be humbly thankful, though never able to requite the least part of such unmeasurable goodness! Among the rest of their succours, I suppose your realm to have been supposed not to have been least willing nor the most unready to answer their trust, which I doubt not had answered their expectation if your natural affection towards me and regard of our strait amity had not impeached their landing, which though they never proffered yet I have cause by your promise, vow, and assurance to acknowledge your full intent to have resisted such attempt; and do take your readiness in no less kind part than if the act had been put in execution. And if (which God forbid!) any dangerous course should be attempted against your quiet estate, I will shew myself most ready by all means and force to resist and overthrow the same so as my requital shall ever acquit your kingly overtures. And if any shall (to increase your good favour towards them) instil in your ears to demand such unfit and unreasonable demands at my hands as may not be fitly granted for some weighty reasons, and yet suppose that, for fear you fall to other course, I may be induced to yield thereto, let me use you in this as right amity requireth, which consists chiefly in plain and sincere dealing. Right dear brother, be assured that you cannot nor ever will more readily demand things honorable and secure than my entire good affection shall ever be most ready to correspond you. But if any shall be required that my present estate shall not permit as sure for me, then abuse not your judgement with so contrarious thoughts; for never shall dread of any man's behaviour cause me do ought that may "esbrandil" the seat that so well is settled. Therefore judge not that I will not ever deserve your amity as that you need seek your own ruin by following others' wills, who seek your wrack if you leave your surest friend. And thus, with trust that my true goodwill shall be rightly scanned, I end to trouble you with this long scribbling, with my million of thanks for your most friendly and kind offers, which never shall out of my memory as knoweth the Lord Who bless you with all felicity and many years of reign.

Endorsed: Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots sent by Mr. Aston, 8 Octobris, 1588. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**133.** 86.)

JAMES COLVILL of Est Wemes, to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1588 ?] Oct. 27.—He wrote by Douglas's cousin Richard, but has never had answer. Is ready to keep his voyage in France, with such gentlemen as he can goodly have with him, and as soon as possible; having sold and engaged his lands to that effect. Requests Douglas to put the Queen in remembrance of his intention ever to do her service. His intention is to be in November in the Rochel. He has [written] to Buzanval. Prays Douglas to see if Buzanval can in any sort help him.—Edinburgh, 27 October.

Holograph. Mutilated. 1 *p.* (**205.** 20.)

T. FOULLER to the LORD AMBASSADOR FOR SCOTLAND.

1588, Oct.—Pardon me that at my last being with you I did not acquaint you with my journey into these parts, for though I had such an intent I was uncertain what alteration I might find in myself in so long a journey as before my coming into Yorkshire where always I meant to go in my business: but remembering my loss of so great a friend and seeing many that were toward him already furnished of friends, some to prefer them to the Queen's Majesty and some to others and poor I (that was as well accounted of by him as most of them) had no friend nor any . . made of me and then knowing . . . great enemies (though God knows undeserved) and that I should have business that in this world would go hard without some such friend or friends as I had none: what might I hope of, why, not so much as Markham the dissembling papist but would triumph over me because as he takes it I letted the marriage of his eldest son with the Scots Queen's woman Besse Peyrepont. And then having some other special discontentments I grew weary of my life there and even desirous of some quiet place to repose myself and give the looking on; and here I knew where to be welcome to some old acquaintance and to some of your friends, but my old fellow and friend Sir James Hume is not a little glad of me I . . . desired to many places but continue still at one, so that I have thought it my duty to make my being here known to some of the Council, though no great matter where I am, and have written therefore to my Lord Treasurer and to Mr. Secretary Walsingham which letters I beseech you get me delivered by some servant of yours as came in your packet from Mr. Richard who . . . with me I thank him this day so . . . I to spend this winter, and ere that be . . . will determine farther. If I live always I will meddle myself in nothing . . . touches the state of these realms. I leave that to you that be ambassador. Stand me in the . . . stead you may in my own cause.—October, 1588, at Mr. William Hume's in the Mersse.

Holograph. Decayed. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 82.)

——— to Sir Francis Walsingham.

[1588 ? Nov.]—In reference to a report against him made by John Blacter and John Druery, Scottishmen. Details the case, which concerns a cargo of corn and linen cloth laden in Normandy in a ship freighted by Blacter for Lisbon. Blacter was ordered at sea by the Lord Admiral to return to France with his cargo, but instead of doing so he came to Southampton and discharged the goods, to the great loss of the owners, whose agent the writer is. Prays for examination of the case by indifferent persons.—*Unsigned and undated.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 106.)

George Pady to the Queen.

[1588, Nov.]—Complains that his flyboat, of Leith, has been twice taken by English pirates on her voyages to Dieppe. Sir John Huggon (Wogan) and his 3 sons helped the pirates. Prays for restoration of his goods, or compensation.—*Undated.* ½ *p.* (**704.**)

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

[1588, Dec. 1.]—My dear care of your honour and good estate permits me not to overslip any cause wherein I suppose any diminution to befall to either, and driven by so good a ground it will not dislike you (I make me sure) if I write you my mind in such a case. And this it is. The States of the Low Countries, whom you are not ignorant I have and do aid to keep them in breath from the extreme ruin that is meant them, find themselves sorely aggrieved that, at this time of their great need to relieve their own danger, their country's loss and their continual well nigh importable charges, you that profess the true religion and protest such inward affection to advance that cause can find in your heart so great neglect of them and their wants as at this season, so out of season for them, to make a claim for debts owed to your subjects. Which when I heard I could not less do than to make it known unto you how sorry I was to hear of such a proposition, together with the menace of letters of marque, if the speedier it were not answered. Consider, I beseech you, of your dealings in this sort how you shall wound your friends, glad your foes and wrong yourself. Who will believe that you pass of religion that suffers the professors to perish ? Yea ! who will suppose that your amity is sound to me when you afflict my party ? Nay ! I pray God the enemy who careth for neither of us make not a scorn of our friendship as thinking it full faint and feeble. I mean not hereby that it is not reason for a king to right his subjects of wrong and to procure in time convenient such seemly remedies as may fit his place and help his vassal's loss. But the most of this consist in the time and for the persons. For, as you shall perceive, a great sum of this great value is not the debt but of other countries and captains whom they rule not, according as at length

my servant hath charge to tell you with my most affectionate desire and earnest request that you more regard the cause and time than any private subject's suit. And that it may please you (all these things well weighed) to surcease any preparation that might make show to annoy them; albeit I doubt no whit but they might defend themselves against a greater force, yet let no man say that by your hand they be afflicted that have misery enough. And thus I end with my most affectionate petition that these lines be considered according to [her] heart that writes them who never ceases to pray for your best as God is witness.

Endorsed: Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots sent the first of December, 1588. Concerning the debt demanded of the States by Colonel Steward. 1 *p.* (**133.** 87.)

Warrants for leases in reversion.

1588, Dec. 18.—Warrant granting a lease in reversion to Katheryn Hooper *alias* Hopas, daughter to John Frankwell, gentleman usher.—Manor of Greenwich, 18 December, 1588.

Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (**203.** 83.)

1588, Dec. 29.—Warrant granting a lease in reversion to Matthew Petley, one of the ordinary grooms of the Chamber, for his services.—Manor of Richmond, 29 December, 1588.

Note by Burghley that the suit is reasonable, as he has yielded to have 10*l. yearly saved in the custody of Flint Castle, which the Queen granted him.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 84.)

Lord Cobham to Thomas Milles.

1588, Dec. 21.—Touching the Scottishman's cause, as I mean to be at London to-morrow I referred the party to repair to me there, where Mr. Fane my lieutenant now is, with whom I will take such order for his satisfaction as he at his return to Dover may procure. I pray you to inform the lord ambassador of Scotland, and that the party that follows the complaint may come to me then.—Cobham, 21 December, 1588.

Signed. Endorsed: L. Cobham. (**203.** 85.)

Petition from [Mutineers in Flanders] to the King [of Scotland*], the Estates of the Kingdom, and Lords of the Privy Council.

1588, Dec. 24.—William "Commendatarius Pettywemensis" and other captains, standard bearers and horsemen (*milites*) who have now served under the Estates of the United Provinces of Belgium many years. We have often by addresses laid before your Majesty how for wages we have spent the best years of our life, the blood of ourselves and our kinsmen, and our lives, not only being deprived thereof but from extreme want of them driven to undergo all things and held in far

* See the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, IV. p. 325, where Geo. Hacket is called "Conservator of Scotch privileges in Flanders."

harder condition than other foreign soldiers (*externi milites*) who served with us in the same forts, since out of five years and 8 months we have hardly received 18 months wages; and they not only cashier us (*exauthorant nos*) in the said cause but also permit all the goods remaining to us to go to the judgment of our creditors. They seize our persons, some they imprison, nor do they make an end of their vexations till by the wealth and assistance of our friends we disentangle ourselves from their debt (to which want of pay and the necessity of keeping off cold and hunger from ourselves and our comrades has made us liable) as is contained in the Latin addresses exhibited to your Highness in former assemblies of the Estates. Impelled by which your Majesty enjoined the Estates by your letters that they should enter on some advantageous proportion of our wages to be paid: and when nothing came of it you were careful by consent of the Estates and your Privy Council to appoint Master George Hacket as claimant of the privileges of your kingdom in Belgium, who could negotiate in the matter with them and urge payment of the said debts both according to their bonds and the words of the latest treaty between the two Kingdoms (*sic*). At length your Highness indulged us, in the latest assembly of the States which were held in the month of May "in Regia vestra Sancruciana," when we implored your supreme aid, that John Forman should be sent thither to protest to the Estates of the Provinces or in their absence to the Council in your Majesty's name that they should pay the said wages within 40 days, and if not that reprisals (*represalias*) were decreed by your Majesty and the aforesaid Estates against them to the value of the damage and expenses. Although he (Forman) obeyed your commands, yet the forty days have passed without any mention of satisfaction, and the envoys of the Estates seem to be thinking of nothing less than their coming. Wherefore, which alone remains, we humbly implore the supreme aid of your Highness and the Estates and the Privy Council, so that respect being had to the so manifold injury and calamity we have sustained, our right being refused, and for remedy of the right we take counsel in accordance with the words and condition of the former denunciation; and the aforesaid councillors of the Estates I will meanwhile certify by letters that unless within 60 days, to be reckoned from the aforesaid sanction, they send to your Majesty their envoys who shall satisfy us in accordance with equity it has been decreed for your kingly office that we help ourselves by the remedy of reprisals.

In Regia Sancruciana, 24 Dec, A.D. 1588.

Subscribed: "Fiat ut petitur denturque ex Cancellarii prescripto ad Consilium Ordinum quales petuntur literæ."

"Sic subscribitur N. Cancellarius."

Latin. Copy. ⅔ *p.* (142. 97.)

[Archibald Douglas] to [Lord Burghley ?].

[1588, Dec.]—In respect of the serious affairs wherein your lordship hath been occupied this time, "bigayn" [begun ?] for the commonwealth of this realm, I could not think it [conveni]ent to impeach so good a work in craving answer of my former letters sent to you. But now since that your lordship is returned to Court, and as I suppose at some more leisure, I have taken the boldness to request you as you have been the first mover of my suit unto her Majesty, that now it may be your good pleasure to pray her Highness to [take ?] some princely resolution therein; and to continue your accustomed (?) care towards me to the ending thereof.

Draft, unsigned. ⅓ *p.*

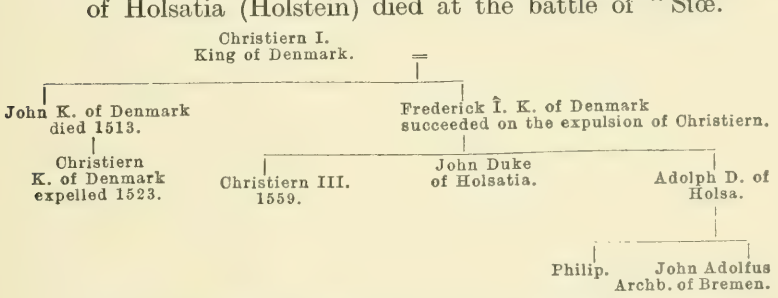
Endorsed: Memoranda by Tho. Holdfort and John Montgomery of the receipt of various sums of Mr. Fowler's money "from my Lord Ambassador," for Mistress Fowler, December 13, 8, and 18. ⅓ *p.* (**167.** 132.)

Notes by Burghley of contemporary events, and genealogical memoranda, from 1578 to 1588.

1578 to 1588.—The following are the most important:—

1578. Sebastian King of Portugal slain in Africa.

1579. John son of Frederick I. King of Denmark Duke of Holsatia (Holstein) died at the battle of "Siœ."



1580. The Spaniards send a fleet into Ireland and provoke the Earl of Desmond as a rebel to sedition.

France. The Duke of Anjou is received as ruler by the States of Lower Germany by the help of the Prince of Orange, Matthias Archduke of Austria having been dismissed. Anna wife of Philip King of Spain, daughter of Maximilian, was assassinated and died (*cesa obiit*).

1582, February. The Duke of Anjou from England goes to Antwerp and is there created Duke of Brabant. Gregory XIII. promulgated his bull for reformation of the Calendar.

Frederick King of Denmark coopted into the Order of the Garter.

James Prince of Spain died in November.

Ferdinand Duke of Alba died the same month.

Francis Duke of Anjou tries by force to subdue Antwerp, Dunkirk, Nieuport and other towns in the month of January [1582–3].

1583. The States' forces near Antwerp put to flight, and afterwards Dunkirk, Nieuport, Dixmuth, Hipera and Zutphen recovered by the royal forces. The Prince of Orange departed to Holland to Antwerp, to marry his fourth wife, daughter of Gaspar Chatillion, Admiral of France.

May. Francis Duke of Anjou died in the castle of Chateau Thierry near Paris [*sic :* 10 June, 1584].

[1584,] 10 July. William Prince of Orange killed at Delph by an assassin named Balthasar Gerard, a Burgundian.

1584. John William son of the Duke of Cleves gave up the Bishopric of Munster and took to wife Jacoba, daughter of Philibert Archduke of Baden.

7 August. Antwerp by surrender was taken by the Duke of Parma.

1585. Cardinal Bourbon and the Princes of the family of Guise enter on a league not to permit Henry King of Navarre to succeed to the kingdom on the death of Henry III. King of France.

1586. August. The Elector of Saxony immediately after his marriage with Hayna Hedorige (?) daughter of the Prince of Anhalt, died. But first he gave Anna, his daughter by a former wife, to John Casimir Duke of Saxony to wife.

Margaret of Austria, foster daughter of Charles V, mother of the Duke of Parma, died.

February. The Earl of Leicester sent by the Queen of England into Holland as Captain General of the English forces.

Francis Drake led a fleet to the Indies and occupied the Island of St. Dominic, and returns to England with great spoil.

The Earl of Leicester returns to England.

A conspiracy against the Queen is detected and the authors put to death, of whom Babington was the chief.

1587. The Queen of Scotland is put to death (*morti plectitur*) at Fotheringay.

Venlo and Grave at this time are recovered from the Spaniards.

At Zutphen Philip Sydney perished by a blow from a cannon ball.

Henry Ramelius, Chancellor of Christian, King of Denmark Elect, came as ambassador to England to negotiate peace (*de pace ineunda*) betewen the King of Spain and the Queen of England.

Daventry was betrayed by Wm. Stanley, an Englishman.

Fabian a Dona, lieutenant (*tribunus*) of Duke Casimir leads an army into France of 5,000 horse and 20,000 foot in aid of the King of Navarre, but being hindered by the army of Guise could not get to Navarre, but was put to flight and returns to Germany.

The King of Navarre when battle was joined slew the Duke of Joyeuse, who had to wife Vadimontia, sister of the Queen of France.

John de Zamoisca, general of the army of Sigismund King of Poland took in battle Maximilian, competitor for the kingdom of Poland, and led him captive to Sigismund.

Frederick II. King of Denmark died in the 30th year of his age.

1588. In the month of June a conference was held at Ostend between the English and Spaniards concerning peace, but the Spaniards had determined on nothing less (*nihil minus decreverant*). But the fleet of ships which they had been preparing for the space of 3 years, of 125 ships and 20,000 soldiers (*militum*) and 10,000 sailors, of which the captain was Alfonso Peres Duke of Medina Sidonia, all the Spanish fleet was put to flight by the English fleet, of which the commander was the Admiral of England.

13 December. The Duke of Guise is murdered (*trucidatur*) by the King; Cardinal Guise is strangled; the son of the Duke, Prince of Joyeuse, is made prisoner.

25 December. The Queen Mother dies.

Holograph by Burghley. Latin. 9 *pp.* (**140.** 8.)

Methods for Levy of Money.

[1588?]—A consideration of diver things that do belong to the execution of that contribution which the necessity of this present time doth require. First: there can be no motion nor authority for levies of money but by especial commission from her Majesty, wherein seeing this is not meant to be an imposition, but a trial of men's affection, there is especially to be considered who shall be her Majesty's ministers to handle this, and from what sort and kind of subjects the contributions are to be drawn. Because the great part of the livings and revenues in England are in the hands of the spiritualty, her Majesty must write letters to the two Metropolitans of Canterbury and York, commanding them to write to all bishops to consider and collect the names of all within their diocese that are able to yield any manner of contribution, none to be dealt withall but such as have 20*l.* yearly to live on, *omnibus viis et modis.*

In these letters to the clergy, the present necessity is to be remembered; the charge her Majesty hath been and is daily at out of her own coffers; the quiet they enjoy; the former precedents of contributions by men of their function;

that they are fought for while they sit quiet; that the cause of the rebellion in Ireland is pretended for extirpation of religion, and that their example and persuasion is most forcible and necessary. To this title of the clergy, all persons under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitans in all judicial Courts must be added, and my lord of Canterbury director of the form.

In the form of this execution some choice would be made of persons that may lead others by example largely. Further, that all moneys collected shall be sent up to the Exchequer with a perfect book and not detained above 8 days in the hands of the collectors, of which there ought to be very good election.

Think of a good treasurer.

Persons for raising the contributions of the Laity:

For the City of London, Letters to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with declaration of the cause, the use and the good like to follow by applying a thorough remedy, and not by weak helps, to recover a kingdom so near losing, in which her Majesty's honour, the domains of the Crown and the danger to all good subjects is included.

The like to all cities that are counties within themselves.

None to be dealt withal, not worth 20*l.* a year, land, leases or fees, or 100*l.* value in goods.

Note that of all sorts of dwellers in the country, the cornmen are of best ability. [*Added:*] Maltmen, "Sheepmr.," money men, grasiers.

Persons of several callings, all officers and ministers in Courts of Justice, saving some mean servitors, as criers and doorkeepers; all officers under the Earl Marshal of England, of the Admiralty, the Ordnance; all judges, sergeants, practisers at law, heads of Colleges and Halls; all officers of the customs, all merchants strangers ([*marginal note*] Ed. II. borrowed money of merchants) inhabiting in all England, this must be executed for the Courts of Justice and all belonging to the law, by the care and judgment of the Lord Keeper, and all principal magistrates of the Courts of Justice. And letters must be written from the Queen and my Lords to them.

Gentlemen that have recusants to their wives. If this be well conducted, and that selected persons prepare the way to others, all men will fall to contribute out of one affection or other, as well as they did when the like benevolence was termed *nolens, volens.—Undated.*

Additions and corrections in Sir Robert Cecil's hand. 4 *pp.* (**24.** 66.)

NICHOLAS ERRINGTON, Captain of the Ramekins in Zeeland, to (? the COUNCIL).

[1588.]—Prays warrant for the delivery over of such munitions of war as he received from Sir Richard Bingham in Vlishing, and to take his account for the time, two years: and that

the remain may be delivered to the Clerk of the Ordnance there. Also for some consideration for keeping the munition two years. All the men of war in Vlishing and other garrisons are allowed bedding &c., or service money instead; but the Ramekins being no town or village, but only a castle, cannot yield those allowances, nor will the States agree thereto, so he has been forced to provide it at his own charge: also 2 cannoniers and a minister. In consideration thereof the Earl of Leicester gave warrant to the mustermaster to suffer him to pass 20 men without check, which has been continued since by Lord Willoughby. This being taken away by the late new orders of payment by the poll, he beseeches to be continued by warrant, or otherwise to be favoured to yield up that charge and serve elsewhere. Prays allowance towards his charges between the death of Sir Philip Sidney, Governor of Flushing, and the coming of Sir William Russell, being 4 months.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**186.** 35.)

The Captain of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, to the Council.

[1588 ?]—The Commissioners appointed for viewing that place have certified that the Queen has only two pieces of iron ordnance there and that 8 or 9 pieces more may suffice, also that 8 or 9 men will serve for continual guard, if 200 or 150 of the inhabitants of the adjoining parishes may be always at command to serve there. Prays for the necessary ordnance and munitions, and that order be given for the guard as shall be thought convenient; and for the charge to be imposed upon him, he submits himself thereunto, according to the bond in which he is bound to obey the order of the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, and Sir John Fortescue. Asks authority to make choice of the three next parishes, to train and exercise them for the defence of the place, they being exempt from service elsewhere.—*Undated.*

Note at foot: "This was never delivered."

Endorsed: "Petition of Sir Arthur Harris, Esq., Captain of St. Michael's Mount." 1 *p.* (**98.** 118.)

[*Cf.* Cecil Calendar III, 382.]

English Divines.

[c. 1588.]—Names of English Protestant divines which have written within these 20 years or thereabouts.

John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum (*mortuus*). Wm. Alley, B. of Exon (*m.*). James Pilkington, B. of Durham (*m.*). Robert Horne, B. of Winton (*m.*). Nicholas Robinson, B. of Bangor (*m.*). John Whitguifte, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edwin Sandes, Archbishop of York. Thomas Cooper, B. of Winton. Herbert Westphaling, B. of Hereford. John Elmer, B. of London. John Woolton, B. of Exon. Alexander Nowell,

Dean of Paul's. John Bridges, Dean of Sarum. Dr. Reyniger, at Winchester. John Reynoldes, D. at Oxon. Laurence Humfrey, D. at Oxon. Dr. Billson, at Winchester. Wm. Fulk, D. at Cambridge. Wm. Chark, at London. Wm. Whitakre, at Cambridge. John Fox (*m.*). Walter Traverse, at London. Thomas Becon (*m.*). Robert Some, D. at Cambridge. Meredith Hanmere, D. at Islington. Thomas Cartwright, at Warwick. John Knewstubb, at Sudbury in Suffolk. Edward Deering (*m.*). John Northbrook (*m.*). Thomas Rogers, in Essex. Mr. Wilcockes, in London. Gervase Babington at Cardiff. Dudley Fenner (*m.*). Lewis Evans (*m.*). Mr. Sampson, at Leicester. Robert Crowley, at London. John Gongs (*m.*). John Calfehill (*m.*). Abraham Hartwell (*m.*). Wm. Bartlett B. of Bath and Wells (*m.*). John Marbeck. Andrew Kingesmill (*m.*). John Field, at London. Edward Cradock, at Oxon. Thomas Leaver (*m.*). George Guiffard, in Essex. Christopher Caerlyle (*m.*). Pernuall Wibarne, at Rochester. Edward Lyveley, at Cambridge. Edmond Bunney, at York. John Pryme, at Oxon. John Stockwood, at Tunbridge. Oliver Carter, at Manchester. Thomas Lupton, at London. Thomas Brasebridge, at Oxon. Thomas Newton, at Ilford in Essex. Thomas Drant (*m.*). William Perkins, at Cambridge. Edward Grant, at Westminster.

English Popish Divines.

Thomas Harding D., (*m.*). Dr. Cole (*m.*). Dr. Young (*m.*). Thomas Dorman (*m.*). Nicolas Sanders (*m.*). Dr. Feckinham (*m.*). John Martiall (*m.*). John Heskins (*m.*). Richard Shacklock (*m.*). Gregory Martyn (*m.*). Edmond Campion (*m.*). Lewes Evans (*m.*). Wm. Bristow (*m.*). Laurence Vaulx (*m.*). Alanus Coape (*m.*). Thomas Stapleton. Wm. Allen, Dr. at Dovey (Douai). Edward Rushton about Coleyn. Wm. Reynoldes, at Roan. Robert Persons, at St. Omers. Mr. Rastall, thought to be dead.

18*th cent. copy, probably by Murdin or Haynes.*

3 *pp.* **(99. 42.)**

George Hall to Lord Burghley.

[1588.]—There is due to his master Sir Francis Vere for his entertainment from 12 Oct., 1586, to 12 Oct., 1588, 656*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* As Vere has appointed him to make provision here of necessaries to furnish him into the field this next summer, he prays Burghley to further the payment.—*Undated.*

Note signed by Burghley : "To be advertised by Sir Thomas Sherleie the state of this debt."

1 *p.* **(186. 164.)**

Sir John Brocket and Fulke Onslow.

1588.—Letters and papers relating to causes in which Sir John Brocket and Fulke Onslow are concerned, partly

relating to the manor of Symonds Hyde (Herts).—Various dates to 1588.

11 *papers.* **(213.** 101.)

[Richard Douglas] to [Archibald Douglas].

[c. 1588 ?]—As touching that matter ye wrote to me to show the Lord P. touching W.K.J., he was not at court nor in this town. But I sent over a man express with a letter to him containing your mind there anent and that which you had written to me. He answered that he should not fail to come over and deal with him and thereafter advertise you. I hope you shall have no cause to suspect cunning dealing. For surely I believe the party be honest, and I know certainly that friendship to be "sumquhatt" lesser. But however it be you may behave yourself so that suppose they would they should get no advantage. I find very courtesy to me in all things I have to do and promises ever to be your friend in all he may. I pray you write to him and thank him for his good will. He requested me to write to you in favour of one Edward Johnstone, who is at London attending upon a suit he has for advancing of silver for the Master of Gray to the Flanders captains. If you do anything for him let him understand that it is for William his cause. James Melville of Hallhill came to me the o[ther da]y being at the court in Falkland, and asking of your welfare. He said that he had written sundry times to you, but never received no answer; in like manner that, before your departure, ye had promised him a pair of virginals. Surely he is a very honest gentleman and I promised to put your Lordship in remembrance thereof, wherefore it were no great matter suppose you obliged him that far unto you. Roger Ashtone came within these two days to this town to have gathered some money together for Mr. Fowlar and to have written to you. He had ready in his purse about a three score pound sterling in gold and some jewels, which all was taken from his (*sic*) he being asleep and that has put him in so great dump that he cannot write one word. Amongst the rest was that ring of Mr. Secretary; that is also lost. His Majesty has promised to amend the fault very shortly. I understand by Roger he is minded immediately after this Parliament to come to you to follow his suit; if ye could put it to some good point and cause him remain here, he could serve for better offices, for his absence will do no good. He is very kind and honest in your matters, and has his master his ear as far as any man, and serves me of many purposes, principally when I would have his Majesty quiet. Therefore I pray you if it be possible, stay his coming, and do for him, as if he were there present. The bearer whom you sent would have returned, but I think not necessary to put you to unprofitable charges, when a letter may do as much as he. He prays you to remember his suit as soon as ye may. The Provost and Sesford are earnest requesting for him;

and if your lordship could help him, it were well done ; for he has long waited upon, and is otherwise no great rich man. I have ever since my coming in this country waited upon your affairs at court and the "session" at my own charges. Surely by the price of my horse . . . bought to follow the court, it has cost me since about . . . hundred pound and never I have received penny of yours . . . nor like to have none before your full restitution. Therefore I pray your lordship remember it lies not in my power . . . this except ye take some other order for me. Mr. Wi . . . Scott desires still to be remembered to your lordship in his matter. And thus I leave to trouble you.

In Richard Douglas's handwriting. Unsigned and unaddressed. Imperfect. 1½ *pp.* **(179. 141.)**

Ireland.

[1588 ?]—Motives to induce the erection of the office of Clerk of the Pell in Ireland for the keeping of an exact account of the receipts and issues of the treasure and revenues in Ireland, the same being now so uncertain as none but the Treasurer himself can tell what is received or paid, neither is there anybody to charge the Treasurer upon his account for the revenues.—*Undated.*

3 *pp.* **(181. 71.)**

George Blincoe to [Lord Burghley].

[circa 1588.]—For answer to your lordship's letter, I find neither evidence nor any other books touching her Grace of Lennox's lands, saving only her will, and the proofs thereof, which be at your pleasure and direction. But as I have good cause to know, Mr. Douglas, late ambassador for Scotland, was trusted by Mr. Fowler, after his departure, with a great trunk full of books, bills, and evidences, all which he still detaineth, saving some few my wife dearly bought in her widowhood, concerning her own estate, notwithstanding your favourable message sent by Mr. Cope unto Mr. Douglas in that behalf, wherefore not unlike that the books now wanting may be found within his custody.

Now I must become a suitor in some injurious wrongs this Mr. Douglas produceth against Mr. Maney, my father-in-law and myself. He finding amongst those writings a bond for 50*l.* due to one Walker in appearance under my father Maney's hand and seal, in which bond Walker's name was but used of trust by Mr. Fowler, who received full payment and satisfaction thereof, whilst he lived in Scotland, as we shall truly prove.

Notwithstanding Mr. Douglas hath delivered over this bond to one Venstree, administrator to Walker, who hath disclaimed all property in that bond, and yet hath put it secretly in suit against my father. Wherein we beseech

your lordship's relief, as also to command for us all other such writings as Mr. Douglas possesseth touching the security of my wife's estate.

Undated. Endorsed by Burghley. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**185. 145.**)

The Cecil Pedigree.

1588.—Geneaological chart of the Sitsilt (*i.e.* Cecil) family, 1588.

Vellum, emblazoned. (**224. 4.**)

Form for Grant of Lands.

1588.—Draft form of grant of exchequer or Duchy lands to the yearly value of 100*l.* 31 Eliz.

Parchment. 1 *p.* (**217. 4.**)

Petition of Sir Thomas Morgan to the Council.

[c. 1588 ?]—Is appointed presently to depart towards his charge in the Low Countries ; prays to have some order set down as well for money disbursed for divers captains, as also for the entertainment due to him and his company, as detailed in his former petitions. Prays them also to appoint some course for the debt of Sir John Norrys.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed. 1 *p.* (**91.**)

Christ's College, Brecknock.

[1588–1592 ?]—A brief declaration of the state of Christ's College, in Brecknock in South Wales founded by the late King Henry VIII.

The house of Friars Mendicants, situated in Brecknock, possessed certain closes in the backside of the said house, of the yearly value of 3*l.*, and was dissolved 27 Hen. VIII. and remained in the King's hands till 32 Hen. VIII.

William Barlow, then Bishop of St. Davids, informed the King that there was a college at Abergwillie in Carmarthen, remote from resort, consisting of 22 prebends and parsonages, being several parish churches, and that also they were dispersed in several counties within the diocese, and that the youths of that country wanted teaching, and the people in general lacked preaching of the Word. Therefore prayed the King to erect a college at Brecknock, in the house of the said friars, and to give power to the bishop to translate the College of Abergwillie to Brecknock.

The King by letters patent dated the 32nd year of his reign erected and founded at Brecknock a college by the name of Christ's College, and ordained that there should be a free grammar school and a lecture of divinity to continue for ever in the said college. And that the prebendaries and parsons aforesaid should be there also resident.

There hath been continually answered by the now incumbents and their predecessors yearly in tenths and subsidies 40*l.*,

and the first fruits of the said prebends when they happen to become void.

Nevertheless William Typper and Robert Dawe have procured the said 2 colleges and their possessions and the 22 parish churches to pass by letters patent from her Majesty as concealed, in fee farm for the rent of 40*s.* whereby they seek not only to have the said college etc. subverted, but also her Majesty to be disinherited of the tenths, subsidies, and first-fruits, amounting to about 100 marks per annum.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(185. 151.)**

The Catholic League.

"Bref discours sur la Ligue."

[1588.]—Details measures for preventing the crown, on the death of Henry III. without issue, from passing to the King of Navarre or the Prince of Condé. The Cardinal de Bourbon is declared the true successor.—*Undated.*

5½ *pp.* **(246. 122.)**

The Queen to the Justices of the Peace and others in various Counties.

[Before 1589.]—Requires her Highness's officers in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Somersetshire and Monmouthshire, to be aiding and assisting William Holstoke controller of her ships and George Wynter clerk of the same, to seek out, apprehend, and commit to prison all such disobedient persons as since the time of her Majesty's last pardon have received prest and conduct money to serve her in her ships, and never came to their appointed service: as also all such as after they did appear departed from her service without sufficient licence by passport.

A like letter to her Majesty's officers of Suffolk and Essex for the aiding of Thomas Morley keeper of the Queen's store-houses, Edward Lambarde and James Umffre and to any two of them.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "An order to be taken for disobedient mariners, gunners and soldiers that hath been prested to serve the Queen's Majesty upon the seas." 1 *p.* **(99. 10.)**

Sir William Stanley.

[After 1588.]—Eight Englishmen which were of Sir William Standlies regiment, and are now minded to come into England: Serjeant Davie, Father Haddocke, Rowland Smyth; William Harris; Jhon Jhonson which hath been lying in Spain, a slender youth of some 18 or 19 years old with a red head; Mathewe, a taylor, a little short fellow with a long black hair; Robert Daniell. Minshewe, sometimes a serjeant under Sir Francis Vere, and now an egregious villain, and hath an exploit to work for Monsr. La Mott. He is of a short stature, black and grey headed.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: Names of bad persons. Names of persons that are to come over. ½ *p.* **(205. 113.)**

FRANCIS VAN ANGOR and SARA her daughter to the QUEEN.

[After 1588.]—Are restrained from the making of starch by the late proclamation. Pray for licence to make 2 cwt. weekly for the Queen's household, which they serve.—*Undated.*

Note by E. Stanhope thereon.

½ *p.* **(1795.)**

"876" [LAIRD OF PURY OGILVIE] to "SECRETAIR" [? WALSINGHAM].

1588–9, Jan. 8.—I have written oftentimes to your L. since my here coming, but know not if you have received them or not. In my last letter which was dated the 24 of December at midnight, immediately after the Duc of "Gwis" his death which was the 24 in the morning, I showed you the whole matter as it fell out, as immediately after my coming to Paris I advertised you by "wreitt" that the King would "ressaent" himself "scortlie" [shortly] of the barricades of Paris. I advertised you also of such news as was in Flanders for the time, and now being now almost "irkitt" in receiving no answer, it [*sic*] will receive this my last letter.

The most part of the people of this country and the whole great towns are so "inanimatt" against the King for this "laeitt facte," and especially this town of Paris, and that partly by the fear they have that the King shall "rewaeng" the barricades, but most part by the "predicatwrs," who stays not most seditiously to cry out against him in open pulpit, comparing him to Nero, Herod, and such other cruel tyrants, calling him "fils de putaen," and making the whole people to believe that he is become already a plain Huguenot, in so far that the doctors of Sorbonne has declared him excommunicate *ipso facto* by their common law, in putting hands in [*sic*] a cardinal; upon the which "wuertewr," these of the "Cowrte de Parleament" minds to protest in declaring him unable and unworthy to be King, or to govern over any Christian or Catholic people. The King abides with the "aesteitts" [? Estates] in "Bloaess" [Blois], "denwide" [? denuded] of all force, having his whole guards and all the rest of his forces about Orleans; for the which cause Paris is to send 500 horsemen and 4,000 footmen to their support, the 9 or 10 of this instant; and Monsieur du Maine did write yesternight the 7 of this instant to Monsieur d'Aumale, governor here for the time, that he should be in this town "bwt" [without] fail the 13 day of this instant, with a sufficient troop of men. De "Pirnone" (D'Epernon) is passed to Prowance for men to his Majesty, and the King is daily looking for the incoming of the "risters" [reiters] and Swisses. Their people are to "schwis" [? choose] Dumaeine for their Viceroy, and says plainly that if they be not able to defend themself that they will render themselves to the King of Spain. But when all is done, in my opinion the King shall triumph: "Morte la bestia, morte el veneno"; without the King of Spain take a

plain dealing into it, and that all this "brawarde" that thereof the "laewg" [? League] does make, is only for to find the better "draess" at his Majesty's hands, being *bellua multorum capitum*. There is already a voluntary contribution made in Paris for the uplifting of soldiers, every "paris" [parish] to their "wicaer" [vicar], which as I hear it counted by some of the "wicaers" themselves will extend to above a million; besides that they think to "wair" all their relics, the ornaments of their kirks and jewels upon the "waer" [? war]; such is the zeal of the clergy, who esteems the matter to touch them nearest. Duc Mercurie and De La Schater are in Nantes with some forces. The Protestants has taken Niorte in Poitou, and wants not one town in all that country but Poitiers, which they hope to have shortly. The Queen Mother died the 5 of this instant at 7 of the clock, not "bwitt" [without] suspicion of poison, although the wisest sort suppose her to have been the deviser of all this that the King has done. The Cardinal of Bourbon and the Queen regnant are both sick, which augments the opinion of those that believe the Queen Mother to have died by poison.

As for our matters of Scotland, if I knew not your L. to be sufficiently acquainted with them I would impart such news as I have received. For the present, people agrees so well there that the Master of Gray being at a great strait can have no longer patience, for the which cause he means to speak with you shortly. "Or" [ere] it be, I shall advertise you at length, therefore keep it to yourself. All our people has subscribed in Scotland, not "bwitt" [without] the "awayss" [advice] of those that are here, in doing as Plutarchus writes of Lysander, *taxillis pueros viros jurejurando decipiendos*. As I receive your answer I will declare the mystery of their matters to you. I have remained here as yet in suspense upon your answer, and therefore desires either "maeitt" or answer, for as for my own part, *oportet vivere et si non superos tamen Acheronta movebo;* yet I will abide the "insche" as I have done the "spane"; and if there be anything in particular wherein I may do you pleasure or service, you have the power to dispose. I am desired here to receive a "schaerge" [? charge] with sufficient wages, which till longer time I have taken to "awayss" [advise]. Paris, 8 January, 1588. "876 H."

Addressed: "Secretair." *Endorsed:* "876 H P."

2 *pp.* (**16.** 71.)

JAMES COLVILL of Est Wemes to the LORD AMBASSADOR [DOUGLAS].

[1589 ?] Jan. 15.—He wrote a letter to Douglas with Edward Johnston, but it was not delivered to Johnston by negligence. He doubts not but Douglas has received the King's letter. "All that lies in me at no present occasion I leave undone." Minds shortly to see Douglas. Offers

services. Asks for licence for the bearer to transport bows. —Edinburgh, 15 January.

Holograph. Endorsed: To Douglas. 1 *p.* (**205.** 25.)

T. Fowler to [Archibald Douglas].

1588–9, Feb. 21.—I pray you pardon my long silence [which] is but for want of convoy, and I am ashamed still to trouble you with these my causes of small importance. My wicked good father I perceive by all continues his evil dealing towards me and his daughter. He wrote me a letter of late that angered me, and I have answered that will not greatly please him. Always he would pay no money to my wife of the debt he owes me until the end of 2 years, and offers interest, which I have answered him I will never consent unto, for if he die in the meantime it is all gone and lost, I know why. And for the order of delivery of the conveyance made to my wife, I have written already so much as I may agree unto. If they will not perform those conditions, let them advise, for they shall never have it otherwise. And yet my wife shall not lose by it. He hath in effect charged me with intent to cozen his daughter, but such is his own dispo[sition ?] . . . other to have [2 *lines obliterated*] . . . and that Mr. Secretary hath given it over. If it had I had appointed my servant to pay his Mrs. [? mistress] 20*l.* thereof, though if your L. knew all you would think she needs no money. If she carry herself well, as your L. writes, I am glad, and it will be good for herself; for she may well see how her parents deals with her, that will not let her have that I have appointed of mine. I have written to her uncle, who wrote to me that seeing he hath taken bonds already of him, so they be good they shall stand. But I would have Mr. Holford's opinion in them, lest he deceive his uncle, who I take to be honest. And I cannot (I see) take out of his hands without offence the assurance of the money owing to my wife's use, for she hath made choice of her uncle to be trusted therein. I understand that Mr. Secretary is like to be out of court a long time, which I am sorry for. I shall want him for mine own particulars. I beseech you advertise me if there be no other cause than for his health. I would be sorry there would, for he is my only stay under God. There is no matter here but your nephew knows better than I, but in his absence I will write of such as is. Would God it were in my power to do you any service.—Edinburgh, 21 February, 1588.

[*P.S.*]—I thought Mr. Richard should have been the bearer himself; but for that he tarries yet 8 days, and goes journey, I take this convoy.

Address obliterated, except "in Lyme Strete." 1½ *pp.* (**16.** 79.)

Bothwell to [Thomas] Musgrave, "Captain of her Majesty's Castle of Beaucassell."

[1588–9,] Feb. 26.—Loving brother. I have received your 3 several letters almost all in one day, for since your

departure I came not at Beaucastle till first I understood your letters to be before me. By them I find no other doing in you than I have ever expected, so that I hope ye look now for no compliments at my hands, since our mutual goodwill "or" [ere] now passed compliments. I rest always while I live to carry one thought, one mind, one heart, "wt. Beucastell." Her Majesty's most gracious favours by me as yet undeserved: neither yet ever able to acquit: are such that further for recompense than honour and life have I not to bestow. Both shall rest to be employed at her meanest thoughts. Thus, brother, whatsoever you have promised in my name, be not "affreyit" if it lay in my possibility to perform, but this my handwrite shall ratify you; though I were assured that Bothwell's "carcage" therein should smart, yet Beaucastle's word shall not be endangered. As to my Lord Treasurer, whose greatest courtesies I am bound unto, I can say no more, but if his misfortune after so many great "soulagements," shewed to all distressed, hath been such as few or none hath had perhaps acknowledgment thereof, yet shall he find one, though for the present abject, yet in mind grateful for so great a benefit who shall not spare, since by his good help I may attain to my own, to fell the whole for her Majesty's service and his advancement. I intend to write particularly to my good Lord Admiral whose friendly duty by my letter be [by] the first that comes betwixt I shall acknowledge, thinking me very happy that my unfortunate banishment hath drawn me to so fortunate a friendship as his, whom both for duty, and in respect of his office, I have cause to honour, hoping some day we shall, by both our Sovereigns' commandments, concur and "exonur" ourselves honourably of that service it hath pleased their Highnesses to honour us withal. It will please you also to salute my Lord Chamberlain, rendering his honour very hearty thanks for his constant goodwill shewed to his servitor my good friend Cuthbert Armour, which I account no less than the friendly favours shown to myself. I would have written to his Lordship, but it was not thought convenient till afterward. But I shall send at my Lord "Burrus" upcoming one of my own, who shall yet go farther than is gone, and farther than any other can go. Sir Robert Cecil's friendly goodwill I cannot with silence overpass, but must take it as of the hands of the son of a most honourable father, whose worthy qualities do sufficiently declare his progeny, so "tayit" to them both, having but one affection, I must leave it to them to be used and disposed upon at their pleasures. Thus thinking this my goodwill shall be lovingly accepted, expecting the continuance of his (*sic*) fatherly and brotherly goodwills, which always I crave to be extended no further than they find my truth, honesty, and innocency to "demerit." I wrote unto you of before, and sent that I promised; but by your letters I cannot find you have received them, so for all occasions I have of new

sent again, which it will please you receive. Weary not of your there-being, for if wishing might grant my desire I should soon be in your place, and you at home, always "douring" your "abayd"; neither shall you nor they who are here lack anything. They of whose welfare you are most desirous to hear are well, longing and lingering for your homecoming whose greatness ere your "retour" will be sufficiently enlarged.

Travail with my Lords to use expedition, for time is short, and "be ous" [by us] nothing "les minit" [less meant] than any welfare to your State, and if this by all probability I shall not make clear, I am content to lose credit, if therefore they be deceived "vayt" theirselves.—Beaucastell, 26 February.

[*P.S.*]—Brother, I pray you bring me a night cap, so well embroidered and perfumed as you can cause make, with two pair of boots and two black castor hats. As to your bay horse which my Lord of Cumberland desired, "give" [if] my Lord Duke had been in "thir" quarters I should have dealt with him, but he is with his Majesty at this "fuliche red" of the north. When soon he comes home I shall return you answer.

Holograph. Endorsed: Bothwell, 1588. 1½ *pp.* (**16.** 82.)

Deed of Assignment by William Anderson, Scotsman.

1588–9, Feb. 26.—He began and has continued "the regiment of a work tending to the perfection of a medicine called 'universal,'" at the charges of Dr. Josephus Mychely, the profits being equally divisible between them. In 1585 he assigned one half of his share to Archibald Douglas. As Mychely cannot continue the further charges, he is content to retain the third part of the same. The present deed assigns to Douglas another quarter of the same, on the payment to Anderson of 40*l.* sterling.—London, 26 February, 1588.

Signed by Anderson and Douglas. 1 *p.* (**16.** 76.)

"876" [the Laird of Pury Ogilvie] to Lord [Ambassador Archibald Douglas] "786."

[1589, Feb.]—I received your L. letter the 8th of February. The (ac)tions of this country are great, and such as for the present work greatly to your people their disadvantage, especially to those who do [? not] consider matters superficially. But things are become of late so intricate here, that I fear nothing more but your people shall count without your host, for the King is not able for the present to have . . . . . exaction failzie emprunt or impost of any country of France, Limousin and Angouleme excepted, which are but of mean importance, so that *deficiente causa, deficitt effectus*, and if your people and princes had as great courage to pursue as apparently they are resolved to defend their cause were won, but being *bellua multorum capitum* I believe that action being pretermitted, they shall "caithe" nothing else but repentance.

The King remains in suspense till he receive answer of the Pope, from dealing with the King of Navarre, being of the opinion (the Pope his friendship being always preferred to the other) *quod si non superos tamen* [*movebo Ache*]*ronta*. It is understood here for certain that the French Amb. Willi[. . . .] . . . . . has taken his congé of her Majesty, he should have been stay . . . her, saying these words, you shall stay as yet, for you will he . . . . . lie news out of France and this 14 days at least before . . . . . of "gwis" [Guise] his slaughter, upon the which there is instrument . . . . and sent to Rome to his Holiness, for verification of the Ki . . . intelligence, with heretics, besides that the execution of the Q[ueen of] Scotland, is thought most part to have been through his privy i[ntelli]gens with the Q. of England and his particular hatred against [the] said Q. of Scotland by reason of the house of Guise. It is thought by some here but of the unwisest sort, that the King does "lippin" for money of her Majesty. So far as I can understand of them that know not little, their broils are able to end by composition sooner than the most part supposes, for the King will leave nothing unoffered for satisfaction of parties and as I can learn Madam d'An . . . . mowr is put at liberty, who with the Queen is to come to this town one of the two days, to deal with these princes and since Maen cannot be made to life again, the next remedy is to honour the du[ke's] bairns with their "fayer" [? father's] his whole prerogatives, honours and estates, and with their uncle his benefits, which I understand is already offered by the King. I remit the ample declaration of the particulars till the Master of Gray his coming, who is to be shortly at you. This jealousy or rather confirmed malice and hatred of the K. of Spain . . . . wards the Prince of Parma does them both great hurt. The Prin . . . . of Lorraine takes journey shortly to Florence: the Duke had great . . . . . shortly "aloift," some says to have surprised "Lwik," and others thinks it was for the defence of the marquisate of Ferrara which the Duke of Savoy thought to have invaded. As for my own part my advertisements has been but slender yet, but there is shortly greater occasion of advertisement to be offered as touching your L. self. I will continue not only in writing but in doing what I can for your standing or advancement and hope the like of you. As to stir out of this town upon uncertainties I think it not good, and as concerning the subvening to my necessity it is not so great, I thank God, for I did never pin my dinner to that uncertain hope nor expectation, fearing that the same should have been no less foolish than that of which the poet makes mention, *rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis at ille labitur et labetur in omne volubilis evum*. I am also pressed here of late in respect of the Earl of Huntley his great credit, which daily augments as we are in particular advertised, I am pressed as I say to return to Scotland with some particular directions, but so unlikely

to take effect that I am to suspend my judgment, remaining in this town upon that letter of exchange till near the end of March, which if it come I shall immediately thereafter follow such a course as shall deserve more than thanks, otherwise if the "meil" come not "ye schal tine dow nocht." As for the stuff you wrote of, there is enough of it in this town, always do in it as you think good, and as concerning my letters I shall follow your direction, as for my "graithe" it is not mickle worth, but it is better at some times to be happy nor wise, always as I have been ever seemly with your L. so will I request you to be caution for the 6*l.* sterling and to despatch my geir in the first ship that comes, and I am content it be allowed in the first part of the letter of exchange if any be ; otherways your L. shall be satisfied at your own contentment. I will give your L. no fair words but you shall not find your great courtesies lost nor bestowed on any ungrate man. I commit your L. to God, my affectionate and humble duty being remembered to your L. self, my Lord Doctor, Mr. William, Mr. Jhone, Mrs. Baett and all the rest of your L. good company.—From Paris, 876.

Mr. Scott has written out of Spain that the navy shall loose from Lisbon the 10th of April, he writes to my Lord of Glasgow that he is to come with the navy himself and that William Hunter is in prison. We are to have shortly word in particular whereof I shall not fail to advertise you in due time.—876.

Holograph. Much damaged. **(205. 70.)**

J. Hamilton of Everton, to Archibald Douglas.

1588–9, March 2.—Would write oftener to his Lordship but has not the commodity by reason of the great troubles in these parts.

The King is presently to retire to Tours where he will establish his Court of Parliament and then thinks to dress his army to make to the fields. In the meantime the King of Navarre comes forward with an army of nine thousand footmen and three thousand horse and thinks to pass Loire at Saumur ["Somure"] and so to come forward on them of the league to fight them. The King looks for many strangers ; for the present he is the weakest party of the three.

The prisoners that were had "till Amboyes," that is the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Duke of Guise, and Duke D'Elbœuf, the King has brought away and has them presently with himself.

He [Hamilton] has the Duke of Guise in keeping as yet, but trows he will be put in some stark castle shortly.

For particular "noveles" of the King's house, the King has made Bovaye [? Beauvais] Admiral of France. Monteny, Captain of the Ports that was, is made "Furist Master Housall" [? First Master of the Household]. Monsieur Dampiere and Baron Derius is marshals de camp. The Cardinal of Vendome

has gotten St. Denis, with the "helle ay be sy." [? whole abbacy]. The Conte of Sueson [? Soissons] is great beside the King and well treated. And to conclude, great troubles and like to be daily more and more. What course the King takes, God willing, we that is Scotsmen shall be found true to him. Captain "Gres" [? Grey's] innocence is known, God be praised, to all our honours, and he is at liberty. So I beseech you to esteem of me as your faithful servant, wherever I may have the "moyen," for I have ever had friendship of your Lordship. I fear we want nothing but "quhyt thrid," which will be our wreck; otherways we will triumph. I trust God will help us. Montmorenci marries his daughter "on" the Grand Prior of France. The "princes" [? Princess] of "Loren" [Lorraine] is parted "till" Florence the 27 of February. The King of Navarre has "tene" [taken] Louden in Poitou, and is ready to take Chetelaroye [? Chattellerault]; and then all Poitou is assured to him.—Blayes (Blois), 2 March.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* **(17. 101.)**

G. de Prouvency to Mr. Allen.

1588–9, March 4.—Io spero par la gracia de Dio che V. S. sara ben tosto di ritorno con molto buono espeditione. Sapendo si per certo che sopra la primiera domanda absoluta di S. M^ta^. noi saremo liberati. Non é bisogno di rinfrescar a V. S^ma^ la memoria de cose passate; giugnero solamente ch' il magistrato stesso piglia a sdegno & fastidio grandissimo le facende donde mei nemici usano contra di me; piangendo-si di difetto d' autoritate. Il qual mi fa piu desiderar l' ajuto de S. M^ta^. Il signor de Russell ritornando, overo il signor di Sidney succedendo nel governo di Flissinge non ricusarano maj d'adoperar-si con V. S. in caso di bisogno; come io ne ho gia scritto al Signor di Walsingham, dal detto Signor di Sidnei essendo avisato ch' egli era gia arrivato nel detto governo. Mai poi inteso ch' egli sia ancor incerto prego V. S. di servir-si de l' uno ò l' altro secondo l' opportunita, come de quei chi sarranno molto degni di poter far-mi questo bene et honore come a lor servitore et humilissimo et fidelissimo. [A] V. S. non ho io maj fatto piacer ne servicio chi habbia meritata l' affectione ne la cordialita ch' essa mostra per effetti nel negotio mio; pero, la mia liberta ———, rendra questo mio animo di tanto piu obligato a tal servicio et ricognoscenza che potrete richieder dun povero gentilhuomo vostro servitore mai fidele chi va basciando le mani di vostra Signoria.—D' Utrecht iiij di Martio 1589, stylo veteri.

Endorsed: "iiii^th^ of Marche 1588 (*sic*). Deventer to Mr. Allen." 1 *p.* **(166. 1.)**

George Henderson and others to the Ambassador of Scotland [Douglas].

1588–9, March 4.—They beg his favour in the matter of their

licence to sell salt in Lynn and in the ports thereabouts.—Lynn, 4 March, 1588.
1 *p.* (**203.** 86.)

FRA. WALSYNGHAM to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1589 ?] March 6.—I thank you for the advertisements you sent me touching the conference between the L. Amb. of Scot[land] and the other party that takes upon him to be Rector chori. I would be glad also to know what has passed between them this afternoon, to the end I may be the better able to direct my course as may best further that which may be for the public good of both realms. Her Majesty is pleased that you should in her name advertise the Master of Gray of the novelties come lately out of France, whereto it behoves him to have an eye. For if the K. have any dealing underhand that way without his privity, it is a sign that his favour is not so sound inwardly as outwardly, is professed.—At the Court, 6 March.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**199.** 15.)

The QUEEN to the KING OF SCOTLAND.

1588–9, March 16.—I am driven through the greatness of my care for your sure estate to complain to yourself of yourself, wondering not a little what injurious planet against my nearest neighbours reigneth with such blindness as suffereth them not to foresee their hanging peril and most imminent danger. Shall I excuse them, they know it not ? I am too true a witness that ignorance cannot excuse as having been a most near spy to find out those treacheries. Must I say, they dare not ? Far be it from kingly magnanimity to harbour in their breast so unseemly a 'gest.' Have I no excuse to serve them for payment ? Well then must I wail that I cannot mend ; and, if there befall them mishap, I am not guilty of such disaster. Yet can I not desist, though I might be discouraged, to beseech you in God's name not to overslip such happy occasions as it hath pleased God to reveal unto you. For if, when they be at your side, you will not make yourself a profit of their wrack, how will you catch them when they are aloof from you ? Let too late examples serve you for pattern how dishonourable it is to prolong to do by right that after they are driven to do by extremity. Yea and perchance as being taught to take heed they will shun the place of danger, and so your danger worse than the others. It had been for honour and surety never to have touched them so slightly to keep them in a scorn in durance to be honoured with your presence with all kindness and soon after to be extolled to your dearest chamber. Good Lord ! What uncouth and never heard of trade is this ! You must pardon my plain dealing ; for, if my love were not greater than my cause as you treat it, I should content myself to see them wrecked with dishonour that contemns all loving warnings and sisterlike counsel. I pray God there be left you time (you have dealt so untimely) to

be able to apprehend and touch such as dares boldly through your suffrance attempt anything they list to bring you and your land to the slavery of such as never yet spared their own. I know not how gracious they will be to you and your realm. When they get footing they will suffer few feet but their own. Awake, therefore, dear brother out of your long slumber and deal like a king who will ever reign alone in his own. If they found you stout, you should not lack that would follow you and leave rotten posts. I marvel at the store you make of the Spaniards being the spoils of my wrack. You writ me word not one should bide with you and now they must attend for more company. I am sorry to see how small regard you have of so great a cause. I may claim by treaty that such should not be, but I hope without such claim (seeing your home practices) you will quickly rid your realm of them with speed, which I do expect for your own sake, not the least for mine. Of whom you may [make] sure reckoning, if you abandon not yourself, to be protected by for ever. And thus I end my . . . asking a right interpretation of my plain and sincere meaning and wish ever to you as to myself.—1588, March 16.

Endorsed : "Copy of her Majesty's letter written by her own hand to the King of Scots." 1 *p.* (**133.** 82.)

The KING OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

1588–9, March 18.—I were too inexcusably to blame of inequality if I should press by complements of words to countervail your actions towards me at this time in the careful, kind and friendly acquainting me with such intercepted letters as might concern my person and estate. My thankfulness then must kythe in actions, which you may assure yourself shall at no time be spared for the welfare of your person, estate and country. My diligence in the meantime for trial of these practices I remit to the daily report of your ambassador here ; and for the obviating of those and the like assaults of Satan against this isle I have herewith directed unto you my trusty and familiar servant, the laird of Wemyss, as well by establishing a solid friendship amongst us to strengthen this isle against all the avowed invaders thereof, as to crave your advice for my particular behaviour in preparing myself and country as the necessity of the time shall require, and specially how to settle my estate and person in such respects as may be required of one of my age and calling ; but remitting the particulars hereof to my ambassador whom I pray you firmly to trust I will, with my many and heartiest thanks unto you for your so loving using of me at this time, commit you to the safe protection of the Almighty.—From my palace of Holyrood House the 18 day of March, 1588.

P.S.—I pray you, madame, to cause hasten here the Commissioners of the Low Countries, for the reparation of their debt is craved by some of my subjects.

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* (**133.** 83.)

JOHN BROUN to the AMBASSADOR FOR SCOTLAND [? DOUGLAS].

1588–9, March 19.—Asks him to commit to the bearer Mr. Richert, Douglas' cousin, "all that may be had of that geir which I look for against his returning." Richert has power to receive the same in his name.—19 March, 1588.
1 *p.* (**203.** 87.)

Names of Mourners appointed for Blacks.

1589, April 21.—Chief mourner, Lady Russell. Trainbearer, Lady Cheke. Principal mourners, Ladies Veare, Cobham, Hunsdon, Stafford, Cecil, and Mrs. W. Cook. Among the "assistants to the corpse" are Sir Thomas Cecil and Mr. Robert Cecil. Total 315 persons.
Endorsed: 21 April, 1589. *Corrections by Burghley.* 1 *sheet.* (**203.** 88.)

INHABITANTS OF BRECON to ————.

1589, April 24.—Giving their consent to the employment of certain monies collected, in the manner proposed by the Bishop of St. . . . ; and praying that the Bishop may be discharged from any further suit therefore. List of names (copies only) follows.—April 24, 1589.
Roll 3 *yards long, damaged.* (**212.** 4.)

Statement of CLEMENT DRAPER, prisoner in the Fleet.

1589, May 1.—Appends copy of deed by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, promising his discharge from prison and the delivery to him of certain bonds. Complains that he is still detained by Huntingdon and others.—May 1, 1589.
1½ *pp.* (**141.** 147.)

The QUEEN to the KING OF SCOTLAND.

1589, May 2.—Though I would have wished that your sound counsel oft given you and my many letters intercepted which made too plain a show of that high treason that too late you believed might have prevented your over great peril and too much hazard, yet, I rejoice with who is most gladdest that at length (though I confess almost too late) it pleaseth you so kingly and valiantly to resist with your person their "oultercuidant" malignant attempt; in which you have honoured yourself, rojoiced your friends and confounded (I hope) your proud rebels. You may see, my dear brother, what danger it breeds a king to glorify too high and too suddenly a boy of years and commandment, whose untimely age for discretion breeds rash consent to undecent actions. Such speak ere they weigh and attempt ere they consider. The weight of a kingly state is of more poix than the shallowness of a rash young man's head can weigh. Therefore I trust that the causeless zeal that you have borne the head of this presumption shall rather carry you to extirp so ungracious

a root in finding so sour fruit to spring of your many favours evil acquitted rather than to suffer your goodness to be abused with his many excuses for colours of his good meanings. Though at the first your carrier was not the best yet your stop will crown all. If you now do not cut off clearly any future hope to your nobility through this example never to combine with foreigners or compact among themselves to your danger, I vow to God you will never possess your dignity. Living weeds in fields, if they be suffered, will quickly overgrow the corn; but subjects being dandled will make their own reins and forlett another rein. My affection to your surety breeds my plainness which I doubt not but by your sour experience you will fully "seasine" hereafter, having lately proved the sincerity of my dealings. God so prosper me in my affairs as I malign none of your subjects nor ever would exaggerate any matter but for your surety, whom I mind ever to take as great care of as if only the interest of my life and person consisted thereon. This gentleman the L. of Wemys, I find a most careful subject of his prince and one most curious to achieve as much as you committed to him. In which I doubt not but I have satisfied you in honour as much as time and commodity serve with which I will not molest you more than refer to his declaration, with this only that no one answer to all but proceeding from a most perfect good affection toward you and so I desire with most affection that you interpret it.

I must not omit for conscience sake to speak a few words of the Master of Gray with whom I have had long discourse, in which I find him the most greediest to do you acceptable service that I have ever heard any and doth lay none of his disgraces, banishments nor loss in any part to you but only to persuasions of such as meant his ruin; and hopeth with his good endeavour to merit your former grace. And for my own I am nothing partial to him for his particular but this I must confess, being as honest as he is sufficient, I think your realm possesseth not his second. I now speak upon my knowledge, therefore lose not so good an instrument for your affairs, if you know no more against him than I can learn. You will pardon my audacious writing as one whose years teacheth more than her wit, never ceasing to lift up my hands and heart with devout prayer for your most prosperous, safe and sure success in this voyage for which I have sent you but to pay for horsemeat.

Endorsed: "2 May, 1589. Copy of her Majesty's letter to the King of Scots written with her own hand and sent by the Lord of Wemmys." 1½ *pp.* **(133. 90.)**

"876" [Laird of Pury Ogilvie] to [Archibald Douglas].

[1589,] May 14.—After the receipt of your first letter, I spake my Lord, who thought very well thereof, desiring me to write in more particular, as I did, and in the meantime promised to sound his Majesty's mind towards that purpose,

but thinking it requisite to deal with him first in some domestical offices, as he did with the rest of his confederates in Dumferline, which not succeeding according to their designs, as I doubt not but you have heard at length, he had not the opportunity since to deal with his Majesty in this particular, but doubts not but by process of time matters shall come well, and assures me that his Majesty's dealing is far different from their other Lord's expectation, as shall be seen by experience, and that shortly. It is thought that the Master of Gray shall come home by the Chancellor's mean *in odium tertii*, and shall have his benefice of Dumfermling, for anticipation of the which my Lord of Huntlie is to be pressed by some Catholics to give over the benefice to the Master, or to some particular friend in his favour, and that with expedition, but I fear my Lord's avarice shall be a stay not only to that but also to many other good offices.

I write to you in all things "confide." His Majesty is to make upon my Lord Maxwell the 20 day of [May] whereupon there is no small appearance of great trouble to . . . is so great distance between our Northland Lords and him, that . . . is able to do him no greater pleasure than the expectation of the Spanish navy, which made him to come home so soon. I have not spoken with my Lord since the receipt of your last letter, and therefore can give no determinate answer thereto. For my own part, as I am obliged to be careful for his Majesty's standing and the weal of the country, as far as in me lies, so am I no less bound of courtesy to you, whereof I hope with time to revenge myself. I accept my good Lord's and friends excuse in good part. Your overture is very good, and after I have acquainted my Lord therewith, I shall write to you at more length, but I fear his lordship's credit to be diminished. I am sorry that his Majesty will not take some solid course, which in my opinion shall never be so long as he is bewitched with the Chancellor's untrusty dealing. If it shall chance any reconciliation to effectuate between your lordship and him, by some of your friends' intercession, who mean honestly, do as our Hiland man does in putting bars on the door, for as Lysander said, *taxillis pueros, viros jure jurando decipiendos.* I would write at more length if I hoped not shortly to visit you, for I am to pass to France within this month at farthest, for such cause as I can not show as yet, and because I am uncertain whether I shall be permitted to pass through England or not, not being at my own devotion, I will pray you to recommend my service to my good Lord and friends, and show him that if I pass not through the country myself, I will write to his lordship, that I may have his address in these parts over sea.—From "Owersie" the 14 day of May.

Addressed : "To the Richt honnor. His assurid frinde, 867 H."

Holograph (*signed* 876 H). *Seal.* 1 *p.* **(185. 148.)**

The Queen to the King of Scotland.

1589, May 19.—Since your late too true experience, my dear brother, hath even with the victories of your rebels made sufficient acquittance of the slander foully made of my most true and unfeigned advertisements, so am I replenished with joy that my dear cares have accomplished my behoofeful desires for your most needful warnings, and give my lowliest thanks to the high God for His glorious goodness shined upon you with His favourable eyes; hoping that you will shun now, having this advantage, the future peril that such attempts may breed you and that you will fear through such negligence to tempt too far the wrath of him that gave you this upper hand. For if pity of the parties that never remembered you whose former offences were not so old that the memory thereof needs be forgotten, neither yet the new falling, even to the same offence, which promiseth small hope of ever amends may serve, I will not persuade myself that a meaner than a king will ever tolerate so oft, so dangerous and opprobrious contempts. Small honour, wisdom or foresight will the world throughout suppose in that prince that will for fond liking or harmful remorse peril his own bane. God forbid you should lose the reputation of a kinglike rule that so unlike a king would work your own reproach. For they be actions no words which paints out kings truly in their colours. And there be so many viewers of their facts that their disorders permits no shades nor will abide excuses. I beseech you, therefore, despise not the work that God hath framed nor yet contemn the counsel that your assured gave you, and neglect not the many warnings that those men's own demerits have laid before you, nor forget the danger that your own person hath narrowly escaped, but finish this treason with justice which no man may reproach but every creature laud. Take me, my dear brother, aright as that creature that ever shunneth to take blood but of those that might and should have betrayed the innocent, and in such cases the less evil is to be chosen. Of malice I speak nothing, God is witness, but for your best is all my care and so I hope you will rightly interpret all my texts, which all shall ever tend to your most safety and true honour. Let me figurate before your eyes what should be the danger if these principals should be scanted of their right. They are the same men; they live and love you not with whom they have practised. What should rule you to trust their courtesy so far as to have it ready in their hands to take you as they meant, make you another prince's prisoner and captive, subvert your realm and translate it to the owner of another country? If the hope of all these dangers might not lie upon the trust of so often and so late offenders you might perhaps be seduced by dangerous advice to moan them and ruin yourself; but when you behold this table I fear not so perilous an act. And thus I end my foolish but loving discourse, receiving much contentment that your

valour amid most danger encouraged your faithful, daunted your traitors and joyed your friends.

Endorsed : " Copy for her Majesty of her H. letters written with her own hand to the King of Scotland the 19th of May, 1589." 2 *pp.* (**133.** 91.)

HENRI, KING OF NAVARRE, to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1589, May 20.]—Mon cousin. J'avois envoyé le Sieur de Pujols, mon conseillier et chanbellan ordinaire, vers la royne, votre souveraine, pour se conjouyr avec elle de l'heureuse et grande victoire que Dieu luy donna sur l'armee d'Espagne, qui se peult veritablement dire le commencement de la ruine de nos communs ennemis et de l'esperance du bien et repos de la France, sy tant est que le roy, Monseigneur, veueilhe paraschever les bons et heureux commencements. Mes ennemis m'ont tenu si occupé par l'armee, et j'ay esté si travaillé de l'extreme maladye de laquelle il a pleu à Dieu me visiter, et m'en delivrer aussi par sa grace, que je n'ay peu plustost rappeller le dit Sieur de Pujols. Je le mande maintenant venir et je luy ay commandé faire entendre à sa Majeste les dessaings que j'ay pris pour le bien publique dont je luy escripts bien particulierement, et ay charge le dit Sieur de Pujols de m'en porter son bon advis et responce, et pareillement de vous en communiquer, m'asseurant et vous priant y aider de vos bons moyens pour la bonne affection que j'ay de tout temps recognue que vous me portes, de laquelle de mon coste vous pouves faire certain estat comme de celui qui est, votre bien affectionné et asseuré cousin Henry.

Endorsed by Burghley : " 20 May, 1589. K. of Navarre by Peujols." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**133.** 92.)

A copy of the above. (**133.** 92a.)

MUNITIONS for IRELAND.

1589, June 7.—Warrant for the supply of munition to Sir George Carew for Ireland.—Palace of Westminster, June 7, 1589.

Much decayed. 1 *p.* (**203.** 89.)

RATTKE SWARTTE to DAVID SCHINCKELL, Königs-strasse, Lubeck.

1589, June 10.—Is always glad to hear of his health, and that of his friends, and thanks God his own is very good. Came to Lisbon on May 3, as he has already written, and went where the factor, Lucas Walter, had appointed. Does not yet know what he shall do with Schinckell's goods, but has consulted with good people. . . . When the English came into the land, his ship and all the rest were taken to serve, so that they could be no further unloaded, and the rest of the goods are still in the ship. And when the English came before the city,* the Cardinal [Archduke Albert] had

* Under Don Antonio, on June 3, *n. s.*

all the corn set on fire and burnt, that the enemy might not be victualled. Schinckell's corn was burnt with the rest, but the Cardinal has declared to the people that he will pay for all. What remains and is still unsold will sell well, because it is now so scarce (?) Hopes for better times shortly as the English have now withdrawn, and then he will see what trade can be done. As regards the ships, he cannot yet write certainly. They have now been there a month, and do not know what will be done with them; whether they will be freed or kept longer. . . He cannot well write of what has happened there, which will be better told by word of mouth. News has come that the English have disposed (?) of their [the Portuguese] ships but he cannot get certainly to know how many, or if they are here, or at Setubal (Sunt Hubers).

Peter Losche, Jacob Mattyesen and Juan Peter Slin have sailed. Knows of nothing further to write, but now they [the English ?] have left this land, hopes things will improve. Prays him to share this with the other partners, and to greet all friends on his behalf.—Lisbon, June 10, 1589.

Postscript.—If he has to go from hence, they shall hear what happens from Joachim de Wyttz, and Jacob is ordered to give all information, whether about money or goods.

Written in a clear German hand, but in a curious mixture of Flemish and German, so that the sense is sometimes doubtful. 2¼ *pp.* (**203.** 90.)

Ry. Thekeston to [? Lord Burghley].

1589, June 16.—The Queen bestowed on Thomas Hemingwaie and Anthony Bartlett,* her servants, a lease in reversion to the value of 33*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, the particulars of which value were rated by [Burghley]. Certain parcels so rated, *i.e.* lands in Hirathoge, Denbigh, were afterwards passed by [Burghley] in the book of Mr. Alexander, of the Stable. They desire that a parcel of the manor of Devece (Devizes), Wilts, be inserted in place of the above.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: 16 June, 1589. Mr. Thexton of the Pipe Office. 1 *p.* (**214.** 24.)

Will of Sir Roger Williams.

1589, June 19.—Addressed to Mr. Ashle. Gifts specified for Mr. Secretary Walsingham, the Earl of Essex, Colonel Hunter, Mike Clifford, cousin to the Earl, Lady Rich, little Ned Morgan, and Mr. Baskerville.—Bayonne, 19 June.

Endorsed: 1589. 1 *p.* (**203.** 92.)

Malivery Kattelyne.

1589, June 25.—Warrant, unsigned, granting to the widow of Malivery Kattelyne, a lease in reversion.—Manor of Whitehall, 25 June, 1589.

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* *See their petition in* Calendar of C. P., part iii, page 415.

Note by Sir Francis Walsingham that the Queen grants a lease. 1 *p.* (203. 93.)

J. Wemys to Archibald Douglas.

[1589, June ?]—Since I had not opportunity to see you before my departure I must crave your pardon, for the necessity of my affairs urged me so that I could not stay. Write to me as occasion serves, as I shall not omit any commodity whatsoever. At my being here I have made an appointment with Michell Balfour, and his family agreed. Therefore it will please you to certify the judges of this, to the effect his cautioners may be freed and discharged.—*Undated.*

1 *p. Damaged.* (205. 24.)

Joachim Dewitz to James Brokes, Lubeck.

1589, July 8.—The English are in the "Kronaia" (Groyne). The 27 of May they were at Venice, and the 28th landed 12 miles from Lisbon. The people also rose for 2 or 3 days, but not above 500 Castilians took the field, which alarmed them and thinking they were betrayed they betook themselves again to the town and occupied the suburbs around; and seeing that so few Castilians would make a stand, they [the English] also advanced to the suburbs, and much repenting of their coming, threw some of them [the Castilians ?] into the water and set fire to the corn boats; whereby much damage has been done. On June 2 they arrived here before the town with great secrecy, and burnt all they found; and on the 5th finding their ships in the harbour, they took to the water again. The small castle in Cascalis was surrendered to them. God be thanked, they departed on the 18th of June, with the ships of the Easterlings.

Most of the merchants' goods have been lost; the corn saved of Claus Jansen's consignment I put in the granary but it also was burnt. The English took the *Blick* [*i.e.* "Glance"] of Lubeck and have got away with her, and I see no way to recover her. J. L. writes that it is so difficult to get here on account of the English. Certain ships came this summer to St. Hubert; Jacob Mattiessen is there who was with the English at Cascalis but fled in the night. Jacob Hollander was also with the English, but got away by strategy with his ships and 55 men and has arrived here.

Our ships have been taken and stayed by the French and others: the English harass them daily. What corn is not lost will be eaten by worms. Drake has taken his course toward Spain, therefore no more corn has come hither this summer from our land.

The rest of the letter concerns merchants' affairs.—Lisbon 8 July, 1589.

German. 4½ *pp.* (166. 138.)

[Anne] Countess of Warwick to ——— Michell.

1589, July 15.—The Queen has willed that his bill should be drawn. He is to signify the Queen's pleasure to the Lord Treasurer.—The Court, 15 July, 1589.
Signed. 1 *p.* (2329a.)

Spanish goods brought to Weymouth.

1589, July 28.—Inventory of goods brought into Weymouth and Melcomb Regis from the coasts of Spain and Portugal in a French bark called the "Katherine."
1 *p.* (142. 102.)

"Marie Wems" (?) to Archibald Douglas.

[Prob. 1589 or later.]—I have received from my son John "Wemys," out of London, a letter and an obligation purporting to be made by Patrick Turner and Robert Graham in your favour for the sum of three hundred and three score English pounds, with a condition on the back of it with a power made by your Lordship to my son or any other in his name to sue for the same; on receipt of which I began an action before the Lords of Sessions, wherein Robert Graham (for Turner is out of this country) has assigned to him the 10th of November next following to "improve" the obligation *omni modo quo de jure.* I know you would never have taken a bond that was bad or disposed of such to any one, and am well persuaded myself of the truth. But I would request your letter to testify to the verity of this "erand." For my own part I am more curious for the trial of the truth than for any gain; one of them is out of the country and has made shipwreck of that which is here; the other is present, but little will be had of him save corporal pain, in case he be not fugitive; for I hear he has provided himself for this and other obligations of the like kind.—From Edr. [Edinburgh] this 1st day of August.—*Undated.*
Signed. 1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To ye Right honorabill Mr. Archbald Douglas, personne of Glasgow, and one of his Mateis honorabill Counseill." (179. 165.)

Warrants for Leases.

1589, Aug. 10.—Warrant granting to Edward Darcy, one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, lease of the manors of Ebbesham, Sutton Cullesden, and the rectory and church of Ebbesham, Surrey, upon the determination of the estate of [Sir] Francis Carew therein.—Nonesuch, 10 August, 1589.
Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (203. 94.)

1589, Aug. 10.—Warrant granting to Sir Henry Woddrington, marshal of Berwick, a lease in reversion of the value of 100*l.*—Nonesuch, 10 August, 1589.
Signed by the Queen. 1 *p.* (203. 95.)

Robt. Constable and H. Wylsford to the Council.

1589, Sept. 7.—Of a levy which they have made of 1,000 men

in the city of [? London] according to the Council's letters of the 12th of this month.—London, September 17, 1589.
Signed. 1 *p. Much damaged by damp.* (213. 76.)

DEBTS to the QUEEN.

1589, Sept. 20.—Certificate of "Sperat" debts due to the Queen in the Remembrancer's Office, 20 September, 1589.
30 *pp.* (245. 4.)

DISTURBANCES at PORTSMOUTH.

[1589?] Oct. 12.—Examination of witnesses taken by Thomas Uvedale and John Whyte by virtue of a commission from the Council,* between the Earl of Sussex, plaintiff, and John Jennens, late mayor of Portsmouth, and John Umfray defendants.—October 12.
Relates to various contentions between soldiers and townspeople of Portsmouth.
24 *sheets, each one signed by Thomas Uvedale and John Whyte.* (210. 15.)

[ANNE] COUNTESS OF WARWICK to LORD BURGHLEY.

1589, Nov. 4.—Upon her request the Queen has granted to Mr. Michell a lease in reversion of his dwelling house &c. at Windsor. Prays Burghley to rate it at one year's fine.—The Court, 4 November, 1589.
Signed. ½ *p.* (2329.)

MASTERLESS MEN in ESSEX and HERTS.

1589, Nov. 18.—Commission to Lord Burghley, Lieutenant of Essex and Herts, for the redress of the great disorders and misdemeanours tending to outrage and rebellion which have been and daily are committed by soldiers, mariners and other vagrant and masterless persons and sturdy vagabonds, which wander up and down seeking to move tumult, insurrection and rebellion; requiring him to appoint provosts marshal with assistants, to apprehend and commit the same.—Westminster, 18 November, 32 Eliz.
Parchment, 1 *p.* (217. 5.)

MR. WARDOUR.

1589, Nov. 22.—"Mr. Wardour's last bill exhibited to my Lord Treasurer, and my master's answer to it." Concerns the prerogatives of his office of (Clerk of the Pells?).—22 November, 1589.
3½ *pp.* (203. 96.)

Journeys of PETER VAERHEILIUS.

1589, Nov.–.—Account of the journeys of Peter Vaerheilius of Upsala, in Sweden, Denmark, &c.—September–November, 1589.
Latin. (326. 3.)

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* *See* Acts of the Privy Council, *under date.*

JOHN ROTHERAM to LORD COBHAM.

1589, Dec. 2.—As to land in Cliffe (Kent), claimed by his Lordship's bailiff, Thomas Browne, and the seizure of his tenant's corn by Browne. Prays Cobham to leave him to his ordinary remedy in the matter.—December 2, 1589.
Signed. 1 *p.* (213. 75.)

"M[INUTE] to F."

1589, Dec. 6.—Illustrious Sir, I hope you received *the cipher* I sent about ten days ago, together with the copy sent *by another way.* I have anew informed *her Majesty* of your perseverance in her service, of which she heard (not long ago) by means of our common *friend* who went last into *Spain.* I assured her moreover, that you were most desirous, upon opportunity, to engage in anything which might be *to her advantage ;* and *she* charged me to certify to you *her* thanks for your goodwill and her assurance that *she* will remember it in time convenient. To return to my reason for writing, I will repeat that it is founded on the opinion I formed from *our* first communication that you would do what was humanly possible to procure, for the common weal of *Christendom,* a *settlement* of the *discord* now *reigning among the princes in our part of the world,* which is now grown to such extremity that, if not *settled* by the goodness of God and the *mediation of some good instrument,* it will certainly open the way to some strange transformation among them, since ambition of *reigning* cannot be restrained within bounds. It is therefore easy to see how necessary it is both for the *Princes of Italy* and for the *Queen my sovereign* to maintain the *balance* of Europe ; for which *she* has done, and will do, *her* part. But, if *that Prince* whom you *serve,* who has already acquired the reputation of wisdom, should be willing to *share in* this *policy,* as the interests of his own state required, I reckon that at present he should have a great opportunity to do so ; and thereby to acquire lasting honour for himself, and for Europe rest from the thousand calamities which have *afflicted* her these many years. Even if the pride of the *Council of Spain* disdain any *settlement* by the mean of that *Prince* or anyone of *Italy,* as it is most careful to take from them any means of increasing their reputation, the necessity is so evident that one may believe that *his interposition* will be welcome ; and there is reason for it since *his Highness* has recently made *alliance by marriage* with the House of Lorraine and, if he does not wish *King Philip to usurp to himself* for ever the name of preserver of the *Catholic religion, his Highness* ought to put to his hand therein specially on that account. On either hand are manifest dangers. If the *King of France,* a young and valiant prince, reduce his subjects to obedience he may turn all his forces against *Lorraine* and carry his arms into *Italy.* On the other hand if he should be overcome and it fall to the *King of Spain* to divide *France,* and appoint a *prince* of his

own promotion to that part which he cannot retain for himself, *Italy* will evidently become his prey, and under the shadow of that proud *title of Preserver of the Catholic Religion* he will make temporal laws at his will. It seems then superfluous to point out to you the position of the *Grand Duke, your master* because I am sure you know that if *Spain* prevail *in France* and harass *the Queen, my mistress, with continual war* your master cannot stand any more than the other *princes of Italy, King Philip* having occupied in *his state* and the others the places most suitable for compelling them at his pleasure; nor is it any obstacle that he favours and aids the *Duke of Savoy* to aggrandise himself, because, all depending upon his forces, he exalts himself the more and thereby abuses the other *states of Italy*. Among these perils I do not doubt that the *King of Spain* may reap other *fruit* than he looks for, as indeed in these five years he has not gained much advantage; and therefore as the *wars* of men should not be immortal and he is much hindered by *old age* and by the *weakness* of his *only son* and by the intolerable burden of such great *wars* at one time, it is likely that he will rejoice at any *opening* for a *settlement* and will not obstinately refuse reasonable *conditions*. Everyone knows that in these cases of *injury* and *offence* pretended among *princes* it is customary to forego restitution for the sake of *future peace*, and commit them to oblivion; but the cause *of religion*, which will always render every *settlement* difficult (as *King Philip* alleges that he cannot grant any *toleration* to his subjects *of Flanders*) may with his honour be remitted to the assembly of the *States of the Country* who are accustomed to participate in the sovereignty of that *government*, and upon them *the King* may advantageously impose the burden of that deliberation, following the examples of the *Emperor Charles, his father*, the *Kings of Bohemia* (where *the Pope* himself has permitted some toleration) and the father of the present *Duke of Savoy*. If all that cannot move him he will doubtless defer to the impossibility of the *enterprise*, in which he is to-day further *back* than he was in 1566, when he sent the *Duke of Alba into Flanders*, where the successors of the *Duke of Parma* have served only to dazzle him with a false hope of final victory. If the *Grand Duke* moved by self interest and by the interests of his *relatives of France* and of all Europe shall think good to turn the mind of the *princes* interested to a general *settlement* (since a particular is impossible) he will open the way to penetrate the *ambitious designs of King Philip*, and when these are made manifest to the world it will be easy either to repress them or to compose them with honest *conditions*. I shall gladly hear your opinion and what you think you can promise to do in this important affair. May God preserve you and grant you long life.

Endorsed: 8 December, 1589. M. to F. [*name crossed out.*] *Italian.* 2¼ *pp.*

[Apparently the minute of a letter in which the portions represented by the words in italics are underlined with a view to their being put in cipher.] (167. 8.)

The Pope's bulls against the Queen.

1589.—Notes of an advertisement apparently intended to be put forth by the Queen in answer to attacks on her contained in papal bulls, or perhaps to the book referred to in the next entry.

Endorsed: Waste copies of the Advertisement concerning the force of the Pope's bulls and curses.

Rough drafts on loose sheets, chiefly in Burghley's handwriting; greatly altered and corrected. 17 *pp., imperfect.* (138. 222.)

Marguerite, Queen of Henry IV., to Elizabeth.

[1589?]—Je vous ai tousjours estimée prinsesse tant acompagnée de justise et de bonté, que par le raport d'une partie vous ne vouderies condaner l'autre sans l'ouir. Ausi, Madame, ne me veux persuder qu'estimies si peu la bonne voulonté que je vous ai dediee que laisant apart tout autre respaict, vous voulusies pour quelques calomnies diminuer de l'amitié qui vous a pleu me prometre. Ses raigans me font esperer que n'ajouteres foi aux maves ofises que par votre lettre, je me suis apersuee que l'on m'a voulu faire an votre androit; ce que je vous suplie, Madame, de croire estre chose invantee ausi malitieuxsemant come je me promes par le tans et mes actions vous an donner certene connoissanse et vous faire paroitre que je vous ai tourjours esté et vous veux demeurere autant que l'ares agreable. Votre tres afectionnée soeur a vous servir. Marguerite.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (147. 61.)

Walter Wikes.*

[1589.]—He showeth that there have been heretofore sundry commissions directed to certain gentlemen of Gloucestershire as well for the apprehending of divers traitorous persons, and finding out of seditious books, as also the redress of his wrongs received by them, for his service to her Majesty in the discovery of their treacheries tending to the overthrow of the State, from anno 1566 till 1572.

The practices discovered were the aiding of the Duke of Norfolk with the Queen of Scots. Sir Walter Dennis and Richard Dennis combined with the Duke. 10,000 foot and 500 horse to be furnished. The Dennises at their own charge 500 foot and 150 horse, which money was to arise out of certain lands which they sold to this petitioner's brother for 5,500*l.*

Preparations of great men allied to the Duke discovered. A seditious book made by Thomas Dennis against her Majesty.

* *See* Calendar of S.P. Dom., 1581–1590, pp. 147, 589.

Darke and Smith detected by him, and their treacherous speeches revealed. They were supported against this petitioner by Sir Thomas Throckmorton, Sir John Throckmorton, and Sir Nic. Pointz, by bribery and corruption, and he by all the means they could make discountenanced, and his accusation discredited in the Court, and his death sought.

He hath further matter to discover in secret.

He referreth himself to the report of Sir Wm. Knollis, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Brunker.

He craveth letters from her Majesty to certain commissioners for the hearing of all these matters, and certifying of his oppressions, from anno 1566 till 1572, as also since; for the better discovering of practices heretofore used to overthrow Sir John Perrot, your lordship, the Earls of Derby, Shrewsbury, Hartford, Worcester, Cumberland, Huntingdon and Pembroke; revealed heretofore to the L. Chancellor, Cobbam, Bukhurst, Asheley.

He offereth to discover certain treacherous speeches uttered in his hearing by one Cantrell and Phillippes of Pickby at the Bath. The treason not to be attempted till the K. of Scots be 32 years old. They would have used him in some matter to Sir John Perrot, wherein some evil meaning appeared in them towards him.

Cantwell used those speeches, that there was no landing within 100 miles of London, for that her Majesty's power was ready to encounter them; nor within 40 miles of Milford, so long as Sir John Perrot was in credit, and that being a Protestant he would not be won. Phillips replieth that gold and silver would wrest the hearts of princes; and that if he would not consent, it was but to print his name in a piece of parchment and to set it to a letter to be showed to her Majesty.—*Undated.*

In hand of Edward Reynolds, Essex' secretary. Endorsed: Tho. (*sic*) Wikes. 1 *p.* (186. 168.)

Philip Earl of Arundel to the Queen.

[1589 ?]—Prays to receive indifferent dealing at her Majesty's hands. Since his first coming to the Court, nine or ten years since, it has always been his desire to please her, but she gradually became estranged from him, protected his adversaries, and gave bitter speeches of him, without informing him of the grounds of her displeasure. Of his examinations by the Council, the command to keep his house, when nothing being proved against him he was restored to liberty. Refers to the unjust condemnation of his grandfather: the speeches of the then Earl of Southampton to Sir Christopher Heydon with respect to it: also to his father's case. Protests his innocence, and attributes his persecution to his religion. Details the reasons which led him to think it his safest course to depart out of the kingdom; and writes to inform the Queen thereof, so as to remove all occasion of suspicion. He would not have

taken this course if he might have stayed here in England without danger to his soul and peril of his life.—*Undated.*

Copy in 17th cent. hand. 16½ *pp.* (242. 1.)

Causes of the Earl of Arundell's Indictment.

1589.—His letters to the Guise requesting them and the Prince of Parma to be in readiness with men and munition to help the Spaniards at their landing in England.

His letter to Queen Ellen to the same effect.

His prayer for the prosperity of the Spanish fleet written with his own hand.

His departure to go to the Prince of Parma with an intent to levy an army in the Low Countries to come into England, and before his departure by his letters requested the Papists to be present at such time as he should return.

His description to the Papists in the Tower of the huge army of the Spaniards and the small number of the English.

It is his request to Bennet a priest to have every day three sundry masses of the Holy Ghost for the Spaniards' good fortune and success.

Bennet's answer that there is a mass newly established at Rome against schism most expedient and necessary at this time.

His determination and conspiracy with the prisoners to surprise the Tower and murder the Lieutenant.

His relieving with money the known traitors.

He was surnamed at Rome Duke Phillip of Arundell, and supposed, being the Queen of Scots was dead, to be the only man to be chosen King of England.

That certain years past by the consent of the Pope, Queen Ellen and such others, there was chosen 20 resolute persons and desperate to have murdered her Majesty, and to have drawn her by the hair of the head through the city of London, amongst which troop there was one Paine and the rest were openly rehearsed before him, unto whose practice he was privy.—1589.

Copy in 17th cent. hand. 2 *pp.* (242. 9.)

The Earl of Arundel.

1589.—Valuation of manors &c. escheated to the Queen by the attainder of Philip late Earl of Arundel.—1589.

(284. 2.)

John Bull to the Queen.

[c. 1589 ?]—One of the gentlemen and organist of the Queen's chapel. For lease in reversion of the forest of Radnor. —*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert, that the Queen is moved to grant the petition, but requires further information. 1 *p.* (615.)

JAMES PRYCE to the SAME.

[1589 ?]—For a lease in reversion, for his services as ordinary yeoman of the chamber.—*Undated.*

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition. 1 *p.* **(1604.)**

SIMON JOHNSON to the COUNCIL.

[1589.]—He is factor for certain merchants in Amsterdam, who loaded aboard the *Red Cock* and the *Peter* of Lubick goods which were afterwards taken by Sir Francis Drake on the coast of Portugal, and brought into Plymouth, and there found by sundry marks. As no part of the goods belonged to the Queen's enemies he prays for their restoration. —*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(186. 77.)**

Enclosure : List of wares, with their marks, in the following ships : the *Red Cock* of Lubick : the *Peter* of Lubick, Harman Stuevinge master and owner : the *Red Harte* of Hambrow, Herman Backer master and owner.—*Undated.* [*See* Acts of the Privy Council, 2 Nov. 1589.]

1 *p.* **(186. 76.)**

SIR THOMAS MORGAN to the SAME.

[1589.]—The Queen appointed Morgan, being Governor of Berghes op Zome, to the office of Lieutenancy to the Lord General of the forces in the Low Countries, with entertainment of 40*s.* a day, to begin on June 12, 1588 ; and the Council have since confirmed the same. He begs for their warrant to Sir Thomas Sherley, Treasurer at Wars there, for payment of arrears due to him.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(186. 106.)**

The QUEEN'S LEASES.

[1589.]—Accounts relating to a lease purchased by the Queen from the Countess of Leicester, and to other leases. Farmers : Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay.—*Undated.* **(289.)**

KIRKHAM'S CASE.

[1589.]—"Some observations from the examinations, answers and proceedings in Kirkham's cause."

Relates to transactions in certain leases. Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Carill, and Sir Walter Mildmay named. Kirkham married a niece of Sir Walter's. Mention of Sir Walter's death at Hackney, 31 May, 31 Eliz. (1589). The parsonage of Gaysley, Suffolk, Warington parsonage, parsonage of Hemingfield Grey, and Norbery manor and the Abbot's house in Kent, mentioned.—*Undated.*

4 *pp.* **(2134.)**

The EARL OF LEICESTER'S MANORS.

[1589.]—Values of various manors appointed to be extended and seized for the remainder of the debts of the Earl of

Leicester yet unpaid. Manors of Balsall 150*l.*, and Ichington Longa 100*l.*, Warwickshire : Cleobury and Earnewood, Salop, 100*l.* ; Wotton Underedge, Gloucester, 50*l* ; messuage Leicester House, Middlesex, 50*l.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Sr. Chr. Blounte. ½ *p.* (2280.)

The Protestant Religion.

[1589.]—General syllogism and chief parts of a most impious and virulent book published by the League against the Protestants.

1. By nature and reason, religion and practice of nations, kings are officers made by and for the commonwealth, and not for themselves ; and may also be admonished, chastised and deposed by the commonwealth if they be tyrants or hereticks.

2. But the King of Navarre is not only a tyrant but worse than a pagan or Turk and is a relapsed heretick.

Ergo the nobility and subjects of France may and ought to take arms against him and to depose him. By the way, he most maliciously laboureth to shew that :—

1. The religion of the Protestants is far worse than paganism, Turkism or any old heresy.
2. The Protestants have troubled and overthrown all commonwealths where they prevailed.
3. No faith or credit is to be given to Protestants howsoever they promise or swear.
4. King Henry VIII was, and our gracious Queen is, a tyrant and heretick ; and her Majesty hath moved and maintained all the rebels of Europe against their princes.
5. The late King Henry Valoise was a most wicked tyrant, heretick and dissembler.

He concludeth by an exhortation particular to the nobility of France animating them against their king.

Endorsed : Contents of a libellous book against Princes Protestants. *Rough notes.* 1 *p.* (138. 232.)

M. Hotman to Archibald Douglas, the Scotch Ambassador.

[1589.]—Quelc'un de mes amis m'a dit que vous avez cette derniere declaration du Roy. Je vous supplie me la prester pour ce soir seulement ; et me faites cette faveur de me renvoyer s'il vous plaist les cinq feuilles escrites a la main touchant la condamantion et procedure contre la feue Reine d'Escoce que je prestay a V.S. il y a pres d'un an, ensemble un petit livre contre le feu Conte de Leicester, intitule *Flores Calvinistici.—Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (179. 161.)

John Luff to Archibald Douglas.

[1589 ?]—Asks for the return of his "power," that the skipper of his ship Robert Jameson made to him, and other

papers, touching the freighting of their ship with William Naper. Has written to Douglas before with regard to Douglas's benefice of Orkney most earnestly, for the welfare of Douglas's sister's children; for he desires nothing of him for naught, but to pay him as much as any man will do for that benefice. Asks for his answer in the matter. Asks his protection for John Blaiketor, mariner, who has business to do before the Admiral of England. Douglas's sister and the rest of his friends are in good health.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (98. 150.)

ALEXANDRO BONO to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1589 ?]—Thanking him for his kindness to the writer.
Italian. No date. Addressed: "Lord Ducles."
Holograph. 1 *p.* (98. 44.)

VINCENT SKINNER to MR. HICKS.

[1589 ?]—As to the petition of William Burwey, pricker of the Stilyard, to "my Lord" [Burghley], to obtain the like fee for his attendance as a waiter about the Stilyard as the Queen lately granted to the other 16 waiters who attend at other wharves and quays, which petition has been referred to the writer. Details his proceedings in the matter. Has drawn minute of a warrant following precedent, which is mistaken in being directed to "my Lord" and the Chamberlains; it should be to the Treasurer and Barons. Opinion of Mr. Alderman Billingsley on the matter. Sends also an application for a "protection" to make a collection for a church in Kent, wasted by fire. Prays him to submit it to "my Lord."—Tuesday, ult. February.
Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (99. 6.)

[? FLORENCE MCCARTHY] to [FEARFESSA MCDONOGH].

[1589.]—Letter in Irish, with following translation—"Which in English is:—That I chanced for a remedy of the overmuch melancholy that my solitariness here alone all this year brought upon me, to write somewhat in Irish for the Queen's Majesty, which I do purpose, to the end she may understand it, to cause the whole sum of the matter, as brief as may be, to be put in English, by the help of my friends here that are skilful and learned in their own language. And being persuaded that there is hardly any in Ireland more skilful in your own language than yourself, or that searched more and took more pains to seek it, nor any also more faithful and trusty to me, to afford me your help to your uttermost endeavour, for the said work that I have written, or for whatsoever I should have occasion to use you. Although I do assure myself that I shall have great favour and some liberty whensoever I deliver it, I do not purpose ever to finish it, neither will my mind be in quiet before you come to me, to afford me your help therein,

besides what other business I have with you; therefore I pray you, if you wish me life, or ever to see me, fail not (without regarding any other affairs) to come to me presently upon receipt of this letter. And I undertake that you shall understand that it shall not be in vain for you to come, and that you shall have no longer stay, but about some 20 days. I do not think but that this is enough because I am sure that you will without regarding anything else come presently as I say. The 'Twore' of London such a day: To fearfessa me donogh buy oncanty."—*Undated.*

The translation is in McCarthy's hand. 1 *p.* (**205.** 82.)

SIR WILLIAM WYNTER'S device.

[1573–1589.]—The plan of Sir William Wynter's device for roasting, boiling, and baking.—*Undated.*

(Maps **2.** 18.)

RICHARD JEFFREYS, chief smith of the Queen's works, to the QUEEN.

[1581–1589 ?]—For a lease in reversion of lands in tenure of Robert Maryet, in consideration of services, and accidents befallen him.—*Undated.*

Note by Dr. Valentine Dale, that the petition is referred to the Lord Treasurer.

1 *p.* (**285.**)

The COUNCIL OF WALES.

[Before 1590 ?]—Royal Warrant appointing the Earl of Shrewsbury Lord President of the Council of Wales.

Draft, apparently never executed. Undated. 1 *p.* (**185.** 122.)

ISABEL RAYNBERD to LORD [AMBASSADOR] DOUGLAS.

[c. 1590 ?] Jan. 6.—Thanks him for past favours and sends three cheeses. Mr. Raynberd remembers his commendations. —Harenstone, 6 January.

1 *p.* (**205.** 35.)

JAMES DIGGES, Muster-Master General.

1589–90, Jan. 14.—Apostilles to the consideration of checks respited, set down by Mr. James Digges. Relates to his accounts, and refers to alleged frauds.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 14 January, 1589. 2½ *pp.* [*See* Cal. of Cecil Papers, IV., *p.* 3.] (**203.** 98.)

EARL OF WORCESTER to ————.

[1590 ?] Feb. 12.—Received his letter the 2nd inst. Is sorry that, through the hardness of his fortune and the barrenness of the country wherein he dwells, he can proffer nothing worth the writing. Has also received the Queen's command to

repair to Court to receive her further pleasure concerning his service, which he will execute with all expedition. The Queen's gracious remembrance of his poor wife makes her covetous of more power to do her service.—February 12.

18th century copy. ¾ *p.* (**249. 17.**)

ARTHUR ATYE, Receiver General of Fines, &c.

1589–90, Feb. 12.—"Abstractum declarationis comp. Arthuri Atye ar. Receptoris generalis Finium," &c. 24 Jan. 31 Eliz. (1589) to 12 Feb. 32 Eliz. (1590).

1 *p.* (**203. 100.**)

RICHARD DOUGLAS to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1590, Feb. 18.]—I received yours of the second and eighth of February both together upon the 16 of the same month, whereby I perceive you still to blame me for being so slow in writing to you, which opinion conceived of me has caused you also I see "imprent" other harder impressions in your mind, but to these points I have sufficiently answered by my last of the 12 of this month.* This one thing I will add, that to be careless of you and your well doing was never heretofore, nor I hope shall never be my intention, neither yet was I ever slow or negligent to write, whensoever either the commodity of bearers or any matter worthy did afford itself. But of that henceforth, since you have given me an address, you shall have no cause to complain.

Since my last unto you I have been still prosecuting the matter I wrote to you with my lord of Spynie and Mr. John Lindesay, who is resolved I perceive to follow the course which I have laid forth unto him; but before he enter any further therein he will be resolved whether you will be contented to make sufficient security of that matter of Abernethie unto him, to be put in the near time in some indifferent man's hand, to be kept by him unto the time he have performed to you all such matters as you shall set down to him that you condescend upon: and after the beginning of that dealing that you also may be sure that it shall not fail, nor be broken off suddenly, he desires to know of you after what continuance of time that your dealing and employing shall be begun, you will be contented that the securities shall be delivered to him. To this I neither would nor could give an answer unto the time I had first heard your mind thereupon. Therefore if you think the other purpose meet for you, and may produce to you any greater benefit nor that wherof you deemed yourself, your lordship shall set down to me such heads as you desire to be gotten done by him at his Majesty's hand for you, or by his Majesty in that country, either for your employing as Ambassador or otherwise; that

* *See* Calendar of Cecil Papers, IV. *p.* 88.

thereby I may deal particularly, and come to some final conclusion; "sicklyk" if you will be contented to subscribe such other securities as he desires of you to be put in an indifferent man's hand until such things shall be performed as you shall require. For albeit I looked, according to your promise, for the principal benefit of that matter, yet if the giving it away can do you greater pleasure nor it (*sic*), I can be contented to quit my particular for your greater benefit. Advertise me I pray you with convenient haste of your full resolution of these matters, that I may know how to deal. Mr. John Lindesy is very earnest to bring this matter to some good point, and seems surely to be very desirous of your friendship. He is a sufficient gentleman surely, and like to be in a great room, and therefore worth the entertaining of you. For the particular betwixt him and you, he will have the full value of the chain, but gives you for payment what reasonable day you desire. If the other matter hold further, that will easily agree.

I marvel John Fouller has "no" delivered to you the piece of copper ore I sent you by him, and the book you wrote for. Mr. John is certainly persuaded that the fifth part thereof is copper. It is easy to win, in a peaceable country, where there is sufficient fuel for melting of it, and within six miles to the sea; therefore you may consider of it as you think meetest.

As for that matter you write, that should have been given forth by James Hudson, indeed I have heard somewhat of it, and the King himself was so informed. But if it come by James Hudson or not I cannot tell. But that knave James denies that he was the author of any such bruit.

As to your matter of Colburnespaythe I doubt not, if you have any right, but a number shall deal with you therefor, but I have conferred with the most learned man of law in this town thereupon, but we cannot find how feu lands as it is can fall in "none" [? non-]entry, except it be the feu duty, which has always, as we understand, been paid to the king. Always I shall extract your "decreitt," and make warning as you desire, and do the best therein that may be done, with any other matter you will command me.

Since my last there is little alteration in our State, saving that the King has "aggreitt" [agreed] the Chancellor and my lord of Spynie, and made them promise to other mutual friendship, but it will continue as it has done heretofore. The Treasurer and he remains as they were, without any appearance that ever they shall be well reconciled. The King, to make it appear that the Chancellor's credit is not shaken, was at his house in Lauder at the marriage of young Clackingtonn's sister upon young Lugtonne, where the friendship was confirmed with a carouse; but the wisest laughs at this, and remembers the last doing with others, who immediately thereafter were put from Court to the Castle. As farther matters shall fall out you shall be advertised.

Archbald Johnston was with me, who showed me a letter of yours where you desire him to receive the Master of Gray's principal obligation. He has received no such matter, neither did he send me any such, therefore because he is shortly to come to you by sea he desires that it may be sent to me, to be delivered to the provost to be used in his process as he has appointed. I am also to recommend to your favour John Foular, to whom and his friends here I am greatly obliged. I pray you show him all the favour you may, and principally I beseech you if it be possible to help him to have his trunks transported custom free.—Edinburgh, 18 February.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (16. 77.)

THO. WYATT to SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.

1589–90, March 1.—I received the Council's letters of January 4, in which I find that it is their pleasure that I shall go for Holland and hold my office amongst the dispersed companies there, and that I shall every four months send in the muster rolls to Mr. Wilckes, wherein I will not fail. I beseech that if the companies hereafter be again reduced into four garrisons, Sparrowhake, who is a pensioner to the office, may not by this change defraud me of my place. I have delivered to him all the muster rolls of the year past, and all such rolls of entries and discharges as have been held with me since 12 October, 1589; and have the books of warrants from 11 October, 1588 to 12 October, 1589 ready to send or bring over, when you shall let me know your pleasures.—Berghenupzone, March 1, 1589.

Endorsed: From Tho. Wiat, comisary for musters in Bergen up Zon. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (203. 101.)

NOTES for a REPLY to the KING OF DENMARK'S LETTER.

1590, March 25.—(1) *Ignorantia gestorum.* Some of the complaints are twelve years old, and the complainants absent, so that it is uncertain what may have been done, as in the controversy of Marcus Hessus against Mr. Henry Sackford, unto whom as little came of Marcus Hessus' goods as of Harman Oldensey's, who was proved to have been spoiled by the pirate Thomas Clerke.

(2) *Negligentia in litium prosecutione.* The Danish orator must admit that some of the complainants do not follow their complaints, and that by their absence he is himself ignorant what to say, for instance, Paul Rimerson.

(3) *Justicia administrata suppliciorum severitate.* Diverse of the malefactors have been executed, showing that the Queen approved not the violences against the Danes.

(4) *Supplices aliquando abutuntur regia Da. authoritate.* Often the good spoiled do not appertain to Danes, yet the Governors of Denmark have afforded their safe conducts, as was proved in the case of Lambert Adrianson, whose ships and

goods were not Danish as specified in the safe conduct written in the King's name, under his seal, and signed by three of the governors.

(5) *Absentia sontium impedit quominus justicia administretur secundum vota supplicum.* Some of the persons complained of are at sea, for whose apprehension diligent care is had, and orders given for arresting any prizes they may bring in, to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs.

(6) *Nullis parcitur sumptibus ut comparerent sontes, in quos orator animadverti cupiit.* The Danish agent can testify that the Queen has spared no expense or diligence in procuring justice for the King's subjects.

(7) *Documentorum inopia.* Some of the complaints require further proof; *e.g.*, those of Albert Albertson against the Earl of Cumberland; for Albertson was not upon the sea himself when he pretends to have been spoiled, and brings no witness who was there.

(8) *Satisfactio prestita quibusdam Danis.* Some satisfaction has been made since the Doctor's arrival; *e.g.*, by Mr. John Killegrew to Cnut Marquartson; by Mr. Edward Seymour to the Schuremans; and now Sir Walter Leweson, knight, hath been apprehended for payment to be made unto Paulson the Dane; also Everhard Schroder has received certain satisfaction from the Earl of Derby and is to have more.

(9) There is also an especial point made in the King's letter urging that the Danes be allowed free navigation into Spain.

(10) The Doctor should leave an attorney to follow the suits begun by him.

(11) *Atrocior injuria facta Anglis per Danos quam Danis per Anglos.* Heavier losses have been caused to the English by the Danes than to the Danes by the English; this point should be urged in order to procure better restitution from the Danes.

Notes on some of the principal complaints delivered by Doctor Awbry to the Lord Treasurer and Secretary.

Nicholaus Severinsonus et consortes. This complaint against Thomas Evans, of Queenborough, who owes them 55*l.* and was in prison for it once, might be contented if he would pay the money or were again in prison.

They also complain against Killigre[w], who is bound to pay them 444*l.*; but order has been taken with Stokes for the payment of it.

Mr. Seymour is bound to pay 350*l.* to Schurman brothers at a day already past.

As to the ship demanded back it was offered back at the beginning and refused, so that no fault can be found if she be impaired.

Albert Albertson and Birgerus Petrisonius. This complaint is against the Earl of Cumberland for 8 sacks of pepper. No answer can be made without the Earl.

John Paulson complains against Sir Walter Leweson, now in prison, from whom if so much might be paid as would

deliver the poor man from prison it would be some satisfaction.

George Maer's complaint is against Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake; it appears that 95*l.* is due to the complainant.

Everhard Schroder's complaint touches the Earl of Derby's officers of the Isle of Man and other inhabitants to whose hands the goods came. Fredericus Leill complains against Charles Howard for 10 cakes of wax.

Broderus Gabrielsonus complains against Leske for herrings bought of the complainant here, which claim it is reported Leske ought to satisfy.

If the orders already partly taken were executed in these cases, good answers might be made to the others.

Unsigned. Undated. Endorsed: "1590, March 25." 3 *pp.* (**69.** 22.)

The Spiritual Courts.

1590, March.—Notes collected out of the early Statutes and Brooke's *Abridgements*, showing when prohibition may be sued for matters commenced in the spiritual courts.

Endorsed: Marc. 1590.

In legal French and Latin. 3 *pp.* (**39.** 78.)

——— to Right Hon. ———.

[1590, March.]—Sends a breviat of the cause between Killegrewe and Watts, concerning the seizure of two ships by Killegrewe: by what authority Killegrewe did it, and the examination and confession of the pirates themselves.

Details of the offer made by Killegrewe for payment of the Danes. For the performance thereof, Killegrewe desires to depart with his keeper into his country, and also to have the commission between Johnes and him examined in the country.

Endorsed: The abstract of the examinations taken by John Killegrewe, vice admiral of Cornwall, in presence of credible witnesses before he seized the goods or landed them, which are now claimed by Watts and Byrde against him.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**213.** 45.)

Henry Billingsley and Thomas Allen to the Lord Treasurer.

1590, April 1.—"At your being at my house, Mr. Allen and myself acquainted your lordship with a bargain we were to conclude for the 30 pipes cassia fistula and 2 pipes gine peppar and the sassaperilli." Whereas in their first note they valued the cassia fistula at 10*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, they sold it "at a lump" for 81*l.*; on condition that it might pass free of custom, as they were loth to lose such a good bargain for her Majesty. Beg him to give the merchant a warrant to the officers of the Custom house to that effect. Will do their best

for the sale of the rest of the things, the "cochenelly" excepted. London, 1 April, 1590.

P.S.—"The merchant's name is Francis Cherry which did buy these goods." *Signed.*

In Billingsley's hand. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: Mr. Alderman Billingesley, Mr. Th. Allen. (**39.** 83.)

Spanish prisoners.

1590, April 18.—Account of Edward Burnham for 796*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* received by him April 18, 1590, as remainder for the diet and ransom of the Spanish prisoners.

The account includes payments to several Englishmen hurt in the conflict; and for the diets of Don Melchier de Perides and Lupersio Latras.

2 *pp.* (**203.** 102.)

Customs duties at Bordeaux.

1590, May.—"A declaration made by the English merchants that traffic at Bordeaux" to Seigneur Charles Saldagne, Councillor of State and receiver of treasure to the French King, against the exactions of the officers of Royan, a town at the entry of the river of Bordeaux.

The ancient custom was 3½ per cent on merchandise "inwards," 13 "soly" on the tun of wine and 2½ per cent on merchandise "outwards"; and in time of war the extra imposition, "by the name of convoy or conduct," was at most 2½ per cent on merchandise and 12 soly on the tun, and this imposition, on petition to the deceased Kings Charles and Henry they were exempted from. Within the last two years these impositions have been so increased that now they pay, at Bourdeaux and Royan together, 2 crs. and 55 soly on the tun of wine and 11 per cent on all merchandise; and where formerly, while waiting for a fair wind, they might ride at anchor between Pulliat and Castillion, safe roads, and thence put to sea, they must now anchor before Royan, where they are sometimes detained three days, in great danger if a storm should arise from the southwest. If, to save time, they bring "quittes out of the Custom house of Bourdeaux" the officers of Royan "enter into choler, give injurious words, threaten, and sometimes beat as well the said merchants as mariners." If his Majesty would mitigate the impositions and have them levied in Bordeaux he might save maintaining ships of war to enforce them.

Endorsed: "May, 1590. The English merchants' remonstrance to the French ambassadors." *In English.* 1 *p.* (**41.** 42.)

Thomas Launcelott to Sir Robert Cecil.

1590, June 2.—Has been here in London since yesterday week, "grievously possessed of an ague," being come up about

the concealments, but is now "prettily recovered." Where he delivered Cecil a note of special good things to be purchased, Cecil has discovered it to his adversaries, and the fame thereof is "over the country" to his great rebuke. Has received the tithe of Duddleston, upon the report of his adversaries, at harder terms than he deserved. Went, by Cecil's direction, on leaving him, to Mr. Typper for the books, who refused them, but took him to Sir Roland Haward. "I find him such a cunning (yea, I could speak further) companion that I will neither make nor meddle with him any way." The report is that Sir Roland has agreed with Cecil. If so, will never trouble him for the rest. But if not, desires him to consider the offers contained in two papers he formerly delivered. "I take 50*l.* for 21 years and thenceforth 10*l.* for ever, or else 100 mks. yearly for 21 years to deserve the bestowing of 24*l.* or less, with your worship paid for the passing of the thing and for your friendship in the same." Could have gone to Typper direct and got it passed, but respects Cecil's friendship, "and specially for Duddleston, because it concerned my lord of Oxenford. Now Geo. Leigh, for whom Hugh Beiston pleaded so earnestly, careth not ijd. for the matter. Sir Roland Haward in like sort." If Cecil will go through with the matter, will attend him for "discovering of the states of the premises."—2 June, 1590. *Signed.*

Addressed "To the right Worshipful Mr. Robt. Cicell, esq., give this." 2 *pp.* (**41.** 45.)

William Dundas to Archibald Douglas.

1590, June 11.—Edinburgh, 11 June, 1590.
Printed in Lodge iii *p.* 1 *in extenso.*
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**41.** 67).

i. Modern copy of the above.
2½ *pp.* (**249.** 275.)

Templehurst and Settrington.

1590, June 24.—Acknowledgment by receipt by William Fowler of Furnivals Inn, from Archibald Douglas, Lord Ambassador of Scotland, of deeds relating to lands in Temple Hurst, Yorks, and Settrington.—24 June, 1590.
1 *p., damaged.* (**214.** 25.)

Archibald Douglas.

1590, July 22.—Warrant addressed by the Scottish Council to Archibald Edgair, messenger. Archibald Douglas borrowed from David Borthwick a chanzie of gold, and signed an obligation to return it or its value when required. Edgair is ordered to summon Douglas to appear at Edinburgh at a certain date, to answer the suit of Marion Guthrie, relict of Borthwick, for the return of the chanzie or its value.—Edinburgh, 22 July, 1590.
Much damaged. 1 *sheet.* (**199.** 21.)

D. Dixsson to the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

[c. 1590 ?] 16 Sept.—With regard to his request for a hogshead of sack. Begs his favour for the bearer, whose ordnance has been seized on board his ship by Mr. Cock the controller of Bristow. Details the case. Prays for the Lord Treasurer's letter to Cock to deliver the ordnance.—Bristol, 16 September.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**205.** 19.)

Caesar Walpooll to — Dewhurst.

1590, Sept. 29.—He always thought the Lord Treasurer had a purpose for the patronage of Cheshunt, but thinks the right of it not to remain in the Bishop of London. Mr. Williams was presented to it by one who had an advowson thereof from the Abbot of Westminster. How the Bishop should come to patronage from the church of Westminster he cannot find. Prays Dewhurst's furtherance with "my Lord" [Burghley] if it comes to his hands: as he has not sufficient by his preferment to Wormley to defray his ordinary charge.—London, 29 September, 1590.

Endorsed: Notes apparently connected with Lord Burghley's estates at Theobalds and Cheshunt. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 103.)

The King of Scotland to Archibald Douglas.

1590, Sept. 30.—He thanks him for his furtherance of William Cokburne, merchant of Edinburgh, in the matter of his debt against John Clerk of London. Cokburne was robbed in June last at Yarmouth Road of his ship and goods by Captain Gwyne, and such barbarous cruelty used to his merchant skipper and mariners as the like was never heard of. Directs Douglas to aid Cokburne to move action thereupon before the Queen and Council.—Halieruidhous, last of September, 1590.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**199.** 20.)

Letters from the Low Countries.

[1590, Sept.]—23 Aug. Mr. Bodeley's letters for Dunkyrk.

13 Sept. Sir Edw. Norriss. Sir Jh. Con[way] resigned his place. Accounts of the works to be sent over. Thatching of the houses. Overp[lus] of the victualling money to be emp[loyed] in sea coal. To allow him 20 dead pays as Sir Jh. Conwey had.

20 Sept. Mr. Bodeley. Motions to offend the enemy. Resolution to do it in Brabant. Into Flanders not allowed. Answer for the enterprise of Donkyrk. Germ[an] amb[assador's] answ[er]. Hemmart delivered by composition.

22 Sept. Mr. Bodeley. Forces to be sent into Brabant and Haynholt. Upon motion from the French King they will send forces to Ostend, if her Majesty will send some thither, and let them know of the time and number.

23 Sept. Sir Edw. Norriss liketh not to have forces to come to Ostend, because it will be a month after they can come from Holland. He wishes 10 companies of new men to be sent to Ostend so as they may keep the town, and to send victuals with them. To send 12 thatchers with straw to cover the decayed houses. A controversy at Dort. Staying the provisions for the works at Ostend. Informed against Dethyck. To send speedily some wise person to confer with Count Morice and the States for the journey to Flanders. To send speedily to stay the discharge of the able sold[iers] and mariners in the ships of Furbishar's charge. To keep them in readiness for transport of soldiers. To have 1,800 from London, 600 from Kent, 600 from Essex, in all 3,000. To hasten Sir John Norries home, who might take the charge. To ship the Londo[ners] in the Thames, them of Essex at Harwich, them of Kent at Sandwich. To consider of the enterprise of Dunkirk.

Marginal note.—To noise it 6,000 to be sent to Bullon.

Endorsed : "A collection of letters from Mr. Bodeley *a* xxiij Aug. *a.d.* 22 7br." *Undated. In Burghley's hand.* 1½ *pp.* **(185.** 155.)

Goods taken from Scotsmen.

[1590, Sept.]—Valuation of certain goods, freight, &c. of the *Elizabeth* of Orkney, belonging to James and Robert Browne : and of the *Maye* of Air in Scotland, belonging to John Osburne : "besides the goods taken from George Pedie as yet not proven."—*Undated.*

Endorsed : The Scottish Ambassadeur for Robart Browne. The Scottich Ambassadeur and Sir John Wogan. 1 *p.* **(203.** 104.)

Commission of the French King.

1590, Oct. $\frac{13}{23}$.—Letters patent by the King of France. Acknowledges the testimony given by the Queen of England, through her ambassador Sir Horatio Pallavicini, and by the Duke of Saxe, Elector of the Holy Empire, of their affection for him, and their offers of help to reduce his rebellious subjects ; and appoints Henry de la Tour, Viscount de Tourenne, to treat with them with regard to his affairs.—Camp de Gisors, 23 October, 1590.

Signed by the King. French. Parchment. 1 *p., damaged.* **(217.** 6.)

A. Jhonstoun to the Lord Ambassador (Douglas).

[1590 ?] Oct. 20.—I have been travailing since I came home with the Clerk of the Register, to get the knowledge of the last appointment between Scotland and England, and have caused the provost to request him to the same effect, and he has promised to seek out the same. So soon as I can have it I am minded to return with some letters to the

Council. Let me understand if they have "causit ony speik" to you since my coming away. Also let me have your counsel what I shall seek at the King's grace that you think may be any help to my matter. Concerning Allex[ande]r Meller's obligation, the protest is lying at the "awissing" and it has been "warkand" ever since I came home, so that I could get nothing done. But I shall have it at some point shortly; for my man at law lets me understand, unless he have some better defence than he has shown, there will a decree be gotten shortly against him, and I shall assure you that it shall not be long in putting to execution. He stands stoutly to it that he has paid the whole to the Master of Gray, and has his quittance thereof. Let me understand what you find it best to be done to cause my party to come to an agreement; and this I will look for from you with the first letters that come to my Lord Ambassador Mr. Bouse, for I will get any help he can make me.—"Edr" [Edinburgh], 20 October.

Holograph. (**205.** 23.)

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN [AYLMER], Bishop of London.

[1590, October.]—Presents a clerk [*unnamed;* Richard Neale] for institution to the vicarage of Cheshunt, of which he is patron *pro hac vice* by grant of the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster, and requests the bishop to institute him thereto; the vicarage being vacant by the death of Simon Williams.

Williams was instituted in March, 1561, *and was succeeded by Richard Neale, who was instituted* 4 *November,* 1590*:* Bishop's Certificates of Institution *under date.*

Latin. Undated. Draft, with a correction by Burghley. 1 *p.*

Endorsed: Notes of the various grants of the vicarage of Cheshunt from 32 Henry VIII to 2 Eliz. (**185.** 164.)

OTTWELL SMYTH to the LORD TREASURER.

1590, Nov. 21.—The last passage that went from hence for England was taken by Rye and carried to Crotoye, wherein was John Bray the post, which did carry a packet for your honour that came from Mr. Grymstonn, and sundry other packets that went to Monsieur Viscount Torayene [Tourenne] and Monsieur l'Ambassador; and because that of long time you had no certain news from hence I did cause a passage to depart express the which the bearer hereof gave six French crowns, and I gave him a crown, desiring you it may be paid him again.

The "prymye pressydent of the cowerte parllment" hath written from Caen that the Marquis Cavallyak hath been defeated with 500 men and he in flying away slain or drowned in a river in Overnya by the Grand Prior. He writes that they have news for certain that the King of Spain is dead and that it cannot be longer kept secret. Likewise how

that the Spaniards in Brittanny be in great sickness so that no men will permit them to come into any town.

Duke Monpansyre hath besieged Avaranche and is in great likelihood to get it, for they are like to have no succour.

The Duke Denveres hath defeated Captain St. Poull with 800 men: he hurt, and the siege levied before St. Menhoute in Champanye.

Passy take by Marshal Byron: the soldiers let go but the town was given to pillage. Nonancovertte razed down because it had rebelled against the King after it had been once taken.

Corbell taken by Monsieur De Gyverye upon St. Martin's eve . . . was upon Saturday last was eight days, where there was . . . and 2 regiments of Frenchmen most of the . . . slain . . . most of the Frenchmen spared. There was 11 cannons . . . of powder and other munitions the which is carried to Mewllynne. There . . . 1,000 oxen and 4,000 sheep and great store of other victual that should have gone to Paris. That which the Prince of Parma was a month in taking with loss of great store of men, was lost in one night by escalade without the loss of 100 men. It doth anger much the Paryssyens the taking of Corbell, and brings them out of hope of any succour.

Monsieur de Vyllray hath been at Mantes with sundry Paryssyens to treat a peace general, so that they have obtained of the King's Council passports general to go to confer with all the provinces of France that hold for the League, to treat with them to make a peace general. God send it be done to the honour and glory of God.

They in Paris be in great necessity of victuals, and the plague is so sore amongst them that there is dead of late above 40,000 men, as Monsieur de Salldany doth write from Mantes, so that they would gladly render, for they cannot hold out long as they be.

The Prince of Parma with his forces doth retire towards Provance where he hath a great number of sick persons with him. The King was at Compynyge in Picardy but now that Corbell is taken is coming back again to Mantes. He hath written for his army to meet him at Mantes. The Council was going to Towers but the K[ing] hath countermanded them to stay at Mantes.

The Governor of Roane and the Governor of Newhaven did send to the Gov[ernor] of this town their passports to come to meet the Governor of Roane . . . 7 leagues of Diepe to treat a peace for traffic and the . . . men should be in quiet, the which the governor of this town sent . . . lieutenant with other gentlemen; and when they came nigh the place, about a 100 horsemen lying in ambuscado of the governor of Newhaven's men, thinking to have slain the governor of this town if he had come, but slew three men and hurt two. This governor's lieutenant fled away with three other gentlemen, and were pursued three leagues; if they had not got a

village they had been slain. This is the fidelity of him of Newhaven: and yet the merchants of London do trade thither daily. There is two ships laden with lead, tallow and cloth going for that place, which is great hindrance to the King's proceedings; if your honours would cause it to be defended, your honours should do a good deed. The governor and the gentlemen here be very angry at it. There be now two ships at Dover going to Newhaven: it were good they were stayed.—Dyepe, 21 November, 1590.

Holograph. Partly decayed. 1⅓ *pp.* (**203.** 105.)

The Earl of Rutland.

[1590, Nov. 28.]—Articles of instructions* for a survey to be made on the Queen's behalf of all the land granted by King Henry VIII to Thomas, late Earl of Rutland, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Westmoreland: and of lands sold by him, or Henry his son, or Edward, son of Henry. The Commissioners are Edward Stanhope and others.—*Undated.*

3 *pp.* (**2431.**)

The Queen to Lord Sheffield.

1590.—We do forbear to touch particularly any matter in this letter, knowing you will easily trust this faithful messenger, to whom we have committed so much by speech as it shall be superfluous to make these lines of any other use than to warrant what he affirmeth of our part, of that care and tenderness over you, which any Prince can have over a subject, of whom she promiseth herself so good requital, faith and affection, as we can think nothing lost of our well wishings towards you who we presume will not regard the less of the advice in respect of the adviser.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: Minute of a letter to my Lord Sheffield concerning the resigning up his patent of the Brill. 1590.

½ *p.* (**203.** 107.)

Francis Hastings to Duke Broke.

1590.—Explains his inability to send a sum of 20*l.* desired by Broke. Sends him a letter to the Earl of Essex, copy of which he encloses; and he shall receive a note of his brother Peter's agreement. Returns thanks for his kindness and for the remembrances of Broke's mother and wife.—From my poor house at West Camel, Monday night, 1590.

1 *p.* (**203.** 108.)

Ostend.

1590.—Plan of Ostend, by Symon Basil and Robert Adam. Coloured.—1590.

1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 51.)

* For the Inquisition taken upon this commission, *see* Exch. Special Commissions, No. 1321.

1590.—Map of the towns and forts emblocking the town of Ostend. By Simon Basil and Robert Adam. Shows "the sluice through the which the Duke of Parma intended to bring his small shallops for England 1588." Coloured. 1590.

1 *sheet.* (Maps 2. 46.)

GEORGE CORRIETT, clerk, to [LORD BURGHLEY].

[1590 ?]—Of his claim to the parsonage of Donington *alias* Dynton, Wilts, of which he has been kept out of possession 25 years. Prays for an injunction to compel Lawrence Hide, one of the defendants, to come to a trial.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley that the Lord Chief Baron knows his opinion in the cause.

1 *p.* (418.)

CAPTAIN JOHN BUCK to [SIR ROBERT CECIL ?].

[1590.]—Whereas Sir Thomas Morgan hath by his letters informed you that one Daniel, Gunn, and certain soldiers also at Berghen demand certain debts of me, in answer I present the true state of the same.

I never had to do with Daniel, only at my coming out of Denmark into the Low Countries the late Earl of Leicester gave me his commission for the office of provost marshal in Berghen, which not above 8 days before the now Lord General (then governor of Berghen) had granted to Daniel. But for that the Earl's commission was to take place, my lord advised Daniel to keep an ordinary there for captains and gentlemen and he would give him 20*l.* a year whilst he was governor there. Daniel was a decayed merchant of Lynne who left the country for debt, but never followed the wars. Gunn was my under provost and kept all my prisoners. His demands have been made to my lord, to Sir William Reade and other governors there. I always offered (as yet I do) to stand therein to the order of any captains, for he is rather in my debt than I in his, yet have I relieved him from time to time. For the prisoners lost (wherein he pretendeth debts to the soldiers) it hath already fallen very heavy upon me, for where the soldiers lost one penny doubtful I lost ten certain. At the beginning of the siege of Berghen I made suit to the governor that if the town should be hardly besieged the prisoners might be sent to some other place. He gave leave, whereupon they were sent to Gertrudenberg to Sir John Wingfield, who had interest in many of them. Sir John was willing to receive them, but (for that they were so poor) the soldiers would in no wise suffer it. The ship then returning towards Middelburgh one of the prisoners, an old friar, got a piece of iron wherewith they broke off their handcuffs and set upon my men. Some they killed, others they took prisoners, which to ransom out of their hands cost me dear, besides the loss of all my goods in the ship and above 700*l.* which

they owed me, some of them having been in my keeping 5 months, some 7 and 8 months, and not likely to pay anything either for ransom or diet. If the soldier who brought in the prisoner had an uncertain loss of a doubtful ransom I lost that certain which I had disbursed for them. If any of them had died or the town been lost the soldiers would not have answered me a penny for their charges; neither am I bound to warrant theirs. If it shall be proved that I have either by negligence lost any prisoners or dishonestly let any go, I will be bound for every penny to pay a pound for those that were lost. I hope no martial man of judgment can condemn me; it is since very well proved that they were not lost willingly. The chief executioner of their escape is again taken prisoner in Berghen and remaineth now in his keeping who then had charge of them, whom this said prisoner left for dead in the ship, having given him seven grievous wounds in the head and others in the body.

These matters enforced by Sir Thos. Morgan were before he came to govern there; for Daniell and Gunn it was when the now Lord General was governor there, and the prisoners lost in Sir William Drury his time.

I am sorry that Sir Thos. Morgan should without desert malice me. I will be bound unto you to answer the uttermost penny that either law shall convince me of or the judgment of martial men censure against me, and will stand to the award of my lord general or any other. If it might please Sir Robert Sidney, Capt. Errington or Capt. Price to hear it I shall willingly yield to their judgments. These things considered I hope you will conceive it no reason that Sir Thos. Morgan should stay my goods in his hands, and therefore I beseech your letters of commandment to him in that behalf.

Underwritten: "Reasons alleged by Capt. John Buck that he hath not deserved to be wronged as he is by Sir Thos. Morgan."

At Sir Thos. Morgan's coming to Berghen with his lady and her sister he being utterly unprovided of money could not get credit of the burghers there for silks that he had need of except I would enter into bond for it. At his request I passed my bill for 200*l.* Flemish for a certain time, which being expired the merchant importuned me for his money. Sir Thos. Knowles being then ready to depart from Berghen I entreated him to have care for payment of it, for that he had part of the goods; and he went presently to the governor praying him to take order for payment that I might not be prejudiced by my bond. The governor herewith grew very angry, calling me rascal knave; I knowing he had been making merry with his friends and was yet angry for Salisbury's departure, gave him not any words. But passing by the fort where his soldiers lay he presently commanded me in her Majesty's name to yield unto him. I answered I never disobeyed any of his commands. He then called his soldiers

and carried me to prison in the fort. He imagined that I would have resisted and drawn my sword, which if I had done his soldiers were ready to cut my throat, or to have sent me into Holland in the ship that was brought to take Salisbury. I yielded to his command and without any cause he kept me prisoner two days in the fort and three days in the town.

Your honour and their lordships well know I have neither complained nor urged anything against him; but as notwithstanding all the injuries he hath offered me I still sought by all means his favour, I have had more hard words for it from my lord my master than ever I had before in twenty years that I have followed him.

I beseech you to give order that I may have my money for my prisoners yet remaining and for those also which he hath sent away, that I may pay my debts in Berghen and the country. The keeping of the Spaniards ever since October by their lordships' commandment hath been a great charge unto me; many of them died which owed me much, specially one captain who owed me 80*l.* His ransom was made and the money ready to have been paid, if they might have gone away. The rest of the prisoners of any worth the governor himself kept, which was 200*l.* or 300*l.* loss unto me: and all the poor prisoners which are not worth anything he sendeth unto me to give meat unto, seeking by all means to help others by hurting me, as at this present there be in Berghen prisoners who have been at least 8 months in my hands. The money which came for them he let the soldiers receive and the prisoners lie in my hands for their charges, a course never heard of before, but that they pay for their meat before their ransom.

Many other wrongs done me I let pass, as for John de Castilio from whom I should have had 30*l.*

2½ *pp.* (**47.** 81.)

The Privy Council and the Low Countries.

[1590.]—"Memoire des parties qu'il faut communiquer a Messeigneurs du Conseil de sa Majesté en la premiere assemblée."

The articles made by the Judge of the Admiralty. To demand "acte de prinse de corps sur Wauter Luyson: en faire signer celle que m'a deliveré le Juge de l'Admirauté." To demand satisfaction for the goods sold by Sir Martin Frobisher, out of the ship of Gerardt Janson of Rotterdam. To demand delivery of the goods which are under arrest in this town of London, belonging to Salvador de la Palme, merchant of Middleburgh. To demand payment for wines taken by Lord Essex out of the ship of Bartholomew Jansson of Rotterdam, and drunk by the army. To ask that the merchants of the United Provinces may enjoy the grant of her Majesty given two years ago, that they should pay 12 sous custom for each cloth, the customers at present making them pay 14.—*Undated.*

1¼ *p.* (**205.** 96.)

The French King's Victory.

[1590 ?]—Latin verses "De victoria H. 4 contra Maenium, et gentes exteras" by Jo. Gordonum, Scotum.

Begins : "Hispani, Latii, Germani, Belga, Loreni."

Ends : "Laudis et eximiae vincit honore suos."

Undated.

Endorsed : Certain verses made in congratulation of the French King's victory. 1 *p.* **(205. 105.)**

Thomas Windebank to John Fortescue.

[1590.]—Signifies the Queen's pleasure to increase in value the grant recently made to Ambrogio Lupo, one of the eldest of her musicians of the viols.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(2451.)**

William Dowgle to Lord Burghley.

[1590 ?]—Prays him to favour his suit touching the outrageous dealing of Michael Wade, as to the moiety of the manor of Lydeard Millicent, Wilts.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(563.)**

Michael Wade to [Lord Burghley].

[1590 ?]—Has been imprisoned on a false charge, brought by his wife and her confederates, of counterfeiting a warrant. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave order for his enlargement, but his accusers still proceed in the matter, to keep him in prison or deprive him of his lands. Prays for enlargement, or that the cause may be presently heard.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley that petitioner must make his suit to the Archbishop.

(640.)

Guerin de Captot to the Scottish Ambassador.

[1590 ?]—We arrived here all well. As for news, everyone has good courage and little money. Yesterday at 9 or 10 o'clock appeared within easy range 100 to 120 cavalry and 4,000 arquebusiers. Our cavalry having departed the previous night, the governor sent out 10 or 12 cavalry supported by 20 arquebusiers, who sallied forth to attack the enemy. The latter were put to shame, for in spite of their numbers and the advantage of their position they were defeated. They retired to the hills for shelter from the cannonade, and the rout continued till 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening. We have found two of their cavalry dead and one of our soldiers wounded by their men. The number of their dead and wounded is not known. They have not appeared since their retreat. I beseech you, sir, to send me a long pistol and a Scotch dagger (*daget*) for which I shall be grateful as long as I live.—*Undated.*

Addressed : "À Monsieur l'ambassadeur de Escosse à Londres." *Holograph. French.* 1 *p.* **(185. 126.)**

S. Balfour to Lord [*i.e.* Archibald] Douglas.

[1590 ?]—I wrote to your lordship from Deip ; now finding the commodity of this bearer, Mr. Samuel Cowbrowne, I have taken occasion to "vise" your Lordship anew. You will understand that I have spoken that which you willed me to him whom you know, who looked for no less at your lordship's hands. I pray you to remember to speak the Earl of Essex as I willed you, that when I return I may find the commodity to meet his lordship. Direct such letters as come to me to Deip to the sign of the *Lyon Rouge* as I advertised you of before, that they may be directed to me or to Robert Tod in Deip, as I shall be about to serve your lordship again whenever I may. Were it not this bearer can inform you I should have written at length all news.—Paris, 22 December.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**185.** 137.)

Thomas Lake to Archibald Douglas.

[1590 ?]—I pray you let me understand how my master's determination standeth for my name to be put in your lease. If he shall insist for any other I will deal roundly with him myself and expostulate. In truth I have made my best friends so far acquainted with it that I cannot let it scape me but with grief. The commodity of the lease for yourself is every day made more probable to me both by my friends and by strangers inhabiting there abouts, with whom I have had talk, so as it may be granted in such sort as I have told you, with liberty for the whole timber or a certain quantity.—From the Court at Greenwich this Thursday.

Addressed : "To the right worshipfull Mr. Archbald Douglas esqr. at his lodging at the sign of the Helmet in Cornwall." *Holograph. Undated.* 1 *p.* (**197.** 17.)

J. A. to Lord [Ambassador A. Douglas].

[c. 1590 ?]—Is heartily sorry he has conceived so ill an opinion of her in a matter wherein she is guiltless. Prays to speak with him, when she will resolve all things to his content. —*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**205.** 17.)

Elisabeth Du Roye to the Lord Ambassador of Scotland.

[c. 1590 ?]—She hopes these "late foolish tales" breed no misliking towards her. The foulness of "that party" is such that she hopes Douglas will wash his hands clean from her and all her associates.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**205.** 22.)

Isa. Raynberd to Lord [Ambassador] Douglas.

[c. 1590 ?]—Prays him to procure Dr. Caesar's hand or

one of the aldermen's hands to the passport of the bearer, who wishes to return to his country.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**205.** 37.)

ISBELL RAYNBERD to the SAME.

[1590 ?]—She has taken Mr. Dyve's bond for the 400*l.* Expresses her obligations to Douglas. Sends a cake of her own making and other presents.—Hurellstune, Sunday.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**205.** 15.)

Abstract of WILLIAM HARBORNE'S ten years' service to her Majesty in foreign travel and residence at Constantinople.

[1590 ?]—The heads of the services, details of which are given are: (1) The great honour observed to her Majesty by the Grand Signor in his first heroical letters procured by me, inviting her to friendship. (2) Obtaining his general privilege, in so ample manner as ever formerly granted to any Christians, without charge to her Majesty. (3) The greatness of her Majesty, not heretofore in any sort known, now generally admired in those parts, but especially for her sex. (4) The great augmentation of her Majesty's customs by this intercourse. (5) Utterance of our English commodities in a dead time of traffic, forbidden in other foreign countries. (6) The increase of serviceable ships, breeding good mariners inured to these long voyages. (7) The redemption of many her Majesty's subjects from captivity, with a future general freedom throughout all those heathen countries. (8) The release of two of five upon every hundred, due to the Grand Signor for his custom, obtained for our nation only for ever. (9) The general profit of her traders thither, before time reaped by the stranger. (10) The excessive charge of the Spaniard, obtaining five years' truce at my first arrival. (11) The Spaniards' and adherents' jealous suspicion of my proceedings since my second arrival there, whereby her Majesty has been the more feared of her foreign foes, and, as of the most is thought, not only to have been the occasion to restrain the Venetian from entering the cursed league, but other estates of Italy no less, mistrusting the same, not to depart with so great succours in the Spaniard's aid against her as otherwise they might and is thought would have done. (12) The opprobrious repulse of Don Gio. Antonio, the Spaniard's last agent, sent to renew the former expired truce, to the end his master, having assured his country from the incursion of the Turkish and Argier navies, might more freely and with far greater forces have prosecuted the invasion of this realm, assisted with the daily stipends and persons of the Mortepaiez, in garrisons of Ailicante, Cartagena, Valencia, Murcia, Majorque, Minorque, Sardignia, Corsica, Cecilia, Calabria, Naples, Puglia, and other his dominions within the Levant seas, whereof contrary to their former privileges he could not be served but by conclusion of

this truce, through my great suit and travail presently again denied, after it had been first granted him.—*Undated.*
3 *pp.* (186. 64.)

Intelligence touching the Spaniard's doings.

[1590 ?]—Divers intelligences from many places concerning the preparation of a Spanish invasion.—*Undated.*
An endorsement only. (213. 9.)

——— to Sir Robert Cecil.

[c. 1590.]—Reasons against the appointment of Richard Pryse of Cardiganshire to be sheriff of Montgomeryshire.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (1122.)

Isabel, Countess Dowager of Rutland, to the Council.

[1588–90.]—Concerning Collard's untrue complaint, she hoped she had given satisfaction to the Council by her previous petition. While her solicitor and counsel were in town Collard was silent, and now that they are away he complains again. The readiness of Mr. Doctor Caesar to touch her she has many ways experienced, and always found a clear conscience her best defence. Prays the Council to make further trial in the matter before they condemn her.—*Undated.*
Endorsed. ½ *p.* (150.)

Lord Barry to [Robert Cecil].

[1582–1590 ?]—For the remission of a fine of 500*l.* imposed on him in the time of Lord Grey's government, in view of his having maintained troops in Munster at his own charges, and of his other services. Also for release from his recognisances for the appearance of the traitor the Lord of Lyxnawe.—*Undated.*
Note by Cecil thereon. 1 *p.* (1323.)

Francis Wylmott and Robert Hatton, yeomen ushers of the Chamber, to the Queen.

[Before 1591 ?]—Pray for a lease in reversion of Exchequer lands to the yearly value of 32*l.*—*Undated.*
Note (imperfect) signifying the Queen's assent to the petition.
Endorsed. 1 *p.* (157.)

Sanchar [Lord Sanquhar] to Lord [Ambassador] Archibald Douglas.

[1591 ?] Feb. 10.—Thanks for his advertisements.
I was most glad to hear by some of your friends here that there is some hope of your coming in this country. I learned by your last letters that there had been such information made to her Highness against me that my passport could not

be granted, whereof I marvel very much, seeing I never said nor did that which in any way might be offence to her Majesty. I pray you to show my innocence to her Highness, and see if you can procure me a passport to come there, for I am minded to make a new voyage; and at my coming there if I may kiss her Majesty's hands, I hope to prevail that such as make these false reports shall be found calumniators. Offers services.—Halirudhouss, 10 February.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**205.** 27.)

FRANCE.

1590–1, Feb. 28.—Plan of Chartres: "the manner how the King's army lay before Chartres, 28 February, 1590." Coloured. 1 *sheet.* (Maps **2.** 44.)

VINCENT SKYNNER to the LORD TREASURER.

1590–1, March 7.—Since sending to you yesterday I have run through the title "Prohibition" both in Fitzherbert's and Brooke's abridgement and thereout have excerpted such cases as seemed most proper to the cause, whereby these general learnings may be taken:

That the common law is a prohibition of himself for anything sought to be recovered in the spiritual court, against the common law.

That it lieth in all cases where a man may have remedy in the King's Court.

That it lieth upon a surmise and bare suggestion, thereby to delay the party plaintiff in the spiritual court.

And by the statute of 2 Henry V. cap. 5 it is granted generally till the copy of the libel be had that the King's justices may thereby consider whether the matter be such as they may continue plea of or dismiss to the ecclesiastical court: whereby appeareth what vexation hath grown to the King's subjects by the exorbitance of spiritual courts, in that there was such remedy given to the lay subjects in that time.

It will also appear by certain of the book cases set down that persons may not be convented for demand of catalls or debts but in matters testamentary and matrimonial, which warrants the opinion and collection of Fitzherbert contrary to that I gave credit to before to Mone [Moon ?] in his faculty, who thought the contrary, as also the whole scope of the book tends to the same effect.

It seems also by some of the cases that the like pretences were made in those days that now are, viz. to uphold the credit of the Archbishop and the received practice in those courts, which notwithstanding was not regarded but the common law held on his course, and the justices sentenced according to law.—7 March, 1590.

1 *p.* (**203.** 109.)

SOLDIERS levied in LONDON.

1590–1, March 22.—Warrant to the Lord Mayor for the levy

of 50 men for service as soldiers beyond the seas, in addition to the 400 appointed by former letters.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 22 March, 1590. *Draft, corrected by Burghley.* 1 *p.* (203. 110.)

THOMAS SWAN to the QUEEN.

[1591, March.]—For a lease in reversion of a parsonage impropriate, for his services.*—*Undated.*

Note by Wm. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.

Note by Lord Burghley to the Auditor to make a particular of the parcel.

1 *p.* (994.)

PRIVY SEALS for PAYMENTS.

[1590–1, March.]—Schedule of privy seals for payments made forth of the Receipt of the Exchequer, from Michs., 1588, to March, 1590–1.

The payments are detailed under the following headings :— The Treasurer of the Admiralty. Victualling in harbour and at seas. The Office of the Ordnance. The Office of the Works. The Treasurer of H.M. Chamber. The Master of the Posts. The Armoury. Berwick. Portsmouth. Lieutenant of the Tower for wages and prisoners' diets. The Lieger Ambassador in France. Ambassadors and others "foreignly" employed. Jewel House. The Captain of the Pensioners for wages and board wages for the Band. The Justices' diets and expenses, their companies and assistants in their circuits. The Household. The block houses of Milton and West Tilbury near Gravesend. Ireland. The Low Country causes. Payments to divers persons for sundry respects.

2 books, 58 *pp.* and 44 *pp.*

One note in Burghley's hand. (223. 4 and 5.)

TOTTENHAM COURT.

1591, April 6.—Plot of Tottenham Court with the lands and tenements to the same belonging. Particulars of acreage given, and notes with regard to the various lands, and to the house itself. By William Necton.—6 April, 1591.

1 *sheet.* (Maps 2. 19.)

ELIZABETH to HENRY OF NAVARRE.

[1591, April.]—"L'experience, le meilleur maistre des actions humaines, vous a bien instruit, mon trescher frere, de ma promptitude a conceder et despecher les moyens les plus necesaires pour vos affaires, voire de ce qui vous touche en grandeur et seurté. Que je me fascherois trop a vous raconter en quant des sortes je vous ay fait tesmoing de ma syncerité, affection, et soing de vostre bien. Selon laquelle

* *See grant on* Patent Roll 33 Elizabeth, pt. 4, *dated* 13 April, 1591.

reigle jay mis en ordre quatre mille hommes pour vous assister, servir, et hazarder leurs vies en vostre querelle. Et comme telle aide qui en tous endroits vous sert est sans example, ainsi ne doubte je point que de vostre part, vous les employerez a telle fin que je vous envoye pour Bretaigne, le Havre et Rouen, et les vous nomme a ce qu'il vous souvienne que ces lieux sont le seul moyen pour vous asseurer de vos amys, et boucher les desseins de vos ennemys. Et pour ce que nignorez les plusieurs alarmes qu'on vous donne et donnera pour vous r'appeller de tels desseings, jay bien inventé, ce semble, une bonne response a telles gens, c'est que la charge que je donne a mon Lieutenant est de n'aller plus oultre ny de trois jours pour aultre entreprinse. Vous scavez, mon trescher frere, ou il ni va de la conqueste d'une partie du pays, ou de l'asseurance de quelques villes ou hostages de grande importance c'est chose dangereuse a nos Anglois, voir a quelque aultre royaulme du monde pour consommer le tresor, amoindrir les subjects, et affoiblir les armes, et pour rien que pour esperance de ce qui est fort incertain. Pourtant, ne vous desplaise, que oyant rien que demandes, voire trop de requestes sans cesser, c'est asses de facher les epaules de plus forts que d'une royne. Car apres que sans difficulte ou espace pris de trois jours que nous avons consenty nos troupes, on vient a me r'assaillir un aultre coup pour l'Alemaigne. Mon Dieu, qu' ilz vous font de disservice qui tant m'assaillent. Ilz ne scavent que c'est que de regner, et ilz oublient par le chemin que j'ay aultre royaulme que la France a garder. Considerez, je vous supplye, qu'il fault que je regne pour regner, qui bonnement ne se peult faire a mon gré sans conserver l'extreme amour de mon peuple ; que jusques icy, par la grace de Dieu, jay bien retenu : et ne vous demande aultre chose que ce qui est le mieux pour vous mesme, comme jay prye Monsieur de Reaux vous representer plus au long. Et finiray avec mes doleances, qu'en tant des moys, nonobstant vos trop grandes necessites, et mes plusieurs requestes, vous souffrez trop a leur ayse, que les Espagnols habitent vos ports de Bretaigne, a qui ilz pretendent, comme pour l'heritage de leur maistre. Je m'estonne qu'apres tant de promesses pour plus grands secours, La Noue est arrivé avec cent chevaulx pour aller a la chasse, je croy, non trop pour nous fortifier. J'ay bien donne ordre a nos gens qui y sont que si presentement vos plus grandes troupes n'arrivent, qu'ilz me viennent trouver, ou je m'asseure qu'ilz recevront honte, ce que je crains trop, si les grandes compagnies qui y sont si ilz ne soyent desja pour y arriver, de qui je vous puis assurer sans feintize. Et vous supplye me pardonner ceste trop grande franchise, et avec vostre bon jugement pensez de la cause. Et prye Dieu qu'ordonnez de vos affaires a vostre meilleur but, avec plusieurs ans de bonne vie.

Contemporary copy. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**147.** 74.)

Charge of the town of CHESHUNT.

1591, April.—List of the "Ceasments according to composition." The charges are for hay, straw and oats to the Queen's stable: wheat for the Queen's house: pork, veal and lamb: the gaol of Hertford: soldiers and armour for 2 years: wheat for the Queen's navy: church charges: relief of the poor: oversight of the armour: powder and shot: constables charges: for the setting out of these last soldiers after the valuation in the subsidy for lands 3½*d.* and for goods 3*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1591, Ap. 1 *p.* (**203.** 111.)

SIR JOHN POLEY to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1591, April.]—Has lost fifty horses in the Low Countries service, and prays that according to the Council's order* he may have their entertainment for four months without cheque. —*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**187.**)

MUNITIONS for FRANCE.

1591, May 11.—Warrant to Lord Burghley to allow the bearer, Olyver Placet, on behalf of le Sieur de Tremblaye, captain of Moncontour in Brittany, to transport 1,000 wt. of munition powder, 500 wt. of fine grained powder, 200 harquebuses with their furnitures, 50 muskets with bandoliers, 30 armours complete, 120 pikes, 50 lances, 10 ells of scarlet and 300 ells of silver lace, for the service of the French King. —Theobalds, 11 May, 1591, 33 Elizabeth.

Sign manual. Signet. 1 *p.* (**40.** 74.)

THEOBALDS.

[1591, May ?]—"A draft for my round house at Theobalds."

This paper contains a large number of names &c. arranged over a double sheet of paper, includes a number of offices and officers of state, of methods of execution, of instruments of music, different kinds of hounds, of amusements &c.

In Burghley's hand.

2 *pp.* (**140.** 16.)

[1591, May ?]—List of names, corrected by Lord Burghley, apparently of servants at Theobalds.

1 *p.* (**140.** 37.)

Note: Thomas Bellet, Steward, of list **140.** 25, is at the head of this list, which makes it probable it is something to do with Theobalds.

[1591, May.]—List of persons lodged at my house at Theobalds.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley.

1 *p.* (**143.** 69.)

* *See* Acts of the Privy Council, XXI, *p.* 20.

MAYOR and others of ILFARDCOMBE (ILFRACOMBE) to the COUNCIL.

1591, June 24.—Pray to be excused from furnishing a ship of 100 tons with those of Bridgwater, there being no shipping in their harbour above 20 tons, and the inhabitants are unable to bear so great a charge, being simple mariners and fishermen.—Ilfardcombe, 24 June, 1591.

Signatures decayed. 1 *p., much damaged.* (**213.** 67.)

MAYOR and BURGESSES of LYNNE to the LORD TREASURER, LORD ADMIRAL and LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

1591, June 28.—Her Majesty's pleasure being to send some further aid of ship . . . to her ships already at the Islands of Assoris, for the perform[ance of] some exploit to be done against the King of Spain his Indian fleet, you required them of authority of this port and the members [thereof] to confer together for the furnishing of one [ship] of the burden of 100 tons. Our . . . states are not any way fitting to perform . . . and that we have no . . . remaining at home . . . the most which are employed for the fetching of coals from . . . made fit for that service; but most chiefly for that our . . . by want of trade, and divers of our best merchants have sustained [great] hindrance within these 4 years by those of Dunkirk, by whom they have [lost] in shipping and commodity more than 5,000*l.* We want also sufficient men for such a voyage by reason of our losses in the Portingale voyage, and divers presses that have been here of late. Our neighbours also of the coast towns [with] whom we have travailed earnestly for their aids . . . give denial therein. We crave your pardon, and pray you to make favourable consideration of out wants.—Lynne, 28 June, 1591.

Signed. 1 *p., much mutilated.* (**203.** 112.)

JOHN LACY FITZ DAVID to THOMAS LACY.

1591, June 28.—Good Cousin Thomas, In respect of the readiness of our long pretended journey for our country whereof I may not write much, I pray you, whether the Regem[t]. come or not, to come hither with all speed as you love to see your country to your comfort. I commit you to God.—[At] Madrile, ready with the rest to go to the Armados, 28 June, 1591.

Endorsed: "From Mody." *An intercepted letter. Holograph.* ½ *p.* (**52.** 76.)

MAYOR and BURGESSES of LYME REGIS to [BURGHLEY].

1591, July 6.—They disavow the doings of one Page of Weymouth, for the furnishing of a ship.—6 July, 1591.

1 *p., much damaged.* (**213.** 25.)

MAYOR and BURGESSES of MELCOMBE REGIS to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

1591, July 7.—They detail their proceedings with the town of Lyme with regard to their joint contribution to the charge of furnishing a ship. As to the position in the matter of one Page of Weymouth. They remain ready to pay the moiety of the charge, according to their former letter.—Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 7 July, 1591.

Signed by John Bond, mayor, and others.

1 *p., much damaged by damp.* (**213.** 68.)

The LOW COUNTRIES.

1591, July 10.—In favour of two English gentlemen, bearers of his letter, who have left their country in order to serve in these States under his Highness.—Doway, 10 July, 1591.

Signed, but the signature, though quite perfect, is very unintelligible.

Endorsed : "From Mody" : *and in another hand :* "Entersepted." *Spanish. Not addressed.* 1 *p.* (**53.** 23.)

LYME REGIS.

1591, July 12.—"Losses sustained by them of Lyme Regis : therein showing their disability and weakened estate."

That they have sustained great loss . . . of Mercoeur, who stayed their goods . . . in Britayne. That divers merchants . . . greatly damnified by Wisemans . . . upon Sir Francis Walsingham . . . Islands of the Osories. Likewise by Sir Richard Green. . . . Lastly their losses sustained by the Spaniards . . . men prisoners.—*Undated.*

Much damaged.

Endorsed : 12 July, 1591. ½ *p.* (**213.** 26.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR HENRY UNTON.

[1591, July ?]—I am despatched away in haste and have my hands full to give directions for this present service ; therefore I will only in a word salute you.

Undated. Holograph. ½ *p.* (**179.** 150.)

HENRY IV. to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1591, Sept. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Le faict de Pierrefons en mon opinion nestoit poinct quon se deust arrester nous a faict perdre des munitions et quelques jours que je regrette plus que autre chose ; toutesfois lon a pense faire pour le mieux et fauldra essayer de regaigner ce temps perdu par autre moien.

Hier les trouppes que je atte(nd)ois de mon armee arriverent pres dici anjourdhui. Je les ferai avancer quelques lieues sur mon chemind afin que demain que je partirai sans faulte. Dieu aida(n)t je puisse faire une bon(n)e traicte, et espere que dans huict jours "da" (? je) resivra a (p)oinct mon armee dallemagne.

Les (g)ens et Suisses du ⊕ *so(n)t passes et se doibuent joindre (a)u N le vinst deuxiesme de ce mois pres Vallenciennes, ou il veult faire lamas de son armee, et a prins le vint huictiesme de ce mois precisement pour entrer en ce roiaume. Si cela est, je suivrai la derniere resolution en laquelle nous demourasmes daller droic(t) a* $\overset{8}{+}$*, et si je veoi que les choses (m)e disposent a la bataille je vous en advertirai, et mon cousin le Mareschal de Biron pour etre de la partie. (? Je) delibere sil se presente quelque occasion en mon voiage de ne le pas (?) perdre. Cependant je vous ai bien voulu donner advis de celui "sofire" mai(n)tenant, dont je nescri poinct, remettant a vous de* $\overset{8}{+}$ *en mander ce que vous adviseres afin quelle ne se fasche sil* $\overset{8}{+}$ *plaist si les choses ne se peuvent avancer selon son desir, et quelle croie quil ni aura retardement de ma part qu'autant qu'une occasion plus pressee et necessaire seroit celle de combattre ledict N jen pourroit apporter.*

Vous priant y faire les bonnes offices que vous jugerez estre apropos sur ce je prie Dieu mon Cousin qu'il vous ait en sa sainte garde. A Chaulny le 14 jour de Septembre 1591.

P.S.—Du chiffre qui est entre les mains du Sr. de Saldaigne.

Signed : "Henry." *Countersigned :* "Revol."

The portion in italics is in cipher, but badly ciphered. 1 *p.* **(147.** 97.)

The King of France to the Earl of Essex.

[1591,] Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$.—J'estyme que ou va le Sieur Wlemes [Williams], les miennes doyvent estre plus courtes : il vous dyra ce quy ce passe an ces quartyers et l'ocasyon de son voyage vers la Reyne d'Angleterre. Je vous prye, contynuant vos bons ofyces pres d'elle voulloyr vyfuement ambrasser ce pour quoy je le despesche vers elle. Il vous representera asses bien et au vray la necessyte de mes aferes, c'est a ce coup quyl faut que je m'opose a l'entree du Duc de Parme an mon royaume, quy doyt estre dans sys cepmenes, si j'ay ce dont je suplye à la royne, je m'asseure que mes aferes en auront tel succes que la justice de ma cause me la fet esperer. . . . —19 Ceptambre à Sanlys.

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* **(147.** 142.)

[Vanloo ?] to [the Countess of Essex].

1591, Sept. 16.—Your Ladyship may by this brief collection perceive the whole course of a tedious progress which I drew for my better remembrance. I presume to send it to your Ladyship thereby to testify the desire I have to perform all dutiful and acceptable services and almost, as in presence, see what our noble lord and general (Essex) hath done daily since his departure ; which if it please your Ladyship I will continue both to note, and advertise in the same order all his most worthy actions and enterprises until his return :

which I will not cease to pray may be as speedy as I assure myself it will be with honour to him and joy to your Ladyship. —From Neufchatel, 16 September, 1591.

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ½ *p.* (**203.** 120.)

[Vanloo ?] to ————.

[1591, Sept.]—Some ten horse out of the Cornet were appointed to go down to charge: and although my lord, of his honorable care he had of the safety of the principal gentlemen, gave commandment that none of them should go, and did himself ride down the hill thrice to withdraw such as were gone, yet did the valiant disposition of divers of them draw them forward; and Mr. Dowring being on the side of the hill, and seeing the rest coming, rode on before and hasted to charge, and passing by a hedge, where there was an ambuscade, towards a church which before we had gotten from the enemy, a shot came from thence and struck him in the head.—*Undated.*

Draft, in hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ½ *p.* (**203.** 120b.)

———— to ————.

[1591, Sept. ?]—Monsieur, En mon retour de Noyon jay prins le mesme chemin par ou je suis venu, jusques a Gizors Et combien que l'ennemy s'est monstre entre Compyegne et la dicte ville, si est ce quil ne nous a point attaqué. Arrivez a Gizors jay eu advertissement de M. de Warde, et aultres tres affectionnes serviteurs du Ro(i) que Monsr. de Villars avoyt tire les garnisons de Rouen et aultres pars ou . . . cavallerie qu'infanterie et s'estoit joynt avec Mons. Sescenal et la garnison de Beauvois pour se mettre en chemin pour nous attaquer. Ce que nous fist divertir, et tourner nostre course vers Pont de Larch laissant notre infanterie aux faux-bourgs de Gizors, ne les voulant point hazarder estant peu et fort harrasses et affoiblye. De Pont de Larch jay faict une depesche pour faire marcher toutes mes troupes, lequels sont en chemin. Notre rendevous est en lieu propre entre Caudebeck et Gourny l'une desquelles selon l'advis que j'aurai de lenemi et les moiens que je trouverai a Deepe je suis delibere d'attaquer.—*Undated.*

Draft. ½ *p.* (**204.** 48.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1591,] Oct. 13.—This bearer will go presently into Spain and view all the ports, by whom you shall be ascertained of all the King's preparations, what is become of this late fleet that was at the Island, where those, with the rest, be held in readiness or discharged. I will undertake for the honesty of the man. He hath the King's pass, whereby he may safely look into all the ports; he only desires to carry

for the countenance of the matter a small buck of wheat or rye. You cannot devise a fitter way to discover all his pretences, therefore, I pray despatch it with haste.—"From Derum Hows," this 13th of October.

[*P.S.*]—If I had been well I would have waited on you myself.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**56.** 17.)

Export of Beer and Corn.

1591, Oct. 30.—Warrant giving authority to Lord Burghley and John Fortescue, Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, to give licences to transport beer out of the realm; and to buy and transport to various foreign countries mentioned corn of various kinds, on the payment of certain customs specified.—Richmond, 30 October 33 Eliz., 1591.

Seal. 1 *sheet parchment.* (**217.** 7.)

Modye's Motions.

[1591, Oct.]—To assure her Majesty that whereas some advertisements are delivered that men are sent over hither to take away her life by indirect means, I having sounded those whom I know do most desire the alteration of this estate, do find that they rest very indifferent, for that they carry great "imaginates" of the K. of Sc[otland]. Whose religion they hold more unsound than her Majesty's, and therefore they say they have no reason to seek to alter an estate, except they could by the alteration of it be sure to serve their own turns, which they fear they shall never do by the K. of Sc., although the Scots priests assure the contrary.

If it stand with her Majesty's pleasure that I shall deal with the Earl of West[moreland] for his return, I doubt not but to bring it to pass upon very reasonable conditions; for this I assure myself, they will seek to thrust him into some action that will put her Majesty to a great deal of charge upon Leonard Dakers' return out of Spain.

For the books which are written against her Majesty and the estate, if it please you to be at the charge of the whole impression, they are now presently to be had. There was never any of them seen here but one.

That her Majesty will be contented to give Hew Cragge (who is factor for the Scots nation) a pension, for that he has very good means to do her Majesty service.

And for my own particular, if it please her Majesty to give me that means that I may have in my purse to give to those that will deserve it, I assure your honour her Majesty shall think it well bestowed, and you at her Majesty's hands receive great thanks, and myself rest assured of her Majesty's gracious favour towards me, so far forth as I have or may deserve.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: Modyes Motions. 1 *p.* (**186.** 105.)

HUGH ALLINGTON to BARNARD DEWHURST.

1591, Nov. 10.—Asks for the loan of certain books from my lord (Burghley ?) which had been Mr. Somerset the Herald's, or any others of my lord's own store, to pass the time, he not having a body fit to travel abroad. With regard to papers of his own scribbling, which he sent to my lord, he wishes them to be returned, so that he may write them out in better form.—Tynwell, 10 November, 1591.

1 *p.* (**203.** 113.)

HENRY IV. of FRANCE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1591,] Nov. 22.—Mon cousyn, Jay tant esprouve vostre afectyon quyl ny a ryen quy man puysse fere douter. Je le vous ay escryt yl ny a pas longtans par la voye de mon ambassadeur et le vous ay byen voulu repeter ancores par celle cy vous pryant de le crere ; aynsy et que lamytye que vous portes a lun de mes ancyens servyteurs mest plustost un tesmoygnage de la confyance que je doys avoyr an vous que du contrere. Soyes an donques an repos je vous prye et me contynues vos bons ofyces quand locasyon san presantera et je demeureray toujours le meylleur et le plus assure de vos amys. Je prye Dyeu mon cousyn quyl vous ayt an sa saynte garde.—Ce 22 Novambre a Saynt Germayn an laye.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**147.** 139.)

SIR F. VERE to [the SAME].

[1591,] Nov. 24.—"Most Honourable, the companies her Majesty required of the States to be employed in France were very speedily obtained, every of us endeavouring to his uttermost to induce them thereunto. I fear me the strength of them will not answer your lordship's expectation. Those that be under my charge are somewhat to be excused by reason they have had no time since the breaking up of the camp to supply them. I hope their worthiness shall answer for their weakness. I wrote unto my Lord Treasurer signifying the state of them, and how necessary it was that some men might be sent out of England to Deep for to replenish them, which I hope will take effect. Myself would have reckoned it amongst the greatest fortunes might be[fall] me if I might have trailed a pike under your lordship's conduct, which, I most humbly beseech you to believe, no man would more willingly perform than I.

"Here was for a good space news that the duke of Parma was marched into France, and it is certain that he was as far as Valentienes on his way, from whence he returned to Bruxelles. The opinions are divers what might cause the sudden alteration. Some say the doubt he hath that the King would supplant him here and not give him so full authority in France as he hopeth for ; others that it was to

receive the Empe[ror's] ambassadors sent to treat of peace, which are now arriv[ed] at Bruxelles, which indeed is most likely. The Spaniards that have been so long mutinied are now contented, having received 300 and 50 thousand crowns. They stand now upon the choice of a new *Mastre de Campo*, for they flatly refuse Emanuel de Vega who was appointed unto them by the King. They are not at the most 1,500. The duke Maurice of Saxe is joined with the Duke's forces, his troops not being above 3,000, and those very poor men. Of any other increase I do not hear. The duke of Parma maketh account to carry out of these parts 2,000 good horse, what as they call them light horse, and men at arms of foot I think not above 8,000, and those, setting the Spaniards aside, no great biters. I hope they will be a cause to crown the King with a noble victory, wherein I wish to your lordship no less honour than I know will be due to your rare virtues."—Hague, 24 November.

Fly leaf with address gone.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**46.** 69.)

BATTERSEY MANOR.

1591.—Warrant granting to Elizabeth Rydon and Johan Hollcroft, widow, her daughter-in-law, a lease in reversion of the manor of Battersey.

Signed by the Queen. Undated.

Endorsed : 1591. 1 *p.* (**203.** 123.)

[JOHN HEATH] to ROBERT WHITE.*

1591.—Sir, When I write unto you it shall be by the name of Robert White, and so subscribe your letters to me, always beware you set not your seal of arms but some other seal, which see that you change not, for by that I shall perceive whether your letters have been opened by the way. Make your superscription in this sort, A Monser Monser Fabritius maister delescole franches demerant en la reue de sante esprete an anvers pur done a Monser Craynstone ; pay le post.

My letters I shall direct them to Mr. Marmaduke of the Court of Wards or to any other that you shall appoint in your next letters. Write sometimes to the Governor of Flushing who will send your letters or any thing else unto me with speed, and sometimes by the posts that come by Calais, and give order your letters be not opened, nor such as I send to you.

Use your father's cypher, or if it please you send me another by the next. For my own name I will use John Heath or this mark , and this seal I will always use to you, so that assure yourself if the seal be altered the letters are opened before they come unto you. Let the postmaster give

* Robert White appears from this letter to be Sir Robert Cecil. In *C.P.* iv. 211, is a letter from John Heath to Robert White under date $\frac{12}{22}$ June, 1592, from Antwerp, which confirms this.

order that such letters as are for you, or such as you send, that they deliver them with speed and with their own hands. I assure you if I have so good means as others have and have had in this place, and in this kind, you shall be as well served as ever was any, and so I refer myself wholly to your directions. Vale.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : 1591. 2 *seals.* 1 *p.* **(203.** 124.)

COUNCIL of the MARCHES OF WALES.

[1591.]—Recommendations of the Earl of Pembroke as to the Council for the Marches of Wales.

It is very necessary to increase the number of the Council, for the want of gentlemen of reputation and of learned lawyers has since his Presidency occasioned great hindrance to the Queen's service. Recommends that four lawyers be appointed, neither born nor dwelling within the jurisdiction of the Council, to receive 50*l.* per annum for 3 months' service, and having 9 months' liberty to follow their own practice.

Gives following list of gentlemen and lawyers not unworthy appointment.

Gentlemen. Foulke Grevill esquire, now secretary of the Council. Salop : Thomas Cornewall, Richard Corbett and Francis Newport, esquires. Hereford : Sir Thomas Coningesbie, and Sir Jhon Scudamore. Gloucester : Sir Henry Poole and Sir Jhon Points. Worcester : Sir Jhon Packington and Henry Bromley esquire. Monmouth : Sir William Herbert of St. Julianes. Glamorgan : Thomas Lewes of the Van, esquire. Anglesea : Sir Richard Bulkley.

Lawyers. Mr. Mathew Ewins, Mr. Atkins of Lincoln's Inn, now Chief Justice of Assize for Pembroke, Cardigan and Carmarthen, Mr. John Lancaster, Mr. Coventree, Mr. Croke the elder brother, Mr. David Williams, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Courte.

List follows of the lawyers and gentlemen who now are of that Council, with notes to each as to his attendance &c.

Lawyers. Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Chief Justice of Chester, Serjeant Owen, Edmund Walter esquire, Chief Justice of Assize for Glamorgan, Radnor and Brecknock, William Leighton of the Plash, esquire, Chief Justice of Assize for Merioneth, Carnarvon and Anglesea, Fabian Phillips esquire, Associate Justice of Assize to Mr. Leighton, Henry Tounshend, esquire, Associate Justice to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Hierom Corbett esquire.

Gentlemen. Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough, Sir Richard Barkley, Sir William Herbert of Swansey, Sir Thomas Lucy and Sir Thomas Throckmorton.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* **(186.** 125.)

LORD COBHAM.

1591.—Estreats of certain fines of the courts of various manors in Kent, belonging to William Brooke, Lord Cobham.—1589 and 1591.

5 *pp.* **(213.** 50.)

Trained Bands in Devon.

1591.—(i.) "Note of the chief parishes taken and culled out by Mr. Carye within the hundreds of Hayetor and Colerudge for his own private band of 250 men, notwithstanding the first order agreed on and with the free consents of the Lord Lieutenant and his deputies appointed to Sir John Gilbert, and in his absence at the Bathes Sir John being not acquainted withal was taken from him."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1591. 1¼ *pp.* (**203.** 122.)

[1591.]—(ii.) Mr. Carye's answer to Sir John Gilbert's allegations concerning the trained bands in the hundreds of Haytor and Colridge, Devon.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**203.** 114.)

English troops in France.

[1591 ?]—(i.) Her Majesty's forces being presently in want of divers provisions especially of beer, which may be with most expedition supplied from thence by reason of the nearness (?) of that port: I require you to transport from thence 50 tuns of beer for the use of her Highness's army, to be taken and provided within that town of Rye, or elsewhere thereabouts, at a reasonable price without any imposition.—*Undated.*

Draft. ½ *p.* (**203.** 116.)

[Earl of Essex ?] to ————.

[1591.]—(ii.) These are to will and require you out of Her Majesty's treasure remaining in your charge that you make payment to Sir Roger Williams, Captain Gorge, Captain Currye and Captain Ranesford of such money as rests due and is yet behind unpaid for themselves and their several companies until the date hereof.—*Undated.*

Draft. Two other drafts to a similar effect. All apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. 1 *p.* (**203.** 117.)

[1591.]—(iii.) Whereas the bearer, Lieutenant Floyd, repairing hither upon some occasion of business, as also to be employed in the service, is since become sickly and not able to follow the same, he is licensed for his better health to return into England.—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ¼ *p.* (**203.** 118a.)

[The Same ?] to ————.

1591.—(iv.) Prays him to give order as soon as possible that the bearer M. Chamberlain may have 5 or 6 horses and carts to carry provisions necessary for our army. He will answer according to reason for everything supplied.—*Undated.*

French. Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. (**203.** 118c.)

Draft to the same effect as above, and in the same hand. Endorsed: 1591. (**203.** 119.)

[1591.]—(v.) Order for the supply of shipping to and fro for the bearer Mr. Cary, sent to the Court in England for her Majesty's special service.—*Undated.*

French. Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ¼ *p.* (**203.** 121d.)

[1591.]—(vi.) Order bestowing the company of 150 men, of which Captain Rainsford, lately deceased, was captain upon Thomas Gerard.—*Undated. Cf.* Calendar of Cecil Papers, iv. 169.

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. (**203.** 120c.)

[The Same] to ————.

[1591.]—(vii.) These are to require you to make payment of monies due to the companies of Sir Roger Williams, Captain Gorges, Captain Curry(?) and the company which was Captain Rainsford's now bestowed upon Mr. Thomas Gerrard, from the time of my landing in France, since which time they were under my commandment, until the end of two whole months—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ½ *p.* (**203.** 121a & b.)

[The Same] to Lord ————.

[1591.]—(viii.) As your lordship has heretofore at my request dealt favourably with Captain Arthur Bourgcher and accepted of his bail, I pray you to take order that his absence may not be prejudicial to his sureties there, but that both he and they may be forborne till Hilary term next, at which time he shall be better able to satisfy his creditors. Which favour I trust you will grant me in respect of his present employment in her Majesty's service, and the rather for my sake under whom he is employed.—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ½ *p.* (**203.** 121c.)

George Nettyrvill to [Lord Burghley ?].

[1591 ?]—Your honour shall understand that I was there once, and that in company with Mr. Ailmer the Earl of Sussex his man, and none other but we two. Where you wrote unto me whether I ever knew him before, or did see him, in good faith I never did see neither know him before his last coming into England. And further what speeches passed betwixt us, truly I never talked with him, neither had any speech with him, save that he desired me whose son I was and I told him; and moreover what I did give or send him,

in very deed I never gave him anything at all neither sent by any other.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed by Burghley : Georg Nettervile. ½ *p.* (**90.** 123.)

THOMAS GERARD to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1591 ?]—Complimentary. Acknowledges his obligations to Cecil, and apologises for not writing before ; one reason for which has been his desire to salute him in French, and the little acquaintance he has with it.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Mr. Th. Gerrard to my Master Mr. Th. Gerrard, Sir Fr. Stoner, Mr. Arthur Guyon, Mr. Ed. Seimor, Sir Ed. Wingfeild. Sir W. Russell, Sir Fr. Hastings, Sir R. Lane, Mr. Heriott, Sir W. Gudolphin, Sir Ed. Talbott. *French.* 1 *p.* (**98.** 104.)

[EARL OF ESSEX ?] to ————.

[1591 ?]—Renews his former applications on behalf of the bearer Mr. Hopkins his chaplain, to be restored to his liberty of preaching. Undertakes that Hopkins shall not do anything to the disturbance of the quiet of the Church, but carry himself in such sort as shall not be an offence.—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ½ *p.* (**203.** 121f.)

[The SAME ?] to ————.

[1591.]—The bearer, one of my pages, is unable by reason of the decease of his father, to meet a mortgage of the greater part of his lands due unto you upon a treaty of marriage between your daughter and him. I entreat you in consideration he is now an orphan destitute of funds, to grant a year's respite upon security, and not to take the extremity of the law against him, or else if you can so agree, that the match may proceed, and the matter be ordered to the contentment of each party. Once again I pray you to deal with him so that I may have cause to be thankful on his behalf.—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in the hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. 1 *p.* (**203.** 118b.)

[The SAME ?] to LORD ——.

[1591.]—Complimentary : offering services etc.—*Undated.*

Draft, apparently in hand of Vanloo, Essex' secretary. ¼ *p.* (**203.** 121e.)

ORDER by [the EARL OF ESSEX].

[1591 ?]—These are straightly to charge and command you and every of you that you forbear to trouble or molest, or in any sort to touch or meddle with Monsieur de Coymerrant or any of his within the village of Coymerrant either for forage,

cattle, lodging or otherwise, being a gentleman who I understand to be a faithful servant to the King and to have followed him in his wars.—*Undated.*

Draft. ½ *p.* (**204.** 48.)

PARSONAGE of SYMONBORNE.

[1578–1591.]—Presentation of —— Crackenthorp to the parsonage of Symonborne, diocese of Durham.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley : "At the request of the L. Evers. Found well commended."

1 *p.* (**2317.**)

WATER SUPPLY of PLYMOUTH.

[1591 ?]—Plan of the water supply to Plymouth from Shepstow, executed by Sir Francis Drake.—*Undated.*

1 *sheet.* (Maps **1.** 60.)

The EARLS of ENGLAND.

[1591.]—The succession of the Earls of England, from their creation to 1585.

Ex rubro Libro nobilis Comitis Leicester, extract : de aliis antiquis libris apud Kenilworth. Ex Registro Burton.

Genealogia Dominorum de Lacy.

(**267.**)

A number of LETTERS and PETITIONS addressed to SIR ROBERT CECIL, all probably *after* 1591.

Fard. Gorges.—If it please you to command me to come to you when Sir Walter Ralley and you will appoint to be together, it may be I shall say that I cannot write, which will be more available than anything I have or can justly subscribe unto. It will be best this night, for if I be not deceived, it will be too late to-morrow.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**186.** 56.)

Thomas Honeyman.—Setting forth a scheme of finance for Ireland based upon the seizure of all victuals exported from thence.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**179.** 123.)

Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury.—His wife thanks him for the venison, and will wish him here at the eating thereof. Presents the like to Cecil on his own behalf. Till Sunday at dinner, takes his leave. Is very glad Cecil is so well prepared to deal for the gentleman, who only relies on his favour.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**99.** 5.)

Preachers and Ministers of the City of Norwich.—We the poor and painful ministers of the city of Norwich, living everyone of us upon the uncertain benevolence of our people, humbly entreat you to be a means for our certain maintenance, by some Act in this present Parliament : that as the ministers of London know what belongs to

them, so we may what belongs to us. We have almost 40 parishes, and not any one of them any certain allowance. By this means we that serve at the altar live on the basket, and our people that should maintain us, cannot agree about our maintenance: the rich will give little, the meaner sort less, and the rest nothing at all. We beseech you to further our Bill, to open your mouth in the cause of poor preachers. We are all of us of your University of Cambridge.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**186.** 116.)

Lady M[ildred] Read.—Expresses Mr. Trafford's and her own thanks for Cecil's kindness towards their child. They send him half a hind baked, and half a dozen cheeses, a small present, yet such as this country affords.—Trafford, 12 December. "Your honor's nyce (niece)."

Holograph. Endorsed: Lady Read. 1 *p.* (**186.** 133.)

Captain Edward Sibthorpe.—Details his dealings with Daniel Norcombe, Cecil's servant, to whom he has paid certain monies to further his suits with Cecil, but who has deluded him in the matter. The agreed amounts for procuring the suits, apparently appointments to ships, were 30*l.* and 50*l.*—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**186.** 141.)

Margaret, Lady Hoby.—Is sorry that this business proceeds so backwards: fears there is fault in more than Mrs. Butler. What directions she shall receive from Cecil she will perform, and desires that she may be freed from imputation.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**205.** 103.)

Lady Eliza. Hatton.—Though I take it unkindly your sending for your son so soon away, yet I will not be so curst hearted as to leave desiring that I wish so much nor so unmannerly as to forget thanks for letting him come to me; which favour I account very great, yet not so great as I will render my best thanks but reserve them for your favour in giving him leave to return. And now if you please to give him leave I am in town and do go to-morrow in the morning to Stoke, and would be very glad to be so well accompanied thither. Your loving niece.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**205.** 109.)

Robert Kyrkham.—Latin, verses at end.

1 *p.* (**140.** 91.)

Bartholomew Lunckyecx, of Leipsic.—Has brought over to England "a most rare and strange piece of work of sundry kinds of metals," and has kept himself secret eight weeks in Durham House hoping Cecil would have leisure to view it. Prays him to do so, or obtain him a warrant to the Lord Mayor to make public show of it.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**388.**)

John Peirson.—Of wrongful molestations done to him by Thomas Murfett, butcher. Prays for enquiry and redress.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Note by Cecil that Mr. Harrison is to examine the cause and order it if he can. 1 *p.* **(394.)**

Thomas Hewett.—For order for the production of certain writings detained by the means of his brother John Hewett who has entered on petitioner's lands and committed riots.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(613.)**

Nicholas Byrde.—He took a house of Owen Holland, with promise of a lease, and repaired it at great charge, but Holland has now sold it. Prays that Holland be made to recompense him.—*Undated.*

(673.)

Richard Marchante.—For reward for bringing letters from Mr. Gilpin in the Low Countries.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(715.)**

William Roberts.—Brought letters from Lord Burghley, and petitioned Cecil to know if he would command him any service, and Cecil ordered him to stay his leisure. Has stayed and spent all his means. Prays favour.—*Undated.*

½ *p.*

James Haggas.—Prays him to move Lady Dacres to grant him one of the tenements she has built in Tothill Fields for poor aged people.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(773.)**

— Harvye.—" Your honour's poor bedeswoman and nurse." For relief.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(786.)**

Mary Colbarne.—Complains that her husband's father Richard Colbarne has defrauded her of her jointure, and prays that commissioners be appointed to enquire into the matter.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(852.)**

John Carew.—Of a cause between him and Edward Seamer, as to lands of the manor of Westodley, Devonshire. Prays for letters to the Judges of that circuit to hear the cause with indifference, and that Mr. Serjeant Heale, who was before his counsel but is now Seamer's, be not permitted to plead.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(860.)**

Thomas Heydon.—Is threatened with ejectment from his tenement in Waltham Cross. Prays grant of the cottage and consideration of his distressed state.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(863.)**

William Elsworth.—For relief in his cause with Charles Topliffe.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(916.)**

Anne Bland.—For his letter to Walter Agard, requiring him to repay her a loan.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* **(1285.)**

Luke Bedford.—For secret conference, to declare a matter of some importance to Cecil and his posterity.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(1109.)**

John Bayly.—His answer to the slanderous petition of Nehemiah Bennet, which Cecil has sent him, charging him with plotting, with offering injuries to Elizabeth Bennet and with offering indirect abuse to Cecil respecting a close called Willifitz *alias* Sewels, Broxborne, Herts. The matter has been already heard by the officers of the Court of Wards, and the land found to belong to Elsing Spittle, and not to the manor of Broxborne. Prays that Bennet be called to appear and give satisfaction.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(1717.)**

Hercules Wytham.—For further allowance towards the repair of the "Black Lion," Hoddesdon, of which he is tenant. Through the decay of the inn, Ellis Williams of the "Chequers" has obtained all the wine licences. Prays Cecil to be a mean to Sir Walter Ralegh therein, or to give him his own warrant to draw wine.—*Undated.*

Note that Cecil has granted half a year's rent.

1 *p.* **(1721.)**

Henry Stapleford and Richard Shakerley.—For timber for the repair of Cheshunt Mills, of which they are tenants. Complain that barges passing on the Lea are very often placed across the mouth of the river that serves the mills, to their great hindrance. Mr. Dr. Neale demands a tithe for the mills: asks Cecil's pleasure therein.—*Undated.*

Note by Cecil thereon.

1 *p.* **(1750.)**

Diary of Events by Burghley.

1592.

Jan. 2.—The Fr. amb. and du Plessiss with the Q. Ma.

Jan. 5.—de Plessis departed toward Dover.

Jan. 6.—Sir. Ph. Butlar, Sir Wm. Brook cam to the Court.

Jan. 14.—The Er. of Ess. with Sir Th. Laighton cam hoe [? home].

Roger Ashton came from the K. of Scotts.

Jan. 17.—Letters sent to our ambassador by Jenkyn Hughe a servant of Sir Wa. Raleghs sent by the Er. of Essex.

March [? 10].—I went to my houss.

March 16.—Mr. Wilks sent to the Fr. Kyng.

1592.

March [? 18].—I retor. to Westm.

March 20.—The fight at Ivetot bet. the Fr. Kyng and the D. of Par.

April 7.—The Q. went to Osterley.

April 9.—I went to Osterl. to the Q. and retor.

April 10.—Mr. Th. Wilks retorned from France. L. Chamb. and I at the Towr.

The same day the D. of Mayn entred into Roue.

April 11.—D. of Parm. entr. Roo.

April 14.—The Q. cam to Wymbleton.

April 17.—The Q. removed to Croydon.

April 21.—To Grenwych.

April 28.—Sir Jhon Perott arayned.

May 2.—The D. of Parma passed over the Seyn from Caudebec.

May 5.—Sir Jh. Perott ["convycted by a Jury" *erased*] proroged.

May 9.—Bornham sent to Flushyng.

May 10.—The sess. for Sir Jho. Perott adjorned unto the 20 of May.

May 13.—The prin. of Donb. [Henri de Bourbon] and Conty were overthrown at Craun.

May 28.—At Grenwych Serjant Puckeryng made knight and of the Counsell and L. Kep. Mr. Popham knighted and named to be Ch. Justyce. Mr. Egerton the Sollic. named to be Attorn. Generall.

June 3.—Serg. Puckeryng L. Kep. sworn in the Chanc. by me the L. Tresorer and he fested a g[reat] nombr. of lords.

June 8.—Monss. de Fourneaux cam out of Britayn from the 2 princes.

June 13.—Hora 12a the L. Scrope dyed at ca.

June 14.—Er. Lyncoln condemned in the Ster Chamb. for a [ryot ?].

June 15.—Kyrkham condemned in the St. Ch. for forg.

June 24.—Stenwyck rendred to the States.

June 27.—The Erle Bothwell, the Mr. of Gray, Ballwery, Audery, Spott and Colvill assalled the K. at Falkland but were repulsed.

July 2.—De Sancy and Forvass took ther leve of the Quene.

July 4.—Letters sent to Mr. Bodeley for the 2,400 men to be had.

July 9.—Ambassad. from the Palsgrave of the R. with the Q.

July 11.—At Gyldhall. Subsidy.

1592.

July 22.—Letters by Sir Th. Baskervile to the low Cont.
July 23.—The Palat. Commiss. at Grenwych.
July 28.—To be at Gyldhall. Subsy(dy).
July 29.—At Thebaldes.
July [? 31].—To Westmr.
Aug. 1.—To Nonsuch.
Aug. 4.—To be at the Yeld Hall.
Aug. 11.—To be at Bisham.
Aug. 15.—At Redyng.
Aug. 23.—At Highclere.
Aug. 24.—At Noberry.
Aug. 26.—At Ramsbury.
Aug. 28.—Reodagoy company defeat. by Col. Athroyle(?)
Aug. 29.—To Bardro. Mr. Stevens at Lyddyngton. To Lyddyard. Mr. St. Johns.
Letters to the L. admyrall.
Sept. 1.—To Down Amny [Down Ampney]. Hangerford.
Sept. 2.—To Cicester. Corden rendred to Co. Mor(ice).
Sept. 4.—To the L. Buckhurst. proclamation.
To Runcolm. Sir Ro. Buckles.
Sept. 7.—Owen Barrye at Cicester.
The carryck cam into Dertmouth at night.
Sept. 9.—The Q. cam to Sudley Castell.
Sept. 14.—To Shyrborn. Dottons houss. Teyntonbre.
Sept. 15.—At Burford.
Sept. 16.—To Wytney. Ro. Cecill to Dartmoth.
Sept. 17.—Er. Sir Jh. Borro.
Sept. 18.—To Woodstock.
Sept. 23.—To Oxford. Fr. ambassador. de Murryer.
Sept. 18.—Robt. Cecill arryved at Dertmouth.
Sept. 19.—Sir W. Raylegh arr. at Dertmooth.
Sept. 28.—To Rycott.
Oct. 1.—At Rycot.
Oct. 2.—To Hampdon and checquers at Elsborgh.
Oct. 4.—To Cheniss. To Latymors.
Oct. 7.—To Denham. The D. Bullion overthrew the D. of Lorrayn army at Beamont neare Sedan.
Oct. 9.—To Hampton Court.
Oct. 20.—De Poyle cam from Brit. fo(r) the D. Mont.
Oct. 23.—De Poyl tok his leave.
Oct. 24.—I was lett blood.
Oct. 26.—I purged at Hampton Court with a potion.
Oct. 28.—I took a swet, with a pan of hott water.
Oct. 30.—To Westm. to dynner.

1592.

Oct. 31.—To Thebaldes.
Nov. 1.—At Thebaldes
Nov. 2.—At Hertford.
Nov. 3.—Namyng of Shyrifs.
Nov. 8.—St. Ch.
Nov. 9.—Checquer Ch.
Nov. 10.—Ster Chamb.
Nov. 11.—I went to Hampton Court.
Nov. 15.—St. Ch.
Nov. 16.—Checq.
Nov. 17.—St. at Hampt.
Nov. 18.—From Ha. Co. to Westm.
Nov. 20.—From Theb. at Hertford.
Nov. 22.—The D. of Parma dyed at Arrass.
Nov. 24.—Edm. Hall dyed at Gretsford.
Nov. 26.—At Ware Park at dynner. Theb. sup.
Nov. 27.—To Westmr.
Nov. 28.—At Leaden Hall.
Nov. 29.—To Hampton Court.
Dec. 3.—Robt. Cec. Mr. Fortescure, to London abou(t) the Carryck.
An unlawfull assembly of cer. marynors of the last flete.

(333.)

JOHN SHAFTOW to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1592 ?] Jan. 10.—I enclose this, to Mr. William Selby, to you. The safe passage thereof concerns him very greatly, therefore I pray you to cause it to be delivered either to him, or else to Captain Selby.—Barwick, 10 January.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(205. 26.)**

SIR HENRY LEE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1591–2, Feb. 7.—Remember me to my lord your father in behalf of her Majesty's old town and many tenants of Harlowe [Harlech] in North Wales, who are petitioners with myself their mayor, and her Majesty's constable of her castle there, being the shire town and the gaol kept ever within the castle, to have their assizes and quarter sessions kept there. Their request seemeth most reasonable and little to be said against it unless some private respects, which to hinder so beneficial a matter to such a place, so many, and the men, the town, and the castle her Majesty's and ever troubled with the gaol, were a great pity. Besides, they have given a portion out of their poverty to some of rule in those parts to have their assizes and sessions kept there, to the value of 100*l.* : but this I would not have spoken except there should be very great cause. It is too great a charge out of their misery to purchase nothing. My lord herein shall do a charitable deed and do great grace to me her Majesty's poor officer, a stranger among

them. I would be glad to haste from this town; this is now my stay. Further me with your favour as well in Wales as elsewhere.—7 February, 1591.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**38.** 23.)

MUSTERS.

1591–2, Feb. 8.—A project, by Rafe Lane, of certain instructions for musters, and of a form of a muster book for every captain of horse or foot. Intended for Ireland.
Addressed to the Lord Treasurer.—8 February, 1591.
25 *pp.* (**239.** 23.)

DECLARED ACCOUNT of ARTHUR ATIE, Esq.

1591–2, Feb. 12.—General Receiver of Fines, from 12. Feb., 1590–1, to 12 Feb., 1591–2.
Signed: John Hill, Auditor.
1 *p. Latin.* (**203.** 125.)

The QUEEN to the STATES.

1592, April 6.—The late Prince of Orange assigned to the Demoiselle Josine van Brederode a pension of 150 guilders yearly, charged upon the revenues of the Abbaye de Reinsbourg, by a grant shown to us dated 5 June, 1584. Immediately after Orange's death the States prohibited the pension. Begs them to restore it, and pay part of the arrears.—Westminster Palace, 6 April, 1592.
Draft. French. 1 *p.* (**203.** 126.)

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

[1592, April.]—Memorandum, in Burghley's hand, as to the value of 50,000*l.* in pistolets, at different rates; and the weight of the pistolets divided into 10 bags and 5 bags, for horses. The value of the same sum in French crowns. Note that if 50,000 pistolets of 6*s.* be delivered here in specie, to be by exchange delivered in Paris there must be 6*s.* 3*d.* allowed for exchange. Also that there may be bullion of gold sent after 3*l.* to the ounce.
1 *p.* (**98.** 57.)

FRANCOIS GOURIS to his uncle, MONS [DE PANVENGAT, . . .].

[1592,] May 10.—[beginning wanting] laquelle nest pas loing dicy, et pour ce que laguerre n'y est plus entour, ains que toutes choses sont pacifiques, cest pour quoy les peres de la compagnie de Jesus a Toulouze ont escript a quelques peres qui sont a Alcala, comment au temps de paix on n'avoict veu jamais une sy grande multitude d'escolliers, ne si bon et fleurissant excercice, qu'a present, et que tout y est a bon marche. Cest pourquoy ils ont escript de faire pourchasser un des plus doctes peres d'Hespagne, qui viennent pour excercer le cours de philosophie pour lannee qui vient, et a ceste cause servict pour mon frere pour vacquer aux

humanites, et pour moi pour vacquer a la philosophie . . . . annotations, et pour vivre a meilleur conte qu'en Lespagne, et affin de jouir d'un meilleur air plus comode ; si aultremment advient, nous transporter a Toulouze en compaignie de ce pere, qui, pour m'avoir cogneu, me pourroict avoir plus recommande au reste de mes estudes, et aultant mon frere, pour aller aussy en compagnie de ceulx qui doibuent faire les humanites, qui l'ont en grande recommendation, et ferions moindre despense en chemin, pour que, estants en leur compaignie jour et nuict, nous pourrions nous retirer ensemble avecques eux en leurs colleges pour prendre nostre repas, et serions mieulx acomode en la ville par moien des dicts peres, voyant qu'ils sont parens des plus grands du parlement de Toulouse, et qui sont les plus estimes en la dicte ville, cest pourquoy ils ont conseille a Maistre Herne de prendre la paine d'aller au pais, pour vous pouvoir mieulx representer les dictes choses, joinct aussy que ne trouvions moien de les vous faire rendre par aultre que par son moien. Ensemble sommes en compaignie d'un tres honneste homme et docte, le frere de Monsieur Poulchoet, qui pour scavoir les adresses du pais nous rend ung grand soulagemment, et doict ensemble aller en compagnie des dicts peres.—*Undated, but at foot, though apparently in another hand:* "10 de May."

[*P.S.*]—S'il vous plaist de faire que Monsigneur de Mercure escrive a Monsigneur de Lansac qui est l'admiral de mer de Bretaigne pour quil prendrera plus de paine a me recomender a la dicte Majeste pour procurer ledict affaire.

Signed. 1 *p.* *Damaged.* (**169.** 17.)

Jo. Sparhauk to Lord Burghley.

1592, July 23.—On the 19th. inst. I received order from Mr. Bodley to muster the 6 companies of this garrison, which are to pass for Brettayne ; which accordingly the 20th of the same I performed ; and have sent you as well a breviat of the same muster, mentioning the defect of men and arms, as also a breviat of the precedent muster of the whole forces in the garrison.—Bergen upp Zome, 23 July, 1592.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**213.** 60.)

Torpell Park, Northampton.

1592, July 23.—Warrant granting lease in reversion to Robert Wingfield, nephew of the Lord Treasurer, of the site and lodge of the late disparked park of Torpell, Northampton, now in his tenure.—Manor of Greenwich, 23 July 34 Eliz. (1592).

Signed by the Queen. Signet. 1 *p.* (**203.** 127.)

Henry Palmer and W. Borough to the Lord Treasurer.

1592, July 26.—Touching the doubts made upon Mr. Quarles' account for *anno* 1589 concerning transportations, port

beer, leakage, and allowances of board wages, they have effectually considered the same, being very well assured that all things therein contained touching those matters are set down truly, so as her Majesty is no way charged but as in reason and equity she ought to be.—Lime House, 26 July, 1592.

Endorsed: "Sir H. Palmer and Mr. W. Burrough." 1 *p.* (**62.** 89.)

FRANCIS CONNANT to DAVID GARVE.

1592, July 27.—Asks him to deliver the 20*l.* to Mr. Craven's man on behalf of Archibald Johinston. The Lord Ambassador, the writer's special friend, will do for Garve as he does for all honest men. As to wrongs done him by George Scott (?) I pray you to speak to my good friend Mr. John Douglas and pray him to be earnest with the party that he knows for me, and desire him to write to me in all matters.—Berwick, 27 July, 1592.

1 *p.* (**203.** 128.)

——— to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1592, July.]—Your L. shall wit there was some enterprises in this country lately, but they took no effect. The Earl Bodvall was very kind to the King's Majesty's servants, and drank with them. The King's Majesty came over to Edinburgh with all expedition after their enterprises failed, and thought to have taken the Earl of Angus in Edinburgh, but he was ridden away. Also you shall wit that the Lord Hamilton took the laird of Nyddry, and his brother the laird of Samylstone and his brother Robert Hapburn's son was taken [and] one Abercrumby with one other Hapburn. So there was 7 men in the whole. Indeed the Lord Hamilton was very earnest to have had their lives granted at the King's hands, but he could find no mercy. So he was in a great perplexity because he made them assured promises of their life, or else they would have not rendered. So the laird of Carmichael got commission to receive them and bring them to Edinburgh but you shal wit that the Lord Hamilton's bastard son let them all at liberty, and has ridden with them in the country. The King was in great fury and is all "zite." Also the Lord Hamilton was coming down the "gait" beside the King's house, and there was a gentleman slain and 7 men hurt, but Hamilton says that the shot was prepared for him. The gentleman's name was Sinclair that was slain. The street was full of blood beside the King's house, which it is a great pity to hear the great misery of this country. Cronare [Colonel] Stewart was taken at Fallane [Falkland], and brought to Edinburgh to Robert Gourley's house. The laird of Carmichael intromitted with his coffers, and they have looked over all his letters and they found no manner of thing. The word was here that his L. should have wanted his head, but

he will be found a true man. Also he was brought down to the King to Sir Neills Langis house, and was accused of many heads, but they can find no manner of evil unto him. Now at the writing of this present he is delivered out of the laird of Carmichael's brother's hands and his L. was delivered to Edinburgh, but it is reported that he shall be sent unto the Blaknais; but, praise be to God, he is in no danger, for I spake with him divers times; or else his enemies had been more severe on him. He is well loved, for he has done the King good service. The King is ridden to cast down some houses. I fear the borders of England and Scotland will break and join the "gyddair" in the defence of the Earl Bodwell and his friends. I believe there will be a new alteration again, my lord: their "mates" cannot stand, for the whole country cries out. We have many Scots "spanyeald" in this country. I fear you shall find my last letter written unto you to be most certain. The Earl of Huntlye, that manifest murderer, and Fynttray [Fentry], and their accomplices, shall be found plain enemies against the true religion in this country professed, and they are plain enemies against England, writing their directions to Spain in a ship that passed out of Dundee, or else of St. Andrews, within this 11 weeks bye past. We have here many fair words among us when we would have money, but behold the end of our good works. The Lord preserve his dear Kirk in France, in England, and in this poor country. Your L. shall make sure advertisement to her Majesty of the last news that I wrote unto your L., and that was towards the preparation of Spain. If those ships be not in readiness at the ports where I made mention, then write unto me that I am the false and deceitful man, for I am to bring the same to light before her Majesty. I pray God that her Majesty find it not o'er true. Let her Majesty stand upon her own guard, and her country to be in readiness ere the last of October now next. I hope some day that I shall get thanks at your hands. "Lyppin nocht oivyer mukle in ye brokyn staf of egep." For we will play fast or loose with you, my lord. You shall wit that there is sundry ships here "franchtit" to pass with all diligence to Danskyn, and out [of] Danskyn to go to Spain, or else to the frontiers of Spain, with great number of corns and "poldare." This shows her Majesty and her Council to most certain, for they have written out of Spain for certain for the same to be transported in Scots ships; but it were good that the King of Denmark were advertised and his counsellors that no Scots ships shall pass out of Alshynhure [Elsinore?] except they find caution that their corns shall pass to the King of France. This report is to be certain, and if I were before her Majesty I could tell her other matters that I dare not write, but if this my letter be not found of verity, then let me be dishonoured for ever. I would not write this unto you for my pleasure or geir. I pray God that all things may fall well

out here ere this my letter comes to London in your hands. Also, my lord, he that is general of the fleet in Callis [Cadiz], he is a Spaniard ; his name is Tarnandowe, a man of great experience and they are gallant soldiers that embark with him. The "*Great Pylip*," admiral unto them, a ship of 1,200 tons or thereabouts, 50 pieces of ordinance in her. This is of truth. The Lord confound them all and their wicked enterprises. "Your servant in the old manner . . . ,".—*Undated.*

3½ *pp.* **(174.** 70.)

JOHN TALBOTT to the COUNCIL.

[1592 bef. Sept. 17 ?]—Has been ordered to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his restraint as it should seem : but is so vexed with infirmities that restraint would endanger his life. Begs to remain at his own house at Grafton, Worcester, upon bond, or to be committed to the custody of Sir John Pakington, till recovered.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(1071.)**

The CARRACK.

1592, Sept. 19.—Inventory of goods left with Mr. Smythe at Exon. Partly in Cecil's hand. Signed by Cecil and Thomas Myddelton.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : 19 September, 1592.

Note of a canopy and quilt taken from Alderman Allett's son, which he bought at Dartmouth of one Moore a "boatsonne" of the Rowebucke, and of the carrocke.

List of goods found in the bag and the hamper.

3 *pp.* **(214.** 26.)

The SAME.

1592, Sept. [21.]—"The lading of the carrecke."

Dutch. Endorsed : September, 1592.

See Calendar of S.P. Domestic *under date* September 21, 1592.

1 *p.* **(203.** 129.)

COURT OF WARDS and LIVERIES.

1592, Sept. 29.—"A°. 34 Eliz. Arrerages of Mr. Goring, Receiver of the Wards," to Michaelmas.

4 *lines.* **(139.** 190.)

The CARRACK.

[1592, Sept.]—"The prices of such wares as were sold at Dartmouth by the Commissioners."

The goods are elephants' teeth, lacquer, various sorts of calicos, and spices.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(98.** 76.)

JOHN WYNTER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1592 ?] Nov. 20.—Is displeased that he cannot satisfy Cecil's request, for the interest of Tilseed Farm is in Master

Jennings' wife, who married one of the daughters of Sir William Brouncker. Refers Cecil to him, he being in London, lying at the Three Kings by Temple Bar.—Bath, 20th of November. 1 *p.* (**99.** 35.)

The Mints of the United Provinces.

1592, Nov. 24.—Extract from the Register of Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces, for the reformation of their mints.—November 24, 1592.

Endorsed by Lord Burghley: Giles de Fiscan Daviss by the stocks. *French.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 130.)

George Blincoe to Lord [Burghley].

[1592, Nov.]—Lady Lennox's lands. Finds no evidence or books, except her will and the proofs. Mr. Douglas, late ambassador for Scotland, was trusted by Mr. Fowler after his departure with a green trunk full of books, bills, and evidences most effectually touching his best estate, all which he still detains, except some few Blincoe's wife dearly bought in her widowhood, concerning her own estate. It is not unlikely that the books now wanting may be found in Douglas' custody. Complains of wrongs committed against him and his father-in-law Mr. Manye, by Douglas, who has delivered a bond he found among the above papers to one Venstree, administrator to Walker, in which bond Walker's name was only used of trust by Mr. Fowler, who received payment of it. Prays relief therein, also that Douglas be commanded to deliver all writings he possesses touching the security of Blincoe's wife's estate.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**98.** 67.)

Prisoners in Fisherton Anger Gaol.

1592, Dec. 13.—Indenture between Sir William Eyre, late sheriff of Wilts, and Sir John Hungerford, now high sheriff of that county, made upon the delivery by Eyre to Hungerford of the keeping of the gaol of Fisherton Anger, Wilts, according to the Queen's writ of discharge. Gives list of the prisoners in the gaol, and their offences. Also list of writs delivered by Eyre to Hungerford.—13 December, 1592.

Parchment. 1 *sheet.* (**217.** 8.)

Anthony Maryot.

1592.—Warrant signed by the Queen, granting to Antony Maryot a lease in reversion of the manor of Aston and Purye, Northampton, of which he is tenant.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1592. 1 *p.* (**203.** 135.)

John Newton, of Aghrim, co. Galway.

1592.—Warrant, unsigned, granting lease of lands in Ireland to John Newton, of Aghrim, co. Galway. Details as to a

former grant made to Newton by Sir John Perrot, late Deputy, of the town of Aghrim etc.: Perrot, notwithstanding that grant, afterwards leasing those lands to his own servant Crompton.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1592. 1 *p.* (**203.** 133.)

ROBERT WOODRINGTON.

1592.—Appointment by Lord Burghley of Robert Woodrington as one of the "waightors" of the port of London.—1592.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**203.** 134.)

ENCROACHMENTS in the DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

1592.—Abstract of instructions contained in the commission granted to William Yewert, surveyor of the possessions parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster in the North parts, "concerning lands decayed, encroached upon, improved or concealed from the King" [*sic:* Henry VIII. *or* Edw. VI.].—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Cecil: 1592. Concerning ye Incrochments. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 131.)

Goods for the QUEEN.

1592.—Short list of furniture, etc. headed "For her Majesty. To Mr. Kelygrey. In the Truncke."

Endorsed: 1592; *and by Robert Cecil,* "a note of things in the Q. Trunk." *Partly in Robert Cecil's hand.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 132.)

HENRY BOURGHCHER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1592.]—Until yesterday my brother Nicholas Scott remained to his great charge in the pursuivant's keeping, and in the morning Mr. Wade procured his despatch to the Marshalsey because he had not sealed a bond with such condition as was procured by Anton and Nouey his evil spirits. I wish them both like success as they have designed by his imprisonment, which I take to be very ill and yet no worse than their malice deserves being such as neither chronicle nor record doth mention any precedent of.

He is imprisoned but to consider whether he shall be holden sufficiently obedient for sealing a bond with such condition as was drawn by the Lords of the Council, and which the other Grocers imprisoned for not accepting were discharged by yielding unto or unto another devised since by Nouie to bring poor Nicholas Scott to prison.

If the conditions and the objections could be heard, the question could be easily decided, but as it is he is laid fast and that against both law and the great charter.

He being a man of credit might have been spared until this question decided; but it is drawn to a private and prejudicial hearing by the parties interested, if your lordship do not procure that it may receive open and indifferent hearing

at the Council board; which is my suit, in nothing repugnant to her Majesty's profit pretended by the patent.

I would also entreat that he may be liberated on bail until the hearing of the cause and execution of the said patent by color of her Majesty's profit but indeed *pro privato* be considered of. So shall the Queen's subjects be relieved from a monopoly of making and selling starch and her Majesty acknowledge your good service.

I am the more earnest that I know there could not have been chosen out of the Grocers of London a man of better conversation, or better disposed. Further he is constable of his parish and not conveniently to be spared in this time.

Holograph. Undated. 2 *pp.* (**179.** 130.)

[*See* Calendar, Part IV, p. 261.]

PLANS.

1592.—i. Plan of St. Nicholas Island by Plymouth, by Robert Adam.—1592.

Vellum. (Maps **2.** 31.)

1592.—ii. Plot of Falmouth Haven.—1592.

Vellum. (Maps **2.** 50.)

[1592 ?]—iii. Plan of Dover town, castle and harbour, and Sandgate: gives "the true height of certain places above the level of full sea mark." Drawn and coloured by Thomas Milles for William Lord Cobham.—*Undated.*

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 58.)

ALIENS.

1592.—Proviso in the Statute of Aliens.

Endorsed: 1592. 1 *p.* (**139.** 298.)

TRANSPORTATION of CLOTHS.

1592.—i. "Certain reasons with a petition delivered by the poor handicraftsmen of Clothworkers of England being many thousands, against the bill preferred by the Merchants Adventurers whereby is desired that all white cloths of 6*l.* price and under and coloured cloths of 5*l.* price and under might be transported undressed."

Endorsed: 1592. 2 *pp.* (**139.** 299.)

1592.—ii. "Particular answers to the particular reasons of the Clothworkers objected against a bill preferred to the Parliament House for the transporting of all white cloths of 6*l.* price and under and coloured clothes of 5*l.* and under undressed."

Endorsed: 1592. 2 *pp.* (**139.** 307.)

FRANCIS BEAUMONTE, WILLIAM STAMPE and JOHN BURDETT to the QUEEN.

[1592.]—For leases in reversion of the parsonage of Chaddesden, Derby, and lands in Ewelme and Sonnynge, Oxon and Berks, of which they are tenants.—*Undated.*

Note by J. Herbert that the Queen grants the petition. 1 *p.* **(1535.)**

RAPHE WESTROPP to the LORD TREASURER.

[1592.]—One of the Queen's sergeants at arms. Was granted lease in reversion of the parsonage of Hudmanby, Yorks, of which he is tenant, but it is passed away in fee farm in the Earl of Ormond's exchange with the Queen. Prays for another lease of equivalent value.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(760.)**

JULIAN PENN to [SIR ROBERT CECIL ?].

[1592 ?]—Your letter required that the things of Charles Chester in my house may be all forthcoming. I have reserved them together, and will do until you send to view them. I will deal uprightly, neither to conceal wittingly anything of his nor be found to have fostered him to any ill purpose, nor to have had any privy intelligence with him since his apprehension. Conceive well of me, and impute not my silence for any contempt. I and mine are far more bounden to you than we shall be ever able to requite. I will be ready to attend your pleasure at your house in London to satisfy you herein, hoping my weak body may stand for just excuse of my not repairing to the Court ere this time to attend you there.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : Julian Penn to my Lord. 1 *p.* **(130.** 160.)

SIR JOHN GILBERT, RICHARD COLE and JOHN PYNE to the EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, Lord High Admiral, and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1592 ?]—From Nottingham and Cecil's letters to the Commissioners and Mr. Stalleng it appears they have been informed by some base person of the Commissioners' negligence in misunderstanding their letters, and of the writers' disordinate desire in wresting them to a further meaning than could be granted ; both which points they are bound to answer, and therefore send the discourse of their proceedings. Detail the difficulties of the Commissioners in the partition of the goods : and with Mr. Honniman in the matter of the sale of the ships. The mutiny of all the ships companies bred such a confusion that unless they had been first satisfied it would have been folly to have opened the cellar doors. The business now almost at an end. Honniman has been noted " respectful of the Italian's good, rather than your lordships' honours, and all our profits." Details of his mischievous proceedings. They entreat Nottingham and Cecil to command Honniman to proceed no further ; and to refer them to the law for the trial of the goods against the Italian.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* **(98. 105.)**

The States General.

[1592 ?]—"The articles that are stuck upon" in a treaty with the States: divided into "Our demands" and "The States answers." The points at issue concern the duties levied on English merchants' goods.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Essex. 1 *sheet.* (**205.** 87.)

"Touching cloth transported."

1592.—Interrogatories, commencing "How many white pack clothes have you bought whilst you were lately in London and of whom did you buy them?" the same for coloured cloths; also as to payment, packing and shipping of the same.

Endorsed: "1592." ½ *p.* (**139.** 295.)

Roger Peachy to Sir R. Cecil.

[1592 or later ?]—Was servant to Lady Mordent lately deceased, and was apprehended at her house in Fetter Lane for recusancy. Prays enlargement.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**400.**)

Castelnau to M. du Blay.

[1585, Oct.]†—Is sending over the bearer, his secretary, with regard to the loss of everything which he and his wife had in England, their silver service and the beautiful present of the Queen, which a thief has stolen and taken over to Ostend or Flushing. Nothing is left to them, or to their children or servants, but what they wear. Is writing to the Queen and Council thereon, from this poor village ten leagues from Paris, where he has received the news. Begs his help to the bearer in the matter. His loss exceeds 20,000 crowns. Asks the help of the Queen and Council to recover the thief. Matters in France are in the last extremity of war, if God does not remedy it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**98.** 66.)

John Standish to [his Father and Mother].

[1593,] Feb. 5.—Sends commendations to them and his brothers and sisters. His master, Don Petro de Valdes is in good health. He and Don Pedro de Vallesedese have promised not to have him into Spain without his parents' consent. Is promised a passport for England, also clothes and money to pass by Zealand or France, but he means not to come. God has prospered him in the true Catholic faith, and he cannot turn to be a heretic. If he had not come over with Don Pedro, he should yet have stolen away from his parents seeing they would not give him leave to go into Spain with Don Pedro. If his parents would have the true faith shown them they would live and die in it, as he means to do. Doubts

* Cf. *S.P. Dom. Calendar* 1591–4, p. 242: *Cecil Papers* iv. 216.
† The above is the correct date.

not but to see the true Catholic faith as well in England as ever it was with the help of the noble King of Spain's soldiers. —5 February.

1 *p. No address.* **(22. 42.)**

LORD BURGHLEY to ANNE, COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

1592–3, Feb. 12.—A bill of complaint is exhibited in the Court of Wards against her in behalf of Henry Lord Barkley, to which answer has to be made. She is therefore desired to send her solicitor or counsel to the Court at Easter term, to peruse and answer the bill, that the cause may receive trial.—Court of Wards and Liveries, 12 February, 1592.

Signed. 1 *p.* **(213. 92.)**

EARL OF PEMBROKE to the QUEEN.

1592–3, Feb. 12.—His report upon an intended fortification of Milford Haven. Recommends the fortifying of the point of Dale Road, the Stacks, and the island called Ratts Island or Ferne Island; and the defending of the town of Tinby and Pembroke Castle. 2,000 foot have already been taken out of the trained bands of Somerset and Gloucester for the relief of Milford Haven; he would add thereto 1,000 foot more and 500 good horse, all English, to be furnished with great ordnance, to repair thither against such time as the enemy's landing is expected. The English forces will be found better armed and better disposed than many of the inhabitants of the Welsh shires adjoining, who are in religion generally ill affected as may appear by their use of Popish pilgrimages, their harbouring of massing priests, their retaining of superstitious ceremonies, and the increase of recusants. There is therefore reason to fear lest the Pope's wicked persuasions by his bulls, and the Spanish King's corruption by his pistolets, may work effect on a people so inclined. Discusses reasons against the course proposed.—Baynard's Castle, 12 February, 1592.

Signed. 5½ *pp.* **(203. 136.)**

JUSTICES OF ASSIZE.

1592–3, Feb. 15.—Lists of Justices of Assize: made February 15, 1592.

(278. 1 and 2.)

ROBERT MELVILL to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1593,] Feb. 24.—Prays that the bearer may have licence to transport 6 tuns of beer. Thanks him for furthering David Sarne's last suit. Offers services.

"The King our master is in good health, thanks be to God, and using the office of a good prince to unite his nobility where some jealousy was constant amongst them. The Earl of Huntlye is come to his Majesty, ready to obey his Highness' will as well for keeping good order that no Jesuit

be permitted to remain on his wings, and willing to accord with the Earl Marshall, as in like manner the Lord Herys has been here, and promises to satisfy his Majesty for border matters. In case he may do so, his Majesty will accept him in favour, otherwise his Highness' self will pass in those parts."—Halirudus (Holyrood House), 24 February.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(186. 100.)**

The Carrack.

[1592–3, Feb.]—The division of the carrick's goods between the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Walter Ralegh, the City of London, Sir Horatio Palavicino, and Mr. Thomas Middleton.

(142. 176.)

R. D[ouglas] to [Archibald Douglas].

[1593 ?] Mar. 17.—Recommends the bearer, son to the late Clerk of the Register, and husband of Archibald's niece.

I wrote to your L. long since by a way that Mr. Thomas Cranstoune laid out to me, which because since that time I have neither heard from you, nor any with you, I am uncertain whether it be come to your hands or not. By that way I laid out some grounds to you which I purposed to have followed forth, which since by the many tumults and alterations fallen out here are all changed. For my own part my credit in our Court is very small, he which is our irreconcilable enemy bearing the sway and ruling all; neither can I find a proper time, his credit and malice continuing, to get such matters brought about as we thought, and divers of the Council were disposed unto, for they are so timorous to do anything, or lay out matters to the King that may offend that man, that many good purposes touching the King's service very near dare not be touched. But yet I am holden in hope in some little time that it shall be brought to pass, and that the King shall see the wrong he has done you, and to himself and his service in you. He is now in a very dangerous course, which will not fail to endanger his estate, for in setting to "sile" (? assoil) the Earl of Huntley at this time, which he is about, when both he is in a direct contrary course to the kirk and "borrones" (? barons), and very few of the nobility concurring, it is very (*sic*) he shall shake his own "louse" (? loose). But of these matters ("I shall write" *struck through*) and others of this purpose I shall more particularly (*sic*) with your man William Donaldsone, who is within a week to take journey towards you. All the general news here the bearer will let you know. I have heard nothing of your estate, but that which is spoken at our Court, and by the King himself, that your estate and credit should of late be grown better there than it was. I told some of the Council here, who spake it to me, that they might be sure there was nothing did you harm there but the affection they know you bear to his Majesty and his service, which they seeing so evil acquit(ted), would

move them to make the more of you to win you to be theirs. But I fear it be not as the King is informed, for it is too good to be true.—Edr (Edinburgh), 17 March.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**186.** 30.)

The Carrack.

1593, March 26.—Warrant to . . . to deliver certain goods "that came forth of the carrike, belonging and challenged by Captain Norton," to the said Norton. List of the goods follows, with certain items marked "opened."—The Court, 26 March, 1593.

Signed by Sir Robert Cecil, and signature afterwards crossed out. 1 *p.* (**203.** 139.)

The Queen's debts.

1593, April 10.—Certificate of "Sperat" debts due to the Queen in the Remembrancer's Office, except debts due for customs, imposts, subsidies, fifteenths, and tenths; between 20 September, 1589, and 10 April, 1593.

7 *pp.* (**245.** 3.)

Examination of Richard Ireland.

1593, April 22.—Is 44 years old: born at Denbigh: apprenticed to a tanner in Chester: went to Dublin in service under Sir Henry Bagnall about the Newry, about 14 or 15 years. Next went to Scotland, then to London with Mr. God, a merchant of London, and came to Mr. Alderman Hart's house, and there met with a seminary priest called Sir Dennyce, by whose means he was brought before the Lord Chancellor a year past to be examined about Sir John Parret's causes. Afterwards went to Bergen op Zoom; and after Allhallows last was taken prisoner and carried to Antwerp; and there he wrought at his occupation till Lady Day last, when he had leave to come away. Went to Calais and took passage hither in a ship of Dover. Being offered the oath of supremacy he took it, and saith that being in Ireland he was servant to Mr. Meredeth, Bishop of Laughlen and Dean of St. Patricks, and in that while he had the keeping of Sir Dennyce, and by that means he was acquainted with him.—22 April, 1593.

Signed: "Richard Ierland."

2 *pp.* (**203.** 140.)

For letters relating to above see Cecil Papers IV., p. 305.

Buildings in London.

[1593, April.]—"An act for restraint of new buildings, converting great houses into several tenements, and for restraint of inmates and inclosures in and near unto the Cities of London and Westminster."

Corrections by Burghley.

3 *sheets. Printed in* Statutes of the Realm, 35 Eliz. c. 6. (**141.** 123.)

E. Stanhope to Sir Robert Cecil.

1593, May 12.—I have sent you a letter at the Earl of Northumberland's desire, who feasteth us all here very royally. I was by when a letter came from you and Mr. Woulley to Mr. Wynter, who laments that he should be so mistaken either by the Queen or any of your honours "as that he would give the advantage is taken." He confesses his many late losses, his long and chargeable imprisonment, and the hard dealing which he supposes has been offered him by Mr. Drake did trouble his conscience, though not so far as to make him commit so gross an error as is supposed he should be faulty in. But he is conformable in matters of charge, only with the mind of a "cavallyer" he would not be foiled in his reputation in Court. When I shall see you both in this and othe. matters I shall be apt to discourse as your leisure will serve. But for the Bath I am almost so out of love withal as I fear I shall not return hither in haste, but would fain haste homewards.—May 12.

Holograph. Endorsed: Mr. Jo. (*sic*) Stanhoppe to my Mr. From the Bathe 12 May, 1593. 1 *p.* (203. 141.)

Chasteaumartin to the Lord Treasurer.

1593, May $\frac{18}{28}$.—Par mes despeches du 22 de ce mois; qui sont les dernieres, je vous ay adverty de lestat de larmee espagnole qui se fait au passage, et la dilligence que lon y huze pour la randre preste. Je vous advertiray par la presante de ce que jen ay apris despuis, et des aultres ocurrances, L'homme duquel je vous fais mencion aux ditz despeches est arrive ycy, et nous a raporte que lon travaille tousjours apres ladite armee pour la randre preste, mais quilz ont faulte de mariniers; touttefois il esperent en recovrer de Brettaigne dou il en attendent dun jour a aultre. Il y a deus mil cinq cens hommes arrives d'Aragon au passage et Saint Sebastien, que se doivent embarque sus la dite armee. Leur dessain est de venir en cette riviere et sy fortifie, comme je vous ay par cy devant escrit. Il y a six galleres venues de Portugal a Saint Andre, et se doivent joindre avec la dite armee au passage.

Les vint et huict navires de Lisbonne et Calix sont partis soubz la conduicte de Fernan Teles, et sont alles pour rancontre et conduire les flottes qui viennent des Indes. Il estoit venu novelles ycy que une partie de la flotte des Indes Occidentales estoit arrivee a Ceville, mais il ny a rien d'arrive encores. Le Roy despaigne doit aller a Lisbonne pour fere jure son filz heretier de la coronne de Portugal, comme il a desia fait jure en Aragon et Navarre. Jay este adverty quil y a un Anglois que despuis sett o huict mois ensa faict de voiages en Espagne, et prend son passage d'Angleterre a Calais, au il laisse un passeport quant il passe en Angleterre de ceus de la Ligue. Celluy qui men a adverty ma dit quil

a costume de loge au Trois Rois et que set un homme de moyenne estature, maigre de visage, et hage denviron trente cinq ans. Il sera bon dy prandre garde. Sil capite a Bayonne je latrapperay. Le siege de Blaye continue, et ne sy est rien ynoue despuis mes dernieres despeches. La dite armee espagnole ne peut partir du passage que les mariniers quil attendent de Brettaigne ny soit arrives.—Bordeaus, 28 May, 1593.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**199.** 22.)

ANTHONY BACON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1593 ?] May 19.—Thanks him for the litter. The effect of the motion has been to bring on an attack of the stone. His obligations to Mr. Barker, who came from Shrewsbury to attend him. Begs for Essex's countenance to Barker, whom he describes as of a solitary nature and retired life, in that he refused his service to the late Earl of Shrewsbury, notwithstanding his omnipotency in that country. Yesterday Mr. Smith came and brought the enclosed, which he begs Essex to reserve to himself. If Essex is willing to assist Smith therein, he prays him to write both to Lord Euers for Smith's favourable free passage, and to Mr. Bowes, ambassador in Scotland, to assist him there. Other matters he refers to Reynolds.—Twittnam Lodge, 19 May.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**79.** 63.)

CHASTEAUMARTIN to the LORD TREASURER.

1593, $\frac{\text{May } 23}{\text{June } 2}$.—Je vous ay par cydevant escrit sus un escossois qui voiage en espagne fort sovent, et despuis avoir heu ferme mes lettres, jay seu quil en estoit arrive un a Bayonne, avec des despeches du Roy d'Espagne pour le Roy d'Escosse, de quoy jay adverty Monsieur le marechal, qui a incontinant a ma persuazion donne hordre de le faire prandre, et par moyens dont le dit Roy d'Escosse ne se puisse escandalizer. Il ma semble vous en debvoir advertir, par ce que la communicacion de ces deux princes ne peult rien aporte de bon a vos affaires. Sil y a aus ditz despeches quelque choze qui toche le service de sa Mageste je les vos envoyeray. Le Roy d'Espagne a retranche les pencions quil donoit aus Anglois fugitif en Espagne, qui les a rendus mizerables, set le payemant quil meritent. Anthoene Standen est alle en Flandres, et porra estre passera en Escosse. Cet celluy qui estoit prisonnier en cette ville, que Monsieur Bacon fit delivere sus lesperance quil donnat de fere service. Je suis sus mon partemant pour men aller a Bayonne, et randre a sa Mageste la service que je luy dois, auquel je nobmettray chose qui soit du debvoir dun bien fidelle serviteur. Jay recomande au porteur de la presente qui est Vuillen Harrisson, de conduire devant vous un jeune Anglois qui vient de Madril, et qui se rettire en Angleterre, affin que par luy mesme

vous puissies savoir ce quil saura des affaires de pardela.—Bordeaus, 2 Juing, 1593.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**199.** 23.)

HATFIELD HOUSE.

1593, May 30.—Grant to Sir John Fortescue and his son William of the keepership of Hatfield House, parks etc.—30 May, 35 Eliz. (1593).

Contemporary copy. 2½ *sheets.* (**209.** 4.)

EMANUEL DANDRADES to the LORD TREASURER.

1593, June $\frac{7}{17}$.—Since my last to your Excellency, the Spaniards who were to embark in M. de Gordon's ship have left this town for Brussels. Before they left, Antonio Estande [Anthony Standen] was for three hours shut up in a chamber with one of them, named Captain Morazin ; and when they took leave, he begged the said Captain to do him the kindness to give his recommendations to Don Juan Idiaquez. All this I myself saw and heard.—Calais, 17 June, 1593.

Spanish. ½ *p.* (**203.** 142.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1593, July $\frac{2}{12}$.—Since writing to you on the 9th, I have talked with the priests who have come to accompany "Mestreza Semit" [Mistress Smith ?] as I mentioned, and showing myself with them very zealous for the service of King Philip, as "Mestreza Semit" had assured them ; and discoursing with them of my great grief at having seen Antonio Estande go into the Queen's service, they told me that he certainly had no such intention, for that two days before he left the Spanish Court, he was closeted for more than four hours with the Duke of Pestrano and Father Parsons, holding before them a "*papa mundi*" [*mappa mundi ?*], which they knew assuredly ; and moreover that Estande said to two Englishmen the day that he was to embark here, that they might be sure that he would never do disservice to the Roman Church and that very soon it would be known what he would do ; and that he prayed they would make this report to the persons who should ask about him. As these are matters of importance to her Majesty's service, I could not omit to give information thereof. —Calais, 12 July, 1593.

Endorsed by Maynard : Emanuel Dandrades to my l. from Callis.

Spanish. 1 *p.* (**203.** 144.)

The SAME to the SAME.

1593, July $\frac{10}{20}$.—By a servant of Lord Cobham, I have received twenty-five pounds sterling with a letter from Signor Lopez, telling me that her Majesty was well pleased with me, which gave me no less joy than many thousand pounds would

have done. For now I see that God does not entirely desert me, since her Majesty remembers her true servant, and I hope that in time she will see by my good services that I make good use of the kindness which she shows to me; and for which I shall ever be obliged to your Excellency, to whom I pledge my faith to fulfil all such things as she shall require from me.

And seeing that in these parts I cannot do what I desire, I am determined to go to Florence—where I have a cousin married to a kinswoman of the Grand Duke, in which place I shall be safe, and able to do many things for her Majesty, if commissioned by her—or to Hamburg, where in many other ways I can do good service; but in all I refer myself to your orders. In this town I see no way of doing anything, both because I have not the means and because the governor is very suspicious, especially of persons of my religion and devoted to the service of her Majesty.

Wherefore be pleased, with direction from her Majesty, to determine whether it be her pleasure that I should be employed at either of those places I have named or in another, where she and you determine that I may be able to do service; to which end it will be needful that you should choose a very trustworthy person, with whom I may arrange how to send you advertisements, and who will bring me instructions for what I am to do, so that I may in no way go astray from your orders; and will also certify you how I have arranged matters so as to do good service to her Majesty, which I cannot well say in letters, but of all which I will inform you by the person who shall come hither.

And if he comes he must go straight to the *Dragon*, and must not seem to desire to converse with me, for I shall know when he arrives.

But as I desire in all things to serve her Majesty, I must inform you, for she will have to arrange how I may be aided to carry out this design agreeably to the quality of my person, and that, wherever her Majesty ordain that I shall reside, I may be provided with what pension she will be pleased to give me; and in time I am confident you will see by my works that I do not make an ill use of all her kindnesses.

Above all, I pray you to let me know forthwith what she wishes me to do, for I shall only await your reply to take ship from here before the winter comes on, and I desire to go nowhere without her Majesty's favour.—Calais, 20 July, 1593.

Spanish. 2 *pp.* **(203. 143.)**

Henry Pyne to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1593, before July 13.]—Prisoner in Dublin Castle. Prays for enlargement, or to be sent for to answer the accusation.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(884.)**

The Council to Lord Burghley, Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

1593, July 16.—The Queen has, by her letters presently sent, commanded you to levy certain numbers of soldiers to be employed in France, and that you should commit the charge thereof to some such persons in that county as have served, and have had charge as captains of footmen, and as should be thought able to take such charge, or otherwise to advertise us to procure some others. Since the writing of the letter it has been thought expedient, doubting no such should be found ready in that county, to send some person sufficient from hence. Thereupon we mean to send you such a person as we think very fit to take the charge of those numbers, who shall bring to you very shortly our letters, whereby you shall be directed to what port, and by what time, they shall be sent for their transportation. In the mean season we require you to cause provision to be made of their coats of such colours as you can best provide, and to be lined, lest they might be occasioned to serve in the winter season. And in sorting of their weapons we require you that as many as may be, may be provided of corslets with pikes.—The Court at Otelands, 16 July, 1593.

Signed: Jo. Puckering, J. Hunsdon, W. Burghley, C. Howard, T. Buckhurst.

Endorsed: Touching the 150 soldiers to be levied in Essex, and 50 in Hartfordshire.

1 *p.* **(203. 145.)**

The Same to Lord Burghley, as Lieutenant for Herts.

1593, July 23.—The Queen directed you to levy 50 fit and able men in that county. It is meant they should be 45, and the Queen should be charged to the captain with the pay of 5 more, according to the rate of 10 in the 100; and these were ordered to be ready upon any warning. We did afterwards signify that there should be a captain appointed by us. Choice has now been made of Captain William Chaterton the bearer, whom we have sent to take a view of the levy. You shall by virtue hereof see the said levy with their armour and weapons delivered over to Chaterton or his lieutenant by an indented roll, and he is to see them conducted to Woolwich to be there by the 13th of August, being the place appointed for their embarking, not suffering them to come near London nor any other place known to be infected. They shall be paid 4*s.* allowance for every coat by Sir Thomas Sherley, and be allowed by the Queen 8*d.* a day conduct money, to be paid also by Sherley.—Court at Otelands, 23 July, 1593.

Signed. 1 *p.* **(203. 146.)**

Archball Dowglasse to the Queen.

[1593, July ?]—He has been resident in England by the King of Scotland's command these 6 years and better, at

his own charges. The Prior of Blantyre sent him 80*l.* by Robert Fynlason, who on his way was robbed and slain near Westchester, by one of the Bishop of Westchester's men. The murderer is taken and found guilty, and 140*l.* found in his chamber. The Bishop has taken this money, and refuses to pay him any part, alleging that one Horswell committed the murder, and fled. He is unable to bear the cost of a suit for the same, so prays the Queen to command the money to be paid him, for his own debt, and for relief of Fynlason's widow and children : or else that she would answer so much to him.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 27.)

CHASTEAUMARTIN to the LORD TREASURER.

1593, Aug. $\frac{16}{26}$.—Je vous ay par mes precendentes adverty de lestat des affaires d' Espagne, and des forces navales qui saprestent au passage et aultres endroites de Biscaye ; et par la presente je vous advertiray en quel estat sont les dictes forces, and des aultres ocurrances da present.

Les dictes forces navales sont touttes prestes et assembles au passage, et partiront au premier bon temps, sil ne survient quelque noveaute qui les rettienne. Il y a trente navires, tant petitz que grans, deus galleres qui sont venues de Blauet, et deus fargattes qui ont este faictes a Saint Andel, qui sont trente et quatre voeles en tout. Il sy attent aussy quatre galleres qui doyvent venir de Portugal, mais leur venue est incertainne. Il y a, comme je vous ay diverces fois escrit quatre grans gallions de huict cens a mil toneaus la piece, qui portent chescun quarante pieces de canon, and quatre aultres grans navires qui en portent chescun aultant. La reste sont navires comuns et flibots. Il y a quatre mil hommes prest pour embarquer sus la dite armee ; leur dessain est daller en la riviere de Bordeaus, et y faire des fortz aus endroitz quilz avizeront les plus propres pour leur comodite. Il y a dix huict pieces de canon de batteries embarques, et grand cantite de poudres et balles, et aultres municions de guerre. Il ont embarque aussy grand nombre de barriques pleinnes de chaus et de plastre. Le Roy d' Espagne est fort mallade, mais cella nenpechera point le partemant de la dite armee, sil ny a aultre concideracion qui la rettienne. Le Duc de Mercure a mande un homme vers ledit Roy d' Espagne pour avoir les dictes forces navales, and les enploye en une entreprize quil y a sus Brest, sy l' Espagnol voit du fondemant. Il porroit divertir et change le dessain de la riviere de Bordeaus, mais jusques a present il ny a rien de change ny darreste sus ce de Brest. La convercion du Roy et la trefve [? treve] de France a porte beaucoup de malcontentemant en Espagne, et de la confuzion en leurs affaires, qui les tient aulcunemant inrezolus et suspens, et porroit estre ocazion de rompre leurs dessains. Neanmoins ilz ont tousjours leurs forces prestes avec grans frais, et leur viendroit mal a propos que elles fussent mal enployes.

Le filz du Roy d' Espagne doit alle en Portugal ce mois de settembre pour se faire recepvoir et jure, et le Cardinal se doit randre a Madril pour governer lestat. Il ny a point de bles en Espagne, et ne peult fallir quil ny aye une famine generale sil ne sont secorus. Il y a beaucoup de Francois qui sont alles en Angleterre et en Irlande pour charge de bles pour les porte en Espagne, et y a des Anglois qui sen melent. Aussy il sera bon que sa Mageste defende entieremant la trecte, et quil ne soit permis a aulcung den charge, sinon a ceus qui dorront bonne caucion de les aporte en cette ville, et en raporte sertificat de moy, ou de qui sa Mageste avizera, affin quil ne sy comette aulcun abus ; et par ce moyen l' Espagnol sera reduict a lestremite, et ne porra faire des armees comme cella, et sera contraint de venir a la rayzon.

Le Roy a donne a un de Saint Jean de Lus nomme Chinerry, deus et demy pour cent sus touttes les marchandizes des Anglois qui traficquent ycy ; et par ce quil ma semble estrange que sa Mageste veulle faire la condicion des Anglois, qui lont tousjours sy bien assiste en toutte ocasion, pire que celle des Ligueurs et Espagnols ses ennemis, et qui luy ont fait et font tousjours la guerre, je me suis opoze, et en ay despeche vers le Roy, luy remontrant la concequence que cella peult aporte et luy reprezente par une requeste (dont je vous envoye la copie) la justice des Anglois, et le tort que lon leur fait. Sa Mageste en doit escrire au Roy a bon essient, et en parler fort aggremant a lambassadeur ; car ultre la faveur que elle doit a ses sujectz, il y va aussy de son honneur en cecy. Vous verres la requeste que jay fait dresse avec le plus de concideracion quil ma este possible, et espere que sa Mageste ne treuvera point mauvais que jen ay fait.

Il est arrive en Espagne un jeune homme anglois blond nomme Barnwel, qui a este long temps prisonnier a Londres, et aussy a Develin [Dublin] en Irlande, la ou il set embarque pour venir a La Rochelle, et de la a pris son passage pour Espagne. Je sauray sil porte quelque choze qui puisse prejudicie les affaires de sa Mageste. Je suis marry que elle a pris a mauvaize part mon sejour a Bordeaus, qui na este de mon gre je vous asseure, et ny ay tarde pour aultre concideracion que pour les affaires des Anglois ses sujectz, qui mont prie les uns se vacquer a faire vuyde de proces quil avoint de concequence, les aultres pour leur faire asseure sertainnes somme de deniers qui leur estoint deus, de quoy je suis venu a but, sependant je nay laisse de vous tesnir tousjours bien adverty de tout ce qui a passe.—De Bayonne, 26 Aust, 1593.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* **(199. 24.)**

M. de Mouy to the Earl of Essex.

[1593, Aug. ?]—Protests his sorrow at being unable to requite the honours which Essex does him. Thanks him a million times for the horse.

" Jessuieré dan ronpre les treues. Je vous suplie aussy, continuant les bons offices qaves randu au Roy mon maistre, fere sil est possible que les troupes de Wite . . . ne repassent au sa. Vous me feres beaucoup d'honneur sy mavertisses de ce dont je vous é dit douter. Je ne me soucie de rien pourveu que mon maistre soit servy et nauré aucun regret sy un autre que moy luy an aporte la despesche ancor que tels tres ne soient bien seans. Jay loge a vostre logis puis que laves voulu. Je croy que je ne partiré demin car Monsieur lambassadeur me doit lors seulemant sur le midy anvoier sa despesche. Sy aprenes rien de nouveau quy amande nos afferes honores moy tant que man avertir. Jeusse pansse que monstrant celle que maves ranvoiee a la Royne ell i eust adjousté plus de foy et crins quelle pansse que ce soit partie concertee. Je ne faudré Mecredy a prandre le chemin de la Rie et aussy tost que seré retourné de la court de France an ma maison vous anvoiré le soldat que je desire quy vous serve ; vous supliant sil nest honnest homme le fere bien foueter."

P.S.—" Monsieur Sicylle mescrivit hier pour respondre acelle que javois escrit a son pere et a luy. Il massure que les troupes de Bretagne sont remandees. Cest pourqoy je vous suplie avant que je passe la mer mavertir de ce quy an sera au certin."—At the Queen's Stables, this Monday.

French. Holograph. 3 *pp. Addressed :* " Grand Esquire." **(172.** 133.)

Ordnance for France.

[1593, Aug.]—Note for M. du Bordage, touching the pieces of " fonte verte " which he desires, with some munitions.

5 brass pieces, 4 harquebusses, 2,000 of powder, 1,200 of shot, 12 muskets, 12 cuirasses, and 12 halberts. Tho whole to be embarked at London by the Sieur de la Grandaye, sent by M. de Bordage.—*Undated.*

Notes thereon in Burghley's hand.

French. 1 *p.* **(98.** 56.)

Chasteau Martin to the Lord Treasurer.

1593, Sept. $\frac{18}{28}$.—Par mes lettres du 13 de ce mois je vous ay adverty comme jestois convye dentrer en conference avec le governeur de Fonterabie and quelques aultres seigneurs despaigne. Despuis je me suis randu au lieu de lassignacion la ou le dit governeur ne set peu treuve a cause des ocupacions quil a en larmee navale du passage et ma envoye un gentilhomme son parent qui ma dit locasion porquoy il deziroit que nous nos vissions, qui estoit pour advizer des moyens quil y porroit avoir pour parvenir a un tracte de paix : sur quoy nous avons longuemant discoru and apres avoir recogneu les dificultes que pour parvenir a ce point il y porroit avoir tant dun coste que daultre nous avons advize pour coupper chemin a touttes ces dificultes quil seroit a propos que sa

Mageste menvoyat une comission et des memoeres et instructions concernans les points et conditions quil playra a sa mageste qui se tractent en cette negociacion. Comme aussy le dit governeur de Fonterabia en aura autant du roy son maistre et ainsy porrons luy et moy tracte de cette matiere sans fere bruit et la condhuyre a une heureuze et agreable fin. Et cependant quil se tractera des condicions de la paix et que lon enployera le temps a vuyder les dificultes quil y porroit avoir attendant la concluzion, le dit roy despagne est contant de remettre le trafic des anglois partous les endroits de son royaume avec les mesmes franchizes et libertes quil y estoit auparavant a la charge que la mageste de la Reyne fera cesser les cources des anglois ses sujets sus les espagnols et sabstiendra denvoyer des armees contre les flottes dudit roy despagne comme aussy reciproquemant ycelluy roy despagne fera cesser et enpechera ses sujets dhuzer daucung acte dhostilite contre les anglois et promectra de nattenter ny fere attenter choze aulcune qui puisse aporte aulcung prejudice a lestat de sa dite mageste ; et pour le requart des chozes passees elles seront hoblices et assopies comme non advenues. Maintenant sa mageste porra advize sy ce moyen dentrer en un tracte de paix luy sera a propos et de permectre a ses sujettz le trafic en espagne et en tout ce quil plaira a sa mageste me comander je menployeray tousjours pour son service avec aultant de zele et affection que porroit fere le plus fidelle de ses sujects ; et en attendant quil plaize a sa mageste me faire savoir sa vollonte je continueray cette negociacion avec le dit governeur de Fonterabie ou ceus que y seront enployés affin de les entretenir tousjours en cet humeur.

L'homme que jay a Madril ma adverty que celluy que le Roy y a envoye [*side note by Burghley :* "Lavaren "] na point veu encores le roy despagne et mescrit quil a seu de bon lieu que lon essaye de treuver les moyens de fere quelque accort entre luy and le dit roy despagne ; et sachant bien que sy cella venoit a effect il porroit enpeche ledit tracte de paix avec sa mageste et incomoder aulcunemant ces afferes, jay rezolu de fere tout ce quil me sera possible pour enpeche que les dits accords ne se fassent par aultre voye que par le moyen de sa dite mageste affin de la randre chef et cle de touttes ces negociacions par le moyen desquelles elle porra avancer et asseurer ces afferes ainsy que bon luy semblera, et pour redhuyre les chozes a ce point je y huzeray de tous les artifices et moyens que je verray estre propres et dont je me porray adviser et ny obmectray choze qui soit de mon debvoir dont je vous suplie bien humblemant en volloir asseurer sa mageste.

Quant aus novelles despagne le Cardinal est arrive a Mardril le roy la charge du governemant de lestat avec intencion de ne se mele plus de rien. La flotte du peru est arrivee riche de duze millions dor. Il nest arrive que deus navires des indes

de portugal; lon tient que les aultres deus sont perdus ou pris par vos navires de guerre. Il se sont revoltes en quelque endroit des indes du peru a cause des inpozitions. Touttes les forces qui estoint en aragon sont enbarques pour aller treuve le duc de savoye sauf deus cens hommes qui sont demeures en la forteresse de saragoce. Larmee navale du passage est tousjours en pied et demeurera comme cella attendant le cours que prendront les afferes de cet estat. L'homme que je tiene a madril et les voyages que je fes a la frontiere d'espagne a cause de ces negociacions me m'est en des despances estraordinaires a quoy je vous prie avoir esgart et de me fere prouoir de l'argent, car il sera bezoing de despendre plus que de costume parce que les ocasions sont plus urgentes que elles nont este jusques a present et je ne veus perdre un seul point de ce que je dois au service de sa mageste. Il sera peut estre besoing que je passe en espagne pour mectre les chozes en estat de se povoir tracte; je vous supplie me memander se quil plaira a sa mageste que je fasse affin que je me puisse regler cellon sa vollonte.—De Bayonne, 28 Settembre, 1593.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* **(203. 147.)**

GEORGE CAREW to LORD TREASURER [BURGHLEY].

[1593, Sept.]—Details the steps he has taken in his suit to the Queen. The parts of "this office*" are two, the one that concerns the Queen's service, without any gain to him, the other that has some recompense attached. Has hitherto only sought to "enable" himself in the former. With respect to "those notes" he presented to Burghley, which he has gathered in the Chapel of the Rolls, Burghley was not satisfied of two things: touching protections, which Burghley takes not to be foreign matters; and touching the warrant he offered to Burghley for his search in the Tower. He has seen in the Rolls two sorts of protections, one written in English enrolled in the Patent roll, and running "Know ye, that of our Prerogative Royal which we will not have argued, we have taken into our protection etc": the other in Latin, enrolled in the Foreign roll, and running "Quia J.S. profecturus est in comitiva J. H. ad partes transmarinas missi," etc. Gives his reasons for taking these kind of protections to be in the nature of foreign causes. Some hundreds of them were granted in one year, and the fee of the Queen's seal out of each is 20*s.* 4*d.* which she now loses. Concerning the warrant, he made it agree verbatim with that other which Burghley and Mr. Chancellor Fortescue had subscribed. Fewer words would effect his desire, which is that by drawing a calendar out of the Foreign rolls, he might know where to turn to a precedent for any kind of service that should be required. If Burghley will grant his warrant in that behalf, he is ready

* The office of Prothonotary in Chancery was granted to George Carew 10 Oct. 1593. Patent R. 35 Eliz. pt. 8.

to bestow his travail therein; without this it will be hard for him to discharge his office.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Burghley: D. Carew. 1 *p.* (**98.** 60.)

Passport.

1593, Oct. $\frac{6}{16}$.—Passport from the King of Spain for "Mosiur de la Royeria" returning to France, with scented gloves and other goods: addressed to the authorities of Guipuzcoa and Biscay and others and valid for 90 days from date.—16 October, 1593.

Copy. Spanish. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**140.** 246.)

Thomas Fane to Sir Robert Cecil.

1593, Oct. 11.—Acknowledges his letters of the 9th. The Vidame [de Chartres] driven by tempest of weather to Sandwich the 1st of October. The next day he came to Dover, where he tarried till Friday afternoon, and then took ship at the harbour. He can learn no other cause of his stay but for the opportunity of the weather; neither that he did anything during his abode here, but kept himself in his inn with his company, being resorted to by the Admiral and certain of the sea captains. The Admiral appointed Captain Brodgate to transport him, in the absence of Captain Franklyn.—Dover Castle, 11 October, 1593.

Holograph. Endorsed: Dd. at Dover 11 October, half an howre past 3 in the afternoone, past 8 at Canterburie.

Syttyngborn 12 nyght.

Receyvd at Rochester past three in the morninge the 12 daye.

Darford the same daye at past 9 in the mornynge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**199.** 26.)

Fer. Earl of Derby to the Same.

[1593,] Oct. 13.—I have received your kind letter and am glad to hear that the lewd fellow hath shown himself as base in mind as he is bad in manners, because her Majesty may see I have said nothing but truth. I wish that such vile men may never have more strength to stand against the truth, and will pray that all men may ever carry like faith as myself, to her whom I prize above myself.

I will by the grace of God be at the Court to-morrow morning, for I cannot see my mother until Monday night, and therefore wish that I may see her Highness, when she shall please, holding myself the happier the more I see her. It is my exceeding comfort if I have done anything that may content her, for in that I joy most.—13 October. Your loving friend and cousin.

Holograph. Endorsed: 1593. The L. Strange. [He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange of Knockyn.] 1 *p.* (**199.** 27.)

ROWLAND ISEMAY.

1593, Oct. 27.—Depositions taken at Brigstock, Northampton, 27 October, 1593, before Edward Gryffin, Thomas Mulsho, and Gilbert Pikeringe, esquires, by virtue of the Council's letters of September 23, 1593, "touching the lewd speeches of Rowlande Isemaye for depraving of the Lord Treasurer's letters." The speeches relate to a letter of the Lord Treasurer's with regard to the allotment of the demesnes of the Queen's manor of Brigstock. Isemaye is alleged to have spoken of the letter as being "foisted in, wherein is neither truth, honesty nor conscience, by which his Lordship was greatly corrupted and dishonoured."

4 *rolls of parchment.* **(217. 9.)**

ADVERTISEMENT by the BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LICHFIELD.

[1593, Oct.]—The Bishop had Sir Thomas Stanhope in suit for the manor of Sawley, forfeited to him for nonpayment of rent, but released Stanhope of the forfeiture. Articles of agreement were drawn up between them by Stanhope's servant Lawrence Wright, which articles, with the release, the Bishop has delivered to Stanhope. The Bishop now finds that Wright has cunningly conveyed from him in these deeds many other things of great importance, contrary to his meaning; and therefore earnestly requires the Dean and Chapter to stay their hands from confirming the release: and he will render back to Stanhope whatever consideration he has received for the same. The opinions of counsel, Mr. Bullock and Mr. Bamford, touching the mischiefs that lie hid in the release, follow.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy. 3 *pp.* **(186. 90.)**

MR. JUSTICE TOUNESHEND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1593, Nov. 2.—Being made acquainted by Mr. Justice Shuttleworth of letters which you wrote unto him, the contents whereof purported that it was her Majesty's pleasure that I should absent myself from the Bench when the L. Stafford's cause should be tried, because that I was party to the same: So it is that notwithstanding that I am indeed no party but that I am brother in law to him that is party, yet if there had been any trial thereof I would according to your direction [have] forborne to be in place: albeit being in place, I would never have spoken word in that cause as hitherto I have done. But as yet there came never any trial of my L. cause before us by jury, as Mr. Justice I am sure will witness, for at this present sessions the indictment upon arguing of the cause was found insufficient in law, so that no trial could be taken therein though myself never dealt nor spake one word in the same, the matter was so apparent. And this much I thought convenient to signify lest my L. should inform you of [me other]

than the truth. And I hope you will not conceive [a hard] opinion of me before I come to my answer.—Pool, 2 November, 1593.

Signed. Damaged. 1 *p.* (**203.** 148.)

RICHARD HESKETH to WILLIAM WAAD.

1593, Nov. 5.—As concerning Mr. Ormston it may please you to believe me that so truly as God is in heaven or that I desire favour of her Majesty or your honour, even so truly can I charge him with no matter other than the doctors commend . . . by token which I never delivered to him nor I nev . . . to him nor never meant nor had it in char[ge] my Lord had so liked I was never that I can [remember] half hour in his company together, neither do I k[now] but by report of others that he is a recusant . . . my last coming I never asked after him, for I [had in] charge only to deliver my message to my L. he giv . . . me promise for my security, and my L. liking to deal . . . my L. thought meet making no man privy but such as my L. should think good of the manner of Mr. Orms[stons] life or actions. I have never been acquainted withal . . . neither did the doctor make any further relation of him to [me] than in my last letter* to you I mentioned. To bring myself favour by false "supputations" against any man neither do I think it your honour's desire of me neither do I pretend. The pleasure of God, [her] Majesty and your honour vouchsaved and be done towards me as it shall please God best. As concerning that Mr. Hesketh which is with the Cardinal, you shall understand that he is the son of one William Hesketh the elder, now so termed, of Little Pulton in Lancashire a continual recusant, which William married the sister of Cardinal Alane and by her had that son and divers others. This William and I came of two brethren between which brethren there was long suit for my grandfather's lands, and there hath not been any great familarity a[mong] us. And I do think you did take me the other day either for he . . . the father the recusant who cannot be found, although great search have been made for him as I heard . . . Hesketh his son who is with the Cardinal in . . . who for anything I know is not acquainted . . . matter; for so Doctor Worthington told me, . . . man, and this matter the Cardinal, Sir William and the . . . so secret as might be as the doctor told me and as your honour may think. And I would to God it had been kept from me. I now feel the old grudge in the Cardinal to my father is now bestowed upon me; for he might have sent that Hesketh, but being his nephew he spared him and hath made me the "enffant perdue" as I wrote to the Cardinal I thought I should prove. But I assure you if it had not been the affection I bear to my L. and the hope he would other[wise] have provided for me which way

* *See* C.P. iv. 407.

soever he did take the mat[ter] I would otherwise have provided for myself. Although I must needs confess I did my message according as I had it in charge with all affection towards my L. and had obeyed his commandments blinded as many men are with their affections towards noblemen whom they think well of. But if it please her Majesty and her Council to pardon my life and conceive well of me and by some mean preserve my credit I shall have won there with dealing so sincerely in this matter, I promise her Majesty that my life which she giveth me shall be spent in her behalf. I confess to have dealt most disloyally towards her Majesty, whose pardon I most humbly pray.—Dytton Park, 5 November, 1593.

[*P.S.*]—I would rather have lain in prison during my life or suffered death then I would have done this message for any stranger's behoof.

Holograph. Mutilated. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 149.)

[? Captain Duffield] to ————.

1593, Nov. 9.—Monday being the 5 of November after dinner we had some talk and he said if his friend Mr. Thornbower the Queen's chaplain hold his promise with him he hopes to have some favour and to go to Wisbech and to do as other priests do, remain there. Why, quoth I, is there any hope in that? Aye, quoth he, for Mr. Thornbaroe my friend leans a little and he is upon being made lord Bishop in Ireland. Aye, quoth I, but he will be unmindful of you now you are in this place. Nay marry, said he, for I have promised to horse him as well as ever he was in all his life, and to give him 100 marks to drink beside. And he hath given me his hand and his faith upon it. I told him I was but a plain priest to say mass and mattins and that I was no meddler in matters of state. But, quoth he, I fear when my lord of Huntingdon comes he will bring much matter against me. Then I joined with him and told him if he had a friend's letter of mine, and one that he did know full well, I was assured it would do him much pleasure. Then de demanded of me the party's name and I told him it was Mr. Cisell the priest. Why, quoth he, Sir Robert Cecil inquired earnestly of me for him, for if they had him they would hang him; and, quoth he, I told him I know him not. But, quoth he, he is sure enough out of their hands, for he is in Scotland, and some time in England coming and going. And having good opportunity I demanded of him in what reputation the Lady Arabella was in with the King of "Cotlande" or the country there or with the King of Spain; and he told me there was small account made of her by reason she was not Catholic. He told me at our first talking some 10 days ago that all the principal gentlemen in the North keep everyone his priest in his own house for "fare of trublinge." After supper we having some talk again he told me that Scotland had looked

any time this 7 years to join with some one or other to make their party good against England their ancient enemies as they term us. The 6th day we had some talk about the King of Scots, and he said the King of Scots had looked long to make his party strong against us although our Ambassador lie there and give him what he will desire: for, quoth he, if the King will have "hakes" he shall; if he will have cocks to fight he shall have them, if he will have horses he shall, if he will have "hores" he shall, if he want money it is presently sent for from Berwick: so that so soon as he demandeth anything our Ambassador is always ready to furnish him. But notwithstanding, quoth he, for all this I have seen him pull forth his left "pape" before 2 or 3 Jesuits and show them a lion that he hath growing thereunder it, and say withal "look here I must have the Tower of London ere it be long for all this," so that he waiteth only for fit opportunity. Then after some talk I demanded of him what was become of my Lady Strange? and he told me he did not know. I was, quoth he, at her marriage and gave 3 Earls the "paks" but I know not what is become of her. Then I told him I was in hope of my liberty and I commended the North country and said I would go live altogether in that country. Well, said he, then shall you come into the best Catholic country that ever you came in, for they are all good Catholics. But, quoth I, I am altogether unacquainted there. Why, quoth he, I will acquaint you sufficiently, for I will commend you to one Joseph Constable brother to Sir Henry Constable and he shall acquaint you with as many as you will; for, quoth he, he stands indicted for me, but notwithstanding he shall send you to them all thereabouts. Then I demanded whether the foresaid Joseph had lost his living or not, and he said no, for that he hath a son and the land is made over to him and to his wife for her jointure. Then I demanded of him how [who] hath the custody of the child, and he said his father keeps him: for, quoth he, if any come to demand him then he is fathered upon my lord of "Shroberye." But, quoth he, his father enjoys the land and keeps the child his son. Then I demanded whether Sir Henry Constable his brother doth favour him or not. Yes, quoth he, but he keeps all as close as may be for fear of being had in suspicion for that he hath married the old "Duckes of Fararoe" [Duke of Ferrara's] wife's sister, so that Sir Henry's wife is aunt to the young Duke that now is.

After supper we had some talk and I enquired of him whether there were any liking or good will between the King of Spain and the Lady Arabella or not: and he said he knows not of any. Then he demanded of me if I had heard of a certain book which was come forth the which did touch her, and the old Treasurer, and his son. He will at no time use better words when he speaketh of her Majesty's sacred person nor of the right honorable Council than I writ according to his

saying. I told him I never had heard of any. Then I demanded of him what was in the book? and he told me there was an epistle to the Queen how they had made away with all the principal nobility, and demanded of her in it what good the Treasurer and his son could do her with their scribbling if occasion were to defend her and the realm. And, quoth he, the King of Spain is brought in there, how many discourtesies he hath sustained at our hands from time to time, and when at any time he hath been procured by his Council to take revenge he would always say, "have patience, for I love the country and she is but a woman, and if she were dead I would soon be revenged." Then I demanded of him how I might come by one of those books, and he said it was not possible. Sir Robert Cecil, quoth he, demanded of me whether I did ever see any of them or not, and I told him no. On the 7 day after dinner we had some talk and then I requested him if it were possible to send me word I might have one of those books, and he said he could not for he never saw any but one of them, and that a friend of his had in the North. Quoth he, Sir Robert Cecil demanded of me what new books we had of late come over and I told him I did not know of any; but, quoth he, I know his meaning well enough. I will tell you, quoth he, that book doth tell the old fellow how many houses of honour he hath pulled down, and made away with to set himself and his sons up withal: and of the blasing of his arms and how he giveth the wheatsheaf between 2 lions but, quoth he, he should give etcetera. I will not commit to paper the blasphemy that this bad fellow hath told me concerning the book. After supper we had some talk and he bade me be of good comfort, for if we live, quoth he, till the next spring we shall have wars round about us; for, quoth he, there was an epistle delivered to the Queen in Latin the which did tell her if she would suffer her subjects to use their consciences that then all the Catholic princes round about her would have league with her, if not they would be all her enemies. The 8 day after supper we had some talk and he demanded of me if I did know one Robin Constable, son to Sir Robert Constable. And I told him I did not know him. Why, quoth he, he was a while here up and down in the Court, and, quoth he, I have divers times talked with him and he was the rankest heretic that you should talk withal. But I will tell you, quoth he, what is become of him. He went into France with my lord of Essex and when he came there he got him to the other side and became a good Catholic. Therefore, quoth he, a man may see God can call one in the middle of his mischief. I will tell you, quoth he, I would be pulled in pieces to-morrow upon the rack on that condition the Queen and "Toplefe" were good Catholics. This much till the 9 of November, 1593.

On back a short digest of the above, ending "Bost could be contented to be pulled in pieces on the rack if the Queen

and Topliefe were Catholics" : from which it would appear that the speeches reported by the writer were made by Bost, then a prisoner in the Tower. Probably this paper is the one sent by Sir Michael Blount to Cecil on November 9, 1593 [*see* Cecil Calendar, part 4, *p.* 411]. If so the writer is Captain Duffield. *Unsigned.*

3 *pp.* (**203.** 150.)

PAUL BAYNING and B. HOUGHTON, Sheriffs of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1593, Nov. 14.—With respect to the appointment of Mr. Mowlton to the place of a secondary in the Counter in Wood Street.—London, 14 November, 1593.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**213.** 72.)

ANTHONY ATKINSON to ————.

1593, Nov. 24.—24 Nov. 1593, at night being in the chamber where Edward Pem[b]erton was committed prisoner by Sir Robert Cecil I made him believe I was a papist, and he upon that used these talks following.

He told me he was at Douay in France at the university and that there was gone out of England 20 men to Rome, to be made priests, whereof there was two of the Tempests, Yorkshiremen. He said the taking of Boost was talked over there and how he was a bishop, and God be thanked of his long reign for he had done much good. His taking was greatly lamented.

The Lord Dacres he told me was at Doway a month past and his son, and the King of Spain had allowed him 40 crowns a month, and he had a pension of the Pope etc. and it was said he would go for England next spring. This Pemerton hath many friends in Worcestershire as he said, and he had gentleman's apparel and borrowed this of a mariner; but he said if he were at such place as he determined to go he could not want.

He said it was talked the Lord Strange was a good man . . . and that Arrandall was wished to be our king; with the like other words.

The King of Spain hath vowed to have Callas, and at the university at Doway the King maintains 160 Englishmen, and at Homer [St. Omer] he doth maintain a great number and will give allowance for more.

He makes great enquiry for one Pemerton that is about the Court. He will tell all he knows as I think.

He told me that the speeches for winning Ostend was but words: there was no such intent. Thus we parted when his keeper came in and since I did not see him.

Signed: Ant. Atkinson. *Holograph.* 1 *p. faded.* (**203.** 152.)

CHASTEAUMARTIN to the LORD TREASURER.

1593, $\frac{\text{Nov. } 26}{\text{Dec. } 6}$.—Par mes despeches du 27 du passe et 4 du present je vous ay adverty de touttes ocurrances et

particulieremant du partemant de l'armee du passage. Dudespuis le roy d'espagne a despeche quarante comissions pour faire lever d'hommes par tout son royaume en intencion de dresse une aultre armee navale au rettour des navires qui sont alles en Brettagne et fait estat dy enploye les six grans gallions qui sont au dit passage ce que je croy luy sera fort dificile pour la faulte quil a de marinies et ne sen peult a present treuve pour furnir a les . . . de la flotte qui doit aller aus Indes pourquoy malayzemant en trovier . . pour l'armee quil prestant fere et a grand peyne fera il guesre de choze pour la faulte quil a dhommes aussy que tous ses sujets sont sy las de la guerre et de ces deportemans quil n'en peuvent plus. Il prestant d'entretenir le duc de Mercure en humeur de tesnir tosjours son party et de le dissuader dentrer en la paix sy aulcune il s'en faict en France de quoy il sont bien d'accord. Son but est de prefere les afferes de Brettagne a tous aultres et de fere tous ces efforts pour cette province la. La plus part des grans de son royaume ont este a Madril et ont tous rezolu a une paix avec la France et font estat pour entracte de sayder du moyen du pape duquel il esperent un legat sus la negociacion de monsieur de Nevers. Je vous tiendray sogneuzemant adverty de toutes qui passera et du cours que prendront les afferes. Il nest rien survenu de noveau aus aultres afferes despuis mes dernieres despeches qui m'ocasionera ne vous en fere aultre discours.

Je vous ay parcidevant escrit comme j'avois despeche vers le Roy sus le mauvais tractemant que les anglois ont resseu et ressoyvent en ces cartiers et sus un certain droit dont il les a charges a la porsuicte d'un nomme Chinerry; sur quoy jay heu responce despuis et sy froide quil apert bien que ceus qui manient les afferes n'ont pas beaucoup desgard aus hobligacions quilz ont a la Mageste de la Reyne. Je suis marry quil faille que je die quil y a de l'ingratitude et sera bon que sa Mageste en fasse fere quelque remontrance par son agent affin que la condicion des anglois ses sujets ne soit pire en ces cartiers que celle des espagnolz ennemis jures de cette coronne. Je vous ay envoye copie de la requeste qui a este presentée au Roy; vous porres voir par la s'il demandent aultre choze que justice et neanmoings l'on ny a vollu entendre. Vous deves fere dire a l'ambassadeur que quant il escrira ycy se soit de sorte qu'il ne donne ocasion aux habitans de se muttiner contre les anglois affin quil n'en advienne quelque malheur. Je n'escris de cecy que a vous et vous suplie que personne ne le sache car sy le dit ambassadeur le savoit il me feroit tout le mal quil porroit vers le Roy. Je vous escris cecy parce quil a escrit ses jours passes ycy par de gens qui sont venus de la et ont este ces lettres cause d'une emocion a Saint Jean de Lus dont il y a heu quelques anglois blesses et sy je ne my fusse treuve il y eust heu du mal d'aventage. Il vous plaira luy fere dire que ce sont les marchans qui se pleignent affin quil ne pence que cella vienne de moy.—De Bayonne 6 Decembre, 1593.

Holograph. Mutilated. 2 *pp.* (**203.** 153.)

EDWARD HERBERTE to the QUEEN.

[1593.]—He is sheriff of Cavan, bordering upon the enemies towards the North. His dangerous services there and in Leaxe and Ophalie, *alias* the King's and Queen's Counties, have been certified to the Queen. The Queen granted him 12 horsemen for his own defence; but the Lord Deputy and others, seeing them well maintained, have commanded their attendance in private journies, leaving him in great danger of spoliation and of his life. Prays that, according to his patent, the horsemen may not be so called from him, but attend him for his defence, and the service of Ophalie, when any special "hosting" shall happen. Also that the gentlemen of Leaxe and Ophalie be compelled to go against the rebels in those parts.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**186.** 66.)

WILLIAM ASHENDEN to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1593.]—Departing from Sandwich to Flushing I encountered with a sloop of Blanckenborrowe in a great calm, who the 7 July, 1592, took me prisoner and carried me to Blanckenborrowe, where Rybas was re-fortifying the same sconce. From thence they sent me with 200 foot and 100 horse to Sluce, where I remained 3 months. In this time I had made my ransom for 300*l.* and my charges, but before I could send for my money, the Pagador General's son was taken prisoner into Bredha, whereupon Rybas refusing my ransom, sent me to the castle of Anwerpe, where the Pagador encountred me and told me my liberty was only to be purchased by the freeing of his son, holding him at 3,000*l.*; which being so far beyond my ability, I continued hardly entreated 8 months, which time he ransomed his son with 1,000*l.* Then he returned me to Rybas, who set me free for my ransom first made. Sir Thos. Morgan lent me 150*l.* of this, Sir Frauncis Vere 50*l.*, Sir John Pooley 50*l.* and Capt. Wraye 50*l.* The rest being 80*l.* Mr. Kenell disbursed, who in person came to Lyllo, I being sent to Ordam, and so made a change between this money and my person, as was between Mr. Winter and Don Pedro de Valdez.

Wherefore, having no other means, I beseech you give order to Sir Thomas Sherley that my lendings since my first imprisonment may be paid me. And that your Lordship will respite my going to my company till March 1st next, in which time I hope to make means for the satisfying of these gentlemen.

Signed. Undated. 1 *p.* (**185.** 136.)

JAMES COURTNEY to the SAME.

[1593.]—His uncle James Courtney of Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon, died indebted to the Queen 1,500*l.* for his recusancy, but his land, which has descended to petitioner, is unable

to discharge this debt. Prays for its remission, or to have a lease of the land.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley thereon.

1½ *pp.* (1534.)

The English College, lately founded in Dublin, to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1593.]—They are suitors to have the parsonage of Donboyn passed to them in fee farm. By reason of the troubles in Ireland, the College is in extreme want, and ready to dissolve. The grant will enable them to keep three preaching ministers for the education of youth in it; and, after a twelve month, to send out yearly a competent number of scholars well fitted for the ministry, a matter of great consequence, and the only means to draw them in time to a more loyal and civil temper of subjection. It will also discharge a duty of preaching at Donboyn, hitherto neglected by the vicar. It will avoid the slanderous imputations and advantages that the adversary will take if in these times the College being the first and only College in that land, should dissolve: wherein they are so busied to pretend the setting up of their supposed Catholic religion. Her Majesty, by Cecil's means, conceived well of their suit, and Sir Anthony St. Leger and Mr. Wilbraham, her Majesty's Solicitor in Ireland, drew the letter to be signed: but they cannot hope to effect it without Cecil's furtherance.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 33.)

Mr. [John] Udall, Puritan Minister.

[1593.]—"Mr. Udall's confession of his opinion touching certain points of our ecclesiastical government."

1. I do believe and have often preached that the church of England is a part of the true visible church of Christ, and that the preaching of the Word and administration of the sacraments therein are the holy ordinances of God, profitable and comfortable to every one that is rightly partaker thereof. In which church I have been and do yet desire to be a preacher and have communicated the sacraments and prayers therein for the space of seven years at Kingston, and above a year at Newcastle upon Tyne immediately before mine imprisonment. [*margin:* and will so continue according to the form established and confirmed in the book of common prayer, etc.]. And therefore I do from my heart utterly renounce the schism whereinto the Brownists have fallen in condemning the churches of England and separating themselves from communicating in the public ministry thereof.

2. I know no other but that the statute laws of this land do maintain the holy ministry of the Word and sacraments in such manner as any Christian may with a safe conscience both administer therein and communicate therewithal. Also the law which requireth subscription to the articles

of religion, so far as they contain the doctrine of faith and sacraments, is agreeable to the Word of God.

3. I do believe that by the Word of God a supreme authority over all persons in all causes, both ecclesiastical and civil, is due and ought to be given unto her Majesty to enforce every man to do his duty and to be obedient in every thing that is not contrary to the Word of God: and that if the Prince should command anything contrary to God's Word [*margin:* as I am assured her Majesty never will do] it is not lawful for the subject to rebel or resist, no, not so much as in thought, but with patience and humility to bear all the punishments laid upon them, seeking only by prayer to God and supplication to authority, and such like peaceable means, to have faults amended.

4. I do believe that by the Word of God the church rightly reformed ought to be governed ecclesiastically by the ministers *assisted with elders* [*margin:* that are by the ecclesiastical government allowed by her Majesty having the supreme government]. And this is not my private judgment, but such as I have learned out of the Word of God, being confirmed in by the writing of the most learned and godly men of ancient and later times, and have seen practised with great peace and comfort in the best reformed churches of Europe, and even by those exiles which her most excellent Majesty to her great honour hath hitherto protected.

5. I do believe that the censures of the church ought merely to concern the soul, and may not impeach any subject, much less any prince, in the liberty of body, goods, dominion or any earthly privilege whatsoever; and that therefore the papal excommunication that deposeth princes and freeth their subjects from their allegiance, or any part of Christian obedience to civil authority, is blasphemous against God, injurious to all men, and directly contrary to God's Word, neither do I believe that a Christian Prince ought otherwise to be subject to the church censures than our gracious Queen professeth herself to be unto the preaching of the Word and administration of the sacraments, according to the doctrine of our church in Mr. Norwell's catechism and the homily of the right use of the church at this day appointed publicly to be read. [*Margin:* I wish that by some law it might be ordered that the form of excommunication for things being not criminal against the Christian faith might be altered to some other form of punishment.]

If I understood of any other thing which I am charged to hold as a strange and private opinion, I would be willing to shew my mind freely in it. For my desire is that her Highness might truly be informed of everything that I hold, so should I be assured to obtain her gracious favour, without which I do not desire to live.

The marginal additions are in Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* **(178. 98.)**

Mr. Udall's Submission.

[1593.]—Concerning the book whereof I was by due course of law convicted and found the author of it, for which cause an humble submission is required of me: although I cannot disavow the substance of the doctrine debated in it, which I hold to be holy and agreeable to the Word of God, yet I confess the manner of writing is in some part worthy to be blamed and might provoke Her Majesty's just indignation. Wherefore the trial of the law imputing unto me all the book's defaults, and laying their punishment in most grievous manner upon me, my most humble suit is that Her Majesty's pardon may free me from the guilt and offence which the law has cast upon me, and restore me to life and liberty; and I promise to carry myself in such dutiful obedience, as befits a minister of the Gospel and a dutiful subject.—*Undated.*

Draft or copy, unsigned. Endorsed: Mr. Udall's submission. 1 *p.* (**205.** 49.)

[John] Gerard and Charles Paget.

1593.—Skydmore came over in a boat of Margate, the owners name is Colburn; he came up to London on Wednesday morning. He is a tall man somewhat stooping, an "aborne" beard cut round, with a horse flesh coloured cloak, and a pair of orange tawny stockings.

He should have come over in a priest's company, one Gerret with whom he would have gone to Ipswich, but Gerret told this Apleby that he liked not his company because he was known and "layed for" in England. Skydmor came from Graveling.

Typpin is in prison and writ by Apleby, that seeing Charles Paget was his betrayer, having been employed by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, he would also betray all the persons which carried Charles Paget's letters, which were these: Charles Paget writes to one Adrian de Lange dwelling in Flushing and he doth deliver them to one Steven Whyte who sends them into England.

He carried one Johnson and his company being 8 persons. He lay in London.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1593. *In the hand of Robert Cecil.* 1 *p.* (**203.** 154.)

Mrs. Shelley.

[1593.]—A declaration of the practices of Mrs. Shelley.

Details of her loan transactions with Richard Mytton, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Ledsom and others: and also of her popish practices and connections.

1 *p.* (**141.** 216.)

Spoils by the Scots on the Marches.

1593.—Book containing reports of the juries appointed to enquire into decays and spoils by the Scots in the West,

East and Middle Marches, since the 10th Eliz. *Signed by* H. Huntyngdon. 1593.
182 *pp.* (Vol. 241.)

MUSTERS.

1593.—A book extracted out of the certificates sent from the gentlemen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to take view of the musters of horsemen, footmen, and arms, in the counties of Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland and the Bishopric of Durham, 1593.
Endorsed by Burghley. 16 *pp.* (214. 27.)

The [COURT OF WARDS?].

1593.—Account of the Receiver of [the Court of Wards] for Trinity term, 35 Eliz. The receipts are for writs of covenant, licences and writs of entry, pardons, mesne rates and upon bonds. Payments into the Hanaper for half year's rent, and upon bonds. Signed by William Lambarde and Tho. Wigges.
Endorsed: Declaration for the Trinity term 35 Eliz. for your Lordship. 1 *sheet, damaged.* (214. 28.)

OSTEND.

1593.—Plan of Ostend, coloured.—1593.
1 *sheet.* (Maps 1. 44.)

ROBERT THOMSON to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

[1593.]—Imprisoned for "not conformity of his coming to church." Prays leave to repair home, there to confine himself according to the late statute, or to be bound over.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (1407.)

RECUSANTS.

[1593.]—i. The effect of the statutes 23 Eliz. c. 6 [(*sic*): c. 2 *in Stat: at large*] and 28 Eliz. [29 Eliz. c. 6 *Stat: at large*] relative to the penalties for recusancy and the method of recovering them, showing how the former statute was affected by the latter, according to the opinions of the Judges, with the addition in another hand of the following note :—If it be pretended that any particular person shall be prejudiced touching any particular grant heretofore made by her Majesty of any the forfeiture or penalities due by the said former statutes A°. 23 and 28 Eliz. a special saving proviso may be added to relieve them in that behalf.
Unsigned. Undated. 1¾ *pp.* (139. 296.)

[1593.]—ii. Draft of sections [10 and 11] of the Act [35] Eliz. [c. 2] relating to the recovery of penalties etc. for recusancy, referring back to the Acts 23 and 28 Eliz. on the same subject.
Endorsed. 1 *p.* (139. 297.)

Sieur de Longlee to [Henry IV. King of France].

[? 1593.]—Sire, Ces dernieres depeches du 6 et 10 de ce mois auront fait voir a votre Majeste l'etat des choses de deca, et assez particulierement ce qui appartient aux armaments que nous y voyons. Les avis que j'en ai depuis sont que les compagnies d'infanterie levees de nouveau et acheminees a Lisbon se sont embarquees en y arrivant. Les vaissaux de Biscay qui sont quinze fort grands et bien armes avec nombre d'autres moindres etaient aussi partis, quatorze enseignes de gens de pied s'etant embarquees dessus et huit cents mariniers qui passent semblablement a Lisbon ou il se retrouvera pour le present; pour le moins soixante et dix navires de guerre pret a sortir au premier commandement qui leur sera fait et n'attendent que le retour du Marquis de Saint Croyx ainsi que l'on ecrit, lequel est a l'Ile St Michel le 17 du passe: attendant d'heure en heure que les flottes des Indes y arrivassent. La plus apparente des opinions que l'on a de la sortie de cette armee est qu'elle veut aller en Irland ou en quelque part d'Angleterre ou ils doivent avoir leurs intelligences, et d'autant qu' elle n'aura pas [? moins] de 17 a 18,000 hommes si elle va attaquer la Reine d'Angleterre, il ne faut douter que l'entreprise ne soit incontinent favorisee des forces du Duc de Parme qui selon l'apparance se renforcent a cet effet. De la variete des jugements que l'on fait de cette armee cestui-ci est le plus vraisemblable. Pendant que les affaires de votre Majeste sont en l'etat que chacun voit, je ne suis seul qui use de tous devoirs possibles pour savoir au vrai le dessein de cette armee; mais apres toutes sortes diligences on ne peut penetrer plus avant que les conjectures que j'ai dit par mes depeches precedentes. De Lisbon, l'on me mande la meme opinion que c'est Irland ou l'ile d'Vig et que les Catholiques d'Angleterre promettent beaucoup rendre l'entreprise p[lus] facile et l'hiver plus a propos que l'ete pour y faire la guerre. L'on dit encores que la Reine d'Angleterre doit etre assaillie de divers endroits, et meme du cote d'Ecosse, a quoi je n'ajoute pas trop de foi. Le Comte de Morton est arrive a Lisbon, ou le Cardinal Archduc l'a fort bien recu, et lui a fait donner logis. J'avais mis une heure avec lui pour l'accompagner jusques en Portugal, en l'intention de decouvrir de lui, ou de ses gens, quelque chose de ses affaires, mais ce que je peus savoir est qu'il a depeche le navire qui l'avait apporte, et attend le retour du Marquis de Ste. Croix. L'on me mande qu'il y a apparance qu'il se doit embarquer en cette armee. Mais je n' en ai point d'autre certitude. Un peu de bruit qu'il y a de quelques preparatifs d'armes en Constantinople a l'annee prochaine et l'opinion que l'on a que la paix se pourra faire en porce [? Perse] commence deja a donner l'alarme pardeca, ou je ne vois pour le presente autres particularites dignes du service de votre Majeste. Chacun attend la venue dudit Marquis pour voir ce que deviendra cette armee. Il s'etait arrange la un grand

nombre de vieux capitaines et seigneurs Italiens au bruit de l'entreprise d'Angleterre, le Sr. Dom Pedro de Modines a recherche d'etre employe, mais nul desdits Italiens a ete pourvu et sont toujours entretenus de bonnes paroles, leur repondant qu'il n'y aura point de faute d'occasion et que le Roy se souviendra d'eux.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Copie de la lettre du Sr. de Longlee au Roy. *On the reverse, a French cipher, including symbols for Italy or Lombardy, Portugal, and England.* 2 *pp.* (**174.** 65.)

Estate of John Baptist Piatinari, deceased.

[? 1593.]—Memorial, headed "Treshonoré et excellent seigneur," in which the writer states that, being requested by Baptiste Castilion to inform him of a cause entrusted to the said Baptiste by Anthoine Jacomel, president of Calais, he thinks it well to do so in writing, as well as by mouth.

It is, that about three years ago John Baptist Piatinari, a native of Pinarol in Piedmont, physician, died suddenly in London, leaving goods to the value of 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.* Another Italian, stranger to the deceased, took possession of the goods, but, struck with remorse, in December, 1592, affixed to the Royal Exchange a decree, under seal of the Prerogative Court that all relatives and such as had claims upon the deceased should appear, the 2nd of May following, to prove their right. Afterwards he commenced process to prove the pretended will of the deceased, in Hilary term, long before the day fixed in the said decree. Castilion, who has been a true friend to his compatriots in England, then sent to Calais to see if Jacomel were still alive, who was counsin german of the deceased ; who at once sent Castilion a proxy to act for him on behalf of his children the heirs. This was found insufficient and another signed by the said heirs was sent for ; but that being informal a third was sent for. Because we are unwilling to importune further a man of seventy years and more, they wish to exclude us from our right. Request a letter from the Queen to suspend process in the Court until they hear further from the president from whom they have not heard since May last, on account of the plague which has been in London, which has entirely interrupted communication.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**172.** 122.)

James Colville of Easter Wemyss.

[1593 ?]—"Memories des services faits au Roy [Henry IV] par le Seigneur Dest-veimes" [James Colville of Easter Wemyss].

Is a Scotsman, and Ordinary Chamberlain to the King for over 7 years. Details his services to the King by raising a company of Scots soldiers, and taking part in various battles and sieges named. Has maintained the company at his own charge. Was afterwards sent by the

King to Scotland for his affairs, at his own charge. Is refused payment for the charges of his company by the Chamber, because he cannot produce his company rolls, from which the King has dispensed him, he not knowing the French regulations. Begs for payment.—*Undated.*

Printed. French. 4 *pp.* **(223. 16.)**

JOHN SENTLENGER to [LORD BURGHLEY].

[c. 1593–4.]—The Aulnagers of Somerset refuse to appear to such processes as are directed to them out of the Exchequer. Prays that they be brought up by a pursuivant to answer such matter as he shall object against them.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley thereon, and note by John Sotherton that William Hart has not appeared to answer Mr. Attorney's bill.

1 *p.* **(1526.)**

DIARY OF EVENTS BY BURGHLEY.

1594.

Jan. 2.—Sir Robt. Sydney a thyrd tyme repelled to Dover.
Monss. de Caron with the Q. and on(e) from the Count Moryce.
Jan. 9.—Sir Ro. Sydn. landed at Depe.
Jan. 18.—Sir Ro. Syd. went from Depe.
Jan. 26.—Sir Ro. Syd. at Mantes.
This day Monss. la Towch cam with a messadg from Sordeck, Gor. of Brest.
Feb. 14.—The Prince of Scotl. born.
Feb. 17.—The Fr. Kyng sacred at Chartres.
L. Admyr. L. Buckhurst to here sutors of Ireland.
The K. of Scotl. born at Sterlyng.
Feb. 28.—D. Lopez arayned at Gildhall.
March 2.—I cam to Hampton Court.
March 3.—Mr. Edm. cam from France.
Compact upon the Scottish caus.
March 6.—The Deput. of Bretan. with hir Ma.
March 7.—The Fr. Amb. with the Depu. hard by the Counsell.
March 12.—M. the Fr. K. repossesseth Pariss.
March 18.—The Deput. of the St. of Brytan receved ther answ. of the Q. Maty. Than (then) were the letters sent to the L. Dep. of Irl. for his recal.
March 19.—The Q. went to Sommers. Houss to se the L. Chambl.
Letters to Sir Jhon Norryce to lic. hym trete.
March 25.—I took physick.

1594.

March 29.—Letters from Sir Ro. Sid. of the 16. I cam to Grenwych.

April 3.—The Erle Bothwell gave the L. Hume an overthrow at Netherey neare Edenburgh.

April 8.—Sir Rob. Sidney returned to the Court.

April 11.—Sir H. Norriss cam from Pempole.

April 13.—L. Zowch return. to Grenwych.

April 16.—Sir Ro. Weys [Way] sent to Brest.

April 27.—The enemy left the sege of Coeruden upon the approach of the Co. Moryce.

May 3.—Conclus. for Mr. Bodeley to go into Holland, Sir Th. Baskerv. to Flush[ing], Sir H. Ver[e] to Brytan[y].

May 4.—The L. of W. Weyms and Mr. Bruc[e] ambass. from the K. of Scotts cam to the Q. at Grenwych.

May 9.—At Thebaldes.

May 10.—To Grenwych. Wisman with letters to Hu. Alyngton.

May 11.—To Grenwych.

May 13.—To Westmr.

May 16.—To Grenwych.

May 4.—Carola Duc. de Bullon moritur apd Sedan, post puerum editum qui non vixit multos dies.

June 13.—Thursday the Q. cam to Theb. to supper. Fryd. the 14 of June until Fr. the 21.

July 12.—The Q. cam to Robert Cecills houss to se me.

July 13.—I took a bath. Gronnyng rendered.

July 14.—Er. of Ess. L. Adm. L. Hunsdon at my howss.

July 15.—I took a bath.

Aug. 6.—Sir Jhon Norryce made answer to the Fr. Amba. and Monss. de Forges.

Aug. 7.—The K. of Scotts secret. Sir Ri. Cockborn cam to the Q.

Aug. 11.—Sir Wm. Russell receaved the Swerd at Dublin.

Aug. 12.—Sir Jhon Norryce departeth towardes Portesmooth.

Aug. 13.—The Scottish Ambass. departed from her Maty. but remained still in London (?).

Aug. 19.—The Erle of Sussex departed towards Scotland.

Aug. 22.—At Thebalds.

Sept. [1].—Sir Jhon Norryce landed at Pempoll the first, havyng sondry of his shipps severed from hym.

1594.

Franc. Michell retorned to Irland with the Q. letters to the L. Depute.

Sept. 3.—To Thebaldes.

Sept. 4.—Sir Wm. Fitzwms. cam to Thebaldes.

Sept. 5.—I receaved letters from Mr. Edmonds of the 22 of Aug. at Copthall.

Sept. 6.—To Westm. and to Grenwych.

Sept. 5.—The Scott. Ambassador with the Q. at Gre.

The castell of Morless taken.

Er. Suss. came from Scotland.

Sept. 17.—The army march from Morlaiss towards Brest.

Sept. 19.—I cam from Grenwych sick.

Sept. 22.—Mr. Bodeley cam to the Q. at Grenwych.

Sept. 23.—Sir Wm. Weston Just. of the Comen Place in Irl. dyed at Dublyn.

Sept. 5.—Sir Jhon Norryce arryved at Morlayss.

Sept. 9.—L. Deput. of Irland returned from the vittellyng of Inschellyng.

Sept. 11.—The Engl. cannon planted afor the castelle of Morlayss.

Sept. 18.—L. Adm. mov. me from the Er. of Ess. at Grenwych.

Sept. 19.—I cam from Grenwych.

Sept. 24.—Monss. Lyscott invested the fort at Brest.

Sept. [? 30].—The Fr. Amb. with the L. Adm. and L. Cobham at my houss to hear compl. of the admyrall.

Oct. 1.—The Q. removed from Grenwych towards Nonsuch.

Oct. 2.—Letters cam from Mr. Edmunds.

Oct. 6.—The Erl. of Suthampton at full age.

Oct. 14.—I went to Nonsuch.

Oct. 16.—I returned by M[e]rtyn abbey.

Oct. 17.—I went to the Ch. Chamb. syck.

Nov. 5.—The fort at Brest taken by force.

Nov. 12.—Judgment in the Ch. Chamb. in the wryt of error brought by Sir Th. Throgmorton.

Dec. 20.—Jhon Chastell executed at Pariss for attemt to have killed the fr. Kyng.

Dec. 30.—Er. Ess. L. Adm. L. Buckh. with me for Ireland causes.

Dec. 31.—The fr. amb. with de Beaumont with me.

(333.)

Edm. Uvedall to Lord Burghley.

1593–4, Jan. 25.—The 23rd the Duke Ernestus came to Brussels only with 500 horse of his train, nor hath not brought into these countries any other troops of men of war as I can yet learn.

About two or three days before the Duke's coming the governor of Cambreye came into Artoyes and Henolte with 3,000 men: and spoiled 17 villages and retired on foot with all: notwithstanding the Count Mansfeild is in those parts with most of the men of war he could gather in Flanders.

The 20th there was sent from hence to Ostend six hoys, of the which 4 were taken by those of Donkerke and the other 2 were beaten upon the coast of Flanders and "spleeted."

Also within these very few days, but the certain day I know not, the States of Holland sent one Damant with message and letters to the King of Scots: who is likewise taken by those of Donkerke.

Here is now in this town attending a wind for France one Colwort who is to remain there agent for the States.—Vlishinge, 25 January.

Holograph. Endorsed: 1593. Sr. Edm. Uvedall. (**204.** 1.)

M. de La Fontaine to M. de Beauvoir.

[1593–4, Jan.]—To-night M. Harderet has brought a note from Dieppe assuring me that Mons. du Plessis and all the deputies would be at daybreak at Mante and therefore they of Normandy were on their way thither. That it is feared the King may only refer them to some of his Council. It is laughable that that elephant should bring forth a fly. It seems indeed to hasten the journey of Mons. de Sidney; but you shall judge whether this last point known should serve as a spur or as a bridle.

French. Holograph. 1 *p. Addressed:* King's ambassador, at Eltham. (**172.** 125.)

Confession of Gruffin Jons.

[1593–4, Jan.]—Robert Owen willed me at Brussels the 4th of January to meet him at the Cathedral church there. Meeting him there he asked me what gentlemen I knew in England and whether I did know Sir Robert Sydney or no. I said, very well. Do you know, said he, his man Mr. White? I have seen him, said I, but I am not acquainted with him. I pray you in any wise, said he, when you come unto England, to work some means to acquaint yourself with him. Then when you have him aside alone, commend me to him, and will him to do my humble duty to his master, of whom we have good hope, and will him to tell his master that we wish him to be a greater man than he is, and that he may command us here to the uttermost of our power, and bring news of these things. If Mr. White trust you he will peradventure say something to you, by that token that I have not seen his master since he went to school at Paris.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: Confession of Griffin Joanes before the Mayor. 1 *p.* (**186.** 78.)

William Button.*

[1593–4, Jan.?]—Note of manors, advowsons, &c. in Wilts, Somerset, Southampton and Berks.

Endorsed by Cecil: "Button's office." *Undated.* 1 *p.* (**141.** 271.)

Naval Stores.

1593–4, Feb. 1.—Account of cordage received by Christopher Baker, clerk and keeper of the Queen's store for marine causes, from the Muscovia Company and others, into the Storehouse at Deptford Strand: by order of warrants from Lord Charles Howard, Lord Admiral.—1 February, 1593.

Signed by Christopher Baker, John Hawkyns and B. Gonson. 1 *p.* (**204.** 2.)

George Boleyn to Sir Robert Cecil and Sir John Wolley.

1593–4, Feb. 8.—With regard to the confirmation of Sir Thomas Stanhope's conveyance of a lease of the manor of Sawlie to the Queen. Details his own, the Chapter's, and the Bishop's proceedings in the matter. Stay of the confirmation was made because he has a charge from the Queen not to confirm any lease of Church lands made to her Majesty, without her pleasure being known. "The Dean and Chapter is set to bridle such Bishops as have more respect to the present time, and their private lucre, than to their whole bishoprics and their succession." But seeing the Queen and they be now satisfied, and that her pleasure is that the confirmation should proceed, the same is confirmed accordingly, and sent up. Encloses two letters from the Bishop [Overton].—Lich[field], 8 February, 1593.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**204.** 3.)

Thomas Pratt to Lord Burghley.

[1594, Feb. 6.]—Complains that certain sums which he has paid off his debt are not allowed him.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley that the auditors are to certify why they do not allow the money.

½ *p.* (**623.**)

Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil.

1593–4, March 13.—I received the enclosed from Lord Scroope yesterday as I came upon the way, which I could not possibly read in the litter, and therefore sent it you no sooner. Acquaint your father with the contents of it and procure some timely despatch of it, such as you shall think good. My fit, I thank God, held me not so long now by

* The manors, &c., are those set out in an inquisition post mortem taken 19 Jan., 1593–4, on William Button, who died 2 Feb., 1590–1. A later inquisition was taken on another William Button, who died 4 Dec., 1599, but this only gives the Wiltshire manors, &c., mentioned in the above paper.

12 or 14 hours as it did before, nor with such extremity.—Somerset House, 13 March, 1593.

Signed. 1 *p.* (204. 4.)

Chasteaumartin to the Lord Treasurer.

1593–4, March $\frac{5}{15}$.—Je vous ay escrit du quatrieme de ce mois fort amplemant sus touttes ocurrances et par la presente je vous advertiray de ce qui est survenu dudespuis.

Le roy d'espagne a heu advis comme sertains anglois qui coroint la coste des Indes ont faict decente en une isle apelle la Marguerite et quil sen sont sayzis dont il est fort fache pour la crainte quil a quil[s] la veullent tesnir ; touttes fois il na pour le present aulcun moyen dy aporter nul remedde. Il a aussy heu advis quil luy doit venir des Indes a ce mois daust prochain gran nombre d'argent qui a este leve des enpruns quil a faict en ce pais la ultre ses droits ordinaires, de sorte quil faict estat d'en recepvoir au doble de ce quil en resseut l'anne passee. Je vous en ay bien vollu advertir affin que puissies mande quelques forces au devant s'il vous vient a propos.

Je vous ay adverty par mes precedentes de l'estat et dessain de l'armee du passage et croy que mes despeches seront parvenus en vos mains. Elle s'en va preste et partira a la fin de ce mois sy le temps est propre. Je vous ay escrit quil sy devoit embarque trois cens chevaus et mil o douze cens arquebuziers, mais il ny aura que cent chevaus settante lancies et trente arquebuziers a cheval et bien peu d'infanterie parce que les afferes d'espagne ne leur permettent d'envoyer plus que cella pour le present. La reste des trois cens chevaus demeure et sentertiendra sus le pais de Navarre atendant les ocasions, et le reste de l'infanterie sembarquera sus les navires que iront au devant des flottes qui doyvent venir des Indes. Voila l'estat des afferes d'a present ; je vous escris par d'aultres navires qui partiront d'ycy dans peu de jours.—Bayonne, 15 Mars, 1594.

Holograph. Endorsed : 15 martii 1593. (204. 5.)

Stephen Ferrera.

1594, April.—A note extracted out of the [will] of Stephen Ferrera de Gama . . . Y assi avereis de requerer que un Testemunho . . . de Melimton comtra Felipe Corsino ytalian . . . se posa fazer obra por ele por quanto ho fis . . . mas baste qe he falso, as mais das cousas . . . peso se nao use dele.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : " Apr. 1594. A note out of Ferreras will." $\frac{1}{4}$ *p., partly destroyed.* (204. 6.)

Jo. Battista Giustiniano* to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594, May $\frac{3}{13}$.—The velvet will cost, including carriage, not more than 22*s.* a yard. At another time it could be had

* Probably the letter referred to in Palavicino's letter of 6 June 1594. *See* Cecil Calendar, pt. iv., *p.* 545.

for 20*s.*, but now cochineal is very dear. Asks instructions. Will see about the embroidery.—Genoa, 13 May, 1594.
Italian. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**173.** 74.)

HU[GH] CUFFE to HENRY MAYNARD.

[1594, June.]—Good Sir, I have sent you by my man the copy of the letters patent granted unto those whose names are therein expressed; the which I beseech you do me that favour as to shew the same unto my lord, and withal to yield me your friendly furtherance for my dispatch. I would have attended myself but that I am this day to deal with some friends of mine for money to furnish me withal to bring me home. Even so hoping to receive this favour at your hands for my last farewell, and wishing you your heart's desire, I commend you to God's good direction.—From London, in haste, this present morning.

P.S.—Sir Valentine Broun, Sir Lucas Dillon, and Justice Smethes are all dead, and Sir Robert Dillon displaced of his office: and therefore in their stead, to make up the six commissioners again, if it may stand with my lord's good liking, it may be these, that is to say: Sir Robert Gardnor, Sir Harry Wallop, Sir William Weston, Sir Robert Napper, Sir Anthony Sayntleger and the Queen's serjeant Mr. Arthur Curry, or the Queen's solicitor, Mr. Welborn, or Mr. Galtrop [Calthorpe], the Queen's attorney: whereof to be of the quorum any three of the four judges aforesaid or any one of them.

Holograph. Addressed: "To his worshipful good friend, Mr. Henry Maynarde, Esquire." *Seal. Endorsed* [*in error*]: "Cuffe, 1602." 1 *p.* (**97.** 29.)

——— to ———

1594, June 5.—With regard to lands in Stanyern, parcel of the demesnes of Brigstock, now in the tenure of William Mountagu and John Brudenell. His correspondent, having put Mountagu's lands in partition, which may be the occasion of suits and troubles, he orders him to permit Brudenell, or any other that occupies land under him, quietly to enjoy it without division.—My house at Westminster, 5 June, 1594.
Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**204.** 7.)

MONSIEUR DE MOUY to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594, June $\frac{8}{18}$.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for the honour you do me in showing me such complete friendship, and in return I would have you believe that you may count upon my serving you in anything you may undertake. I have just heard of a kindness done by you on my account and am very grateful for it, although he has misused my name and your friendship for me. He ought to be put into Bridewell or at any rate banished from England, so that if he comes into

the King's dominions I may have him punished as he deserves. I am much indebted to you for your behaviour to my nephew, and hope you will have him properly whipped if he is not assiduous in rendering you all the service I have promised you. Mr. 'Wilemps' [Williams] assures me that you have recovered your health completely; I have spoken with him about everything, and am only waiting to hear your wishes.—At the Camp before Laon, Saturday, 18 June *novo stilo*, 1594. Since writing this the enemy have retreated, as 'Wilemps' will tell you; who will also tell you that *puer datus est nobis.* 19 June.

Endorsed: 19 June, 1599 [*sic*]. *French. Holograph.* 2½ *pp.* **(179. 30.)**

GIO. BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1594, June 11.—Wrote in his other letter that the velvet would cost, including carriage, not above 22 *soldi* the yard, and it will be better than the samples he showed. The embroidery, with the gold and workmanship, would be 3*l.*, English money, the yard. Has not forgotten the damask and will get samples before leaving. Cecil will have already received the prunes.—Genoa, 11 June, 1594.

Signed: Jo. Batta. Giust^no^. *Italian. Endorsed:* 1594. "Mr. Justinian Baptist." 1 *p.* **(41. 68.)**

[THOMAS EDMONDES] to ———.

1594, July 9.—[Decipher of the ciphered passages in above letter, which is printed at p. 559 of vol. iv of this Calendar.]

[Many occasions] needing his presence in Normandy.

[Shall not be able also] to hold that government [he would therefore] only make a journey thither to install him therein.

[For argument of utility] alleged the convenience of that country to hold a correspondency with us. [The like commodity] or neighbourhood . . .

[Other side] of those of the religion of Poictou.

[That he did assure himself] being planted there, to be able to get some port towns into his hands to give us footing . . .

[The like hope] for places upon the river.

[For inducements of facility] that he is desired by the country that the Governor of Rhenes [hath promised him as soon as he shall be arrived there] that he will declare himself of the religion, whereof he hath long since made secret profession, that some of the (*sic: though it does not run on with what follows*) [given him assurance] to give no impediment to the cause of religion, that he can assure himself of the succours of Poictou in any necessity; . . . . . [love they bear him] extend themselves also to some assistance towards him.

[He answered me that] the Marshal of Byron [hath taken such a possession] of governing the army under 26 . . . . . [vogue of] commanding the army. **(27. 30.)**

THOMAS KNIGHTLIE and FRANCIS COLBIE to [the QUEEN].

[1594, July.]—For a lease in reversion of the parsonage of Wodford, Northampton, and of lands in Laiston, Suffolk, of which they are the Queen's tenants.

Note by W. Aubrey that the Queen grants the petition.*

½ *p.* **(706.)**

WILLIAM COCKET to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1594, July.]—Protests he never gave out speeches that he had promised Sir Robert Cecil 50*l.* for furthering his suit against Lenton. Believes the accusation proceeds from the Earl of Lincoln or his servant Lenton. Details the persecution he has suffered at their hands, for which Lenton and his confederates were committed till they had made satisfaction. They being thus rebuked, labour to endanger his life, or to bring him to discredit. Prays Burghley to continue his goodness towards him, and not suffer the suggestions of malice to prevail.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(518.)**

SIR WALTER RALEGH to [SIR ROBERT CECIL].

[1594,] Aug. 25.—Printed in Edwards's *Life of Ralegh,* II., p. 96.

Holograph. 3½ *pp.* **(27. 101–2.)**

Draft of ARTICLES of TREATY for sending troops into BRITTANY.

[1594 ? Aug.]—. . . Dieppe, belonging to the said Queen, can be delivered up to the King for his service in Brittany. The Queen assents to the petition.

Moreover the Queen asks for the King's bond for payment in full of all costs for preparing and conveying the said 4,000 foot into Brittany, and for the wages of them and 100 horse and the value of the other munitions as was expressed in former contracts ; payment to be made within 12 months of their landing in France or Brittany. To fulfil all which the said lord de Beauvoir and lord de Soucy [Sancy ?] by virtue of the aforesaid letters of the most Christian King bind the said King and his successors as well as themselves jointly and severally ; and to perform the premises on the Queen's part Lord Burghley, Lord Howard of Effingham and Lord Hunsdon bind themselves in like manner.

Imperfect. Latin. In Burghley's hand. **(204. 82.)**

TIN EXPORTED.

1594, Sept. 13.—Reasons for the imposition of a crown upon every hundred weight of tin transported : and 2*d.* upon every tenth ℔. of tin transported.

Account of the commodity as well what is due to the Queen, as what may by easy and reasonable imposition be

* *See* Patent Rolls, 36 Eliz., pt. 19, *for the grant dated* 26 July.

raised from the tin which is taken out of the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire. This account gives the total of tin shipped out of the realm from Mchs. 1592 to Mchs. 1593 as 827,900* cwt. 3 qrs., and as "by likelihood" remaining to be wrought in the realm, 162,000 cwt. 56lb. Particulars of the customs duties given.

Side notes by Burghley.

4 *pp.* (**204.** 8.)

Household Books at [THEOBALDS ?].

1594, Sept. 29.—View of the household books for the year ended this day.—Michaelmas, 1594.

1¼ *pp.* (**143.** 88.)

MARSHAL D'AUMONT to [the KING OF FRANCE].

1594, Oct. ¼¼.—Sire, J'adjouxtray ce mot a ma lettre pour advertir V. M. des desportemens insolens des Angloys, car ils ne laissent rien a ravager, les esglises, les maisons des gentilshommes, les fermes and maistairies, encor aujourdhuy ilz ont volle une esglise et la maison d'un Abbe ou ilz ont pris tant en ornemens que aultres choses la valleur de plus de quatre mil escuz. Je m'en suys plainct a M. le general Norriz qui promet assez de faire justice de tous les maux qu'ilz font ; mays c'est tout, et ne la faict que de parolle. Cependent, Sire, cela scandalise telement ceuls de ce pays que quelques ungs du party de M. de Mercure qui sont dans des places et qui m'avoint faict dire soubz main qu'ilz desiroint se remettre en vostre obeyssance en sont du tout refroidiz sur l'horreur de tant de maulx et ravages qu'ilz voient commettre par lesdits Angloys mesmement aux Esglises, dont j'ay un extreme regret tant pour l'honneur de notre Religion que pour le respect de vostre service. J'en fays une depesche a la Royne d'Angleterre pour l'en advertir affin qu'elle en escrive audit general pour faire cesser telles insolences et envoyer, comme elle ma mande quelle feroyt, un gentilhomme pardeca pour veoyr ce qui en est. Vous luy en escrirez s'il vous plaist, Sire. Devant le fort de Croson, 24 Oct. 1594.

Holograph. Endorsed : "le Mar^{al} d'Aumont." 1 *p.* (**65.** 13.)

DOWAGER LADY ELIZABETH RUSSELL to the COUNCIL.

[1594, bef. 16] Oct.—She has been offered great indignity by Mr. Lovelace, Lieutenant of the Forest and Castle of Windsor under the Lord Admiral. She came early this October to a certain copyhold, to view where certain trees had been cut down by Lawrence Manfield and Lovelace's man, and when she came to the house she called for the key, and was answered that Lovelace had it. She commanded the door to be broken

* There is another copy of this printed in the *Calendar of S.P. Dom., Eliz.*, where however the totals should be as above.

open, and found two of Lovelace's men within to keep possession against her, whom she brought home to her house and set them by the heels in her porter's lodge: saying she would teach them to come within her liberties and keep possession against her: Lovelace knowing that no sheriff has authority to enter or execute any process but by her bailiff, by force of her charter. If she had offered him wrong, the law was open to him. Hereupon about two o'clock Lovelace came with 16 halberts and long staves within the gates of her house, which is her castle, broke open the door and locks of the lodge, and took out his men. She prays the Council to call Lovelace before them, that he may be committed to prison and fined: to the example of any other to offer the like to any noblewoman in her own house, contrary to law and privilege of her liberties held by charter.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**186.** 135.)

Plot of Croyden Fort.

1594, Oct.—"Sir Martin Frobisher's plot of Croyden Fort and how the quarters lay before it and of the soundings of the bay and several channels." The plans shows Brest, Old and New Croydon, St. Mathews, Conquet, and the Spaniard's Fort; with the quarters of the French and English, and Sir Thomas Knols.
1 *p.* (**141.** 67.)

Legacies of John Freiston, of Altofts.

1594, Nov. 26.—Legacies given to godly uses by John Freiston of Altofts, Yorkshire, in his will made 26 November, 1594.

To University College, Oxford: Emmanuel College, Cambridge: for an almshouse: to build a chapel for the Queen's almshouse at Pontefract: relief of the poor: to set poor people at work in Pontefract: repair of highways; erecting a free school at Normanton, and towards the free school of Wakefield.
½ *p.* (**204.** 10.)

Niccolo de Gozzi's Will.

1594.—Petition to the Queen from Niccola di Menze, executor of the will of Niccolo de Gozzi, setting forth that a few days after the death of the said Niccolo de Gozzi a gentleman, and a merchant of Raugia, Sir George Cary came to the house in the Queen's name desiring to inspect the merchandise and other property there, and took away from the little counting-house certain writings of importance containing an account of his estate, declaring it to be forfeited to the Queen on account of certain legacies of 1,800 gold *scudi*, that is 5,000 *scudi* left to the Magistrates of Raugia, 5,000 to those of San Biagio for charitable uses, and 800 to poor girls, and monks as appears

by the will, all to be bestowed in charity and not as Signor Cary declared in superstitious observances contrary to the laws of this kingdom. Moreover before admitting the will to probate the Archbishop of Canterbury read it through himself and found no fault with it; asks therefore that he may not be troubled in the Exchequer, where he is summoned to appear, and the matter may be referred to some members of the Privy Council.

No date. Italian. Endorsed: [1594]. 1 *p.* **(204. 12.)**

Foreign Wines in Ireland.

1594.—Warrant [to the Lord Deputy of Ireland] ordering him to grant to Henry Broncard the customs and subsidies of foreign wines imported into Ireland: for the yearly rent of 2,000*l.* Proviso for the case of breach of intercourse with Spain or France.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: To the Lord Deputy. 1594. *Draft.* 1 *p.* **(204. 11.)**

Farms at Maidstone.

1594.—Brief of covenants contained in Green's and Thomas Smith's leases of their farms at Maidstone.

2 *pp.* **(145. 69.)**

Norden's *Essex.*

1594.—Essex, described by John Norden.—1594.

Printed by Camden Society, Publications (o.s.) No. 9. **(326. 1.)**

Earl of Hertford.

[1594.]—Paper headed "Earl of Hertford, Appeals," and containing lists of dates from 1562 to 1594, with a few side notes as to who heard the cases. At foot: "Dr. Stanhope, witness. Tho. Wheler, witness. Hugh George, witness. R. Wheler, witness. Tho. Redman, notary. John Thoker, proctor."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Touching the L. Hertf. appeal"; and "The business of the Earl of Hertford and L. Monteagl." 3 *pp.*

Henry Leigh to the Queen.

[1594 or later?]—The Council directed the Earl of Huntingdon and Lord Scroope to order the inhabitants of the West Marches towards Scotland, to maintain 20 horsemen to defend the country from the sudden incursions, outrages and spoils whereunto they are daily subject: and also thereby to relieve petitioner, who is utterly impoverished by the Queen's service there. By subtle practices of his enemies the inhabitants refuse to yield to this charge, alleging that they are ready to serve the Queen in their own persons according to ancient custom. Thus the Council's order is

frustrated, and petitioner left without all comfort. Prays for yearly pension of 5*s.* per diem, or lease in reversion of 40*l.*—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(161.)**

CHILDREN of RICHARD YOUNGE, deceased, to the QUEEN.

[1594 ?]—They pray the Queen to give order for his funerals in some competent measure, and for relief, in view of his services in the advancement of the customs.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(1788.)**

The DUC DE BOUILLON to [? the EARL OF ESSEX].

[1594 ?]—Vous voyez les grandes et fortunees prosperites qui de jour a autre arrivent au Roy. Le partie de la legue se coulant, qu'il semble qu'ils se precipitent a qui sera le premier a le venyr recognoistre. Le Roi est prest a les recevoir pour tant plus tost de se jouyr de ces bons heurs. Ces esprits qui sont plustot range a nous par la fortune que leur discours ne les nous ayent amenes, qui doit faire juger et craindre qu'une autre humeur les nous fera reperdre. Il rest les Sieurs de Guise, de Maine, de Mercure et Joyeuse qui touts separement traitent avecque nous. Les gens de bein Catholiques et ceux de la religion desirent que le Roy ne faie paix avecque les liguers Espagnollizés mais qu'il separe de Guise et de Mercure, s'il peut de du Mayne. Mais les Catholiques passiones a nostre ruyne desirent la paix avecque du Mayne et touts sachans que cela ne se fera sans le Pape et que le Pape n'osera rein faire sans le roy d'Espaigne. Et ceste y est la chose contre quelle il nous faut bander comme contre cela que menace nostre ruine. Car le Roy estant passe cy avant sera contrainct par ces mesmes Catholiques de faire la guerre a nous autres de la religion et a touts les Princes voysins qui font la mesme profession. Mais le remede est que nous engagons les couronnes de France et d'Espaigne l'une contre l'autre, lequel je tascheray par toutes moyens. Et il fault que vous de dela poussies le Roy par toutes moyens a ceste resolution. Soyes industrieux, car Pluto ne dorme point. Il ne laisse de pratiquer ausi bein vos amys que vos enemis a vostre prejudice. Il fault que vous autres serviteurs de ceste heureuse et excellent princesse regardies a leurs projets bein loing. J'escris a la Roine en ce pacquet. Je vous supplie de presanter mes lettres. Je m'en va au frontiere ou j'auray 3,000 de pied et cinq cens chevaux du Pays-bas, auquels forces le Roy m'adioustera bein autant des siens. Mais ceste proportion est bein peu pour une telle guerre. Toutefois j'espere que Deiu nous benyra. Et la cause principalle que me faict accepter ceste charge est que j'aurai touts jours une armée entre mes mains pour soustenir ceux de la religion si quelque mauvais tour nous soit joué. Assures la Roine qu'elle ausi peut estre fortifié et servy de ceste armée. Je m'asseure que vous apprehendez

l'accroissement du Roy, mais la Roine doict estre sans jalousie de tout qu'est soubs moy et pourtant elle auroit occasion de favoriser ceste guerre sur la frontiere.

Decipher, in Essex' hand. Endorsed : "D. of Bouillon. Deciph." 1½ *pp.* (135. 183.)

M. Beauvoir la Nocle to the Same.

[1594.]—Did not expect yesterday morning that he would have to-day to trouble him with a letter. The occasion is given by a fool, "mais par un enragé ou plutost endiablé," who has written to the pastors and elders of our French church in London enclosing a letter for the Queen. Knowing the man, would not have presented them had he not heard that he was in ward at the Court for importunately desiring admittance to the Queen to reveal matters touching her service and person. The poor fool was, for his fancies and dangerous opinions, on Sunday last, excommunicated our church. He fancies himself a greater prophet than Moses, or any other in the Old Testament, and that he will be the last sent from God. Speaks in favour of the pastors who pray continually both in public and private for the long life of the Queen. Begs remembrance of his own suit to the Queen.

Signed. Undated.

P.S.—Has just received and forwards the copy of a paper found in the fool's study and suggests that the Council should order the constable of the quarter to make search there. "Vous verrez au reste par ledit billet comme ce sainct homme a grand soing de moy. Je vous prometz que ce qu'il en a faict nest pas a ma requeste. En quant a ce qui touche La Fontaine filz du bon homme vostre serviteur, je ne vous en scavois dire autre chose, sinon qu'ily a cinq ans et davantage qu'il est aupres de moy. Je vous prometz que je n'ay rien congneu de semblable en luy ; et si vous asseure de plus et pour le pere et pour moy que si une telle lascheté luy estoit entreé en l'ame et nous en eussions congnoissance, nous ne voudrions point d'autres mains que les nostres pour l'estrangler." Is sure he would not be guilty of so execrable a crime ; but sends him with this letter that Essex may examine him. Thinks that "un tel garnement" should be suppressed, or at least banished the realm.

French. Holograph. Seal. Endorsed : "French ambassador." 3 *pp.* (172. 118.)

Robert Channdeler to Lord Burghley.

[1594.]—The Queen lately granted licence* to her musicians Arthur, Andrew and Jeronimo Bassano, whose deputy he is, to transport 6,000 dicker of calveskins out of Bristol, but the officers refuse to accept custom of them, under colour of a previous licence to Peter Newall. Prays for letters to the

* This licence was granted for 7 years from 27 August 1593. See *S.P. Dom. Cal.*, 1598–1601, *p.* 90.

customers to forbear to make any more entries on Newall's licence.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley that the Attorney General is to certify his knowledge of the matter.

Note by Sir Edward Coke that Newall's licence is void.

1 *p.* (423.)

JOHN DEXTER to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1594 ?]—Prisoner in the Gatehouse, for release.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley "I know not how he can be delivered without her Majesty's pardon."

½ *p.* (1512.)

"YOU KNOW WHO" to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[1594.]—I have sent you this letter to know that Mr. Rydder was loosed out of prison yesternight and is to be troubled with strait watching which hinders all his business of an action of his own which I must do in his cause as I have done, and were not I have lent 160*l.* within these two months and is to pleasure him this night with 65*l.* and I lack 23*l.* of the sum. I know your L. has it not at this time, but if you would borrow of any whom you could have it of for a fortnight I would discharge it perhaps sooner; for it [that which] your L. have lent I hope to receive it within 8 days. I crave your furtherance in this matter as you shall command me in a greater matter for I have furnished him beside this 80*l.*, for there is none in this town he can have it of but by me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (205. 6.)

SIR JOHN NORREYS to the QUEEN.

[1594 ?]—For grant of such concealed lands as he may discover in the space of a year.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (752.)

THOMAS FINCH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1594 ?]—At the parlimentary election for Herts of 35 Eliz. he gave his voice for Sir Edward Denney, whereat Sir Henry Cocke took much displeasure, has procured a bill to be exhibited against him in the Requests, and has caused Dr. Herbert, his very near kinsman, to commit him to the Fleet. Prays Cecil to move Cocke or Herbert for his release.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* (1593.)

MICHAEL LEEMAN, merchant, to ————.

[1594 ?]—Prays for satisfaction for rice and other goods taken from him by Marmaduke Dorell and others, for the Queen's service.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (77.)

Michael Doughtie to [Sir R. Cecil].

[c. 1594.]—The interest in law of all the tithes which "my Lord" now hath or had was in petitioner only, though in equity in Earl Ferdinando his lady, after the payment of the debts of his late master Earl Henry. Her Ladyship would have sold them, but petitioner refused to release them, knowing "my Lord," could hardly keep house without them: but on her Ladyship calling him into Chancery he assigned them to "my Lord," he to pay for them the reasonable worth. Thus "my Lord" came to them only by petitioner, and under his title. The creditors of Earl Henry, the late Archbishop of York, Sir Nicholas Mosseley, Mr. William Gerrard, and Robert Goodyer, sued petitioner for thus assigning the tithes. Has not had a pennyworth of Earl Henry's goods, but has paid 108*l.* to the late Archbishop, and 50*l.* or 60*l.* in defending their suits. Execution is now against petitioner for "my Lord's" just debts. If by any transaction made by "my Lord" since his brother's death petitioner has gained a penny, he will make recompense fourfold or endure punishment, and will answer any objection as to unfaithful dealing. Prays that "my Lord" his officers and people may examine and make report to [Cecil] of these things: thereupon [Cecil] to use his good pleasure for petitioner's punishment or relief.—*Undated.*

Endorsed. 1 *p.* (34.)

Lord Berkeley's Suit.

[1594?]—A brief against allowance of the writ of error which Lord Barkeley pretendeth to sue for to her Majesty.

Albeit her Majesty hath granted the inheritance of the lands in the county of Gloucester recovered by verdict in the Exchequer against the Lord Barkley upon information of intrusion anno xxvj^to^ of her reign, yet is she to have 4,000 marks as mean profits growing before the suit which are in extent, and 500*l.* or 600*l.* thereof to be brought in by several sheriffs that have levied the same.

Her Majesty also enjoyeth the wardship of Sir Philip Sydney's daughter's part as one of the co-heirs of the late earl of Warwick.

It being 10 years since the recovery the Lord Barkley now sueth to her Majesty for a writ of error only for matter of form and mis-pleading, which hitherto hath been denied by the now Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls when they were her Highness' Attorneys General.

The allowance of a writ of error resteth in her Majesty's favour, and may be denied, the rather that it may turn to her prejudice, besides the danger and hindrance that may ensue to the countess of Warwick, who hath the present inheritance of those lands from her late husband towards payment of his debts.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (185. 139.)

HILARY DAKENS.

[1594?]—In this ship goeth one Mr. Hilary Dakens a Yorkshireman, one that hath been out of England 18 years, and so I have requested Mr. Foster, the master of the ship, not to leave him till he doth deliver him unto you. For it is our Raweston friend his request, and is also to go unto our friend [An. Bacon] or unto the good honourable Earl of Essex. And further it is necessary for our discharge, for being in their hands I assure myself they will see whether he march the right or no. And so I pray you so soon as you have him, go with him presently, for so it importeth.—*Unsigned. Undated.*

½ *p.* (**179.** 136.)

The RIVER LEA.

[1594?]—Plot of the course of the river Lea, from Tottenham Mill to Cheshunt. Many of the names in Burghley's hand. Coloured.—*Undated.*

(Maps **2.** 53.)

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS in WALES and the MARCHES.

[1594?]—Names of deputy lieutenants to the Earl of Pembroke in the 12 shires of Wales and in the counties of Salop, Worcester, Hereford and Monmouth. Places vacant and persons recommended.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**98.** 168.)

ENGLISH and FOREIGN MONIES.

[c. 1594.]—Account of English and foreign monies, totals 18,758*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* and 2,661*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Endorsed by Burghley: "Bredyman." 1 *p.* (**140.** 242.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[Before 1595.]—This *compagnon* is he for whom you promised me a place in the Queen's stable. Such a favour would oblige both myself and M. de Staffort, whose household servant he is, and "je croy que Madame n'est point si ingraste quelle n'y particippe volontiers."

Signed. French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 120.)

M. BEAUVOIR LA NOCLE to the SAME.

[Before 1595.]—M. de Beaumont has received the Queen's despatch, and waits only for Essex's.

Signed. French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (**172.** 121.)

The DUCHY OF WURTEMBERG.

[After 1594.]—The right the House of Austria pretends in the Duchy of Wurtemberg.

When Ulric III. (*sic:* VI.) Duke of Wurtemberg, uncle of our Prince, had taken the Imperial city of Reutlingue and some others, he was proscribed by the Emperor Charles V. and driven

out. The Emperor and his brother Ferdinand King of the Romans usurped the Duchy to themselves, till at length in 1534 Duke Ulric with the aid of Philip Landgrave of Hesse (grandfather of the present Prince Maurice) retook the said Duchy. Whereupon it was agreed* between Ferdinand King of the Romans and Duke Ulric that the Duke's successors should thereafter acknowledge the Duchy of Ferdinand in fee ; but if the family of Wurtemberg became extinct the Duchy should go to King Ferdinand or his male descendants who should acknowledge it was held of the Empire in fee. As long as any one survived of the whole family of Dukes or Counts of Wurtemberg the house of Austria should have no access to the Duchy. All this was firmly promised and confirmed by oaths and instruments. According to this transaction our Prince [Frederic] as next of kin to the deceased Prince [Louis III] was called to the Duchy. Moreover the deceased Duke, to remove all doubt, by his will appointed our Prince his heir and successor, and that with consent of the Emperor who confirmed the said will and appointment at the instance of Duke Louis while still living, afterwards too with the consent of Ferdinand Archduke of Austria who died shortly after and to whom his father King Ferdinand had transmitted his pretended right to the Duchy. Add to this that when Ferdinand died without heir capable of holding fees no one but the Emperor would be his heir—which the Emperor would never be made.

For these reasons immediately after Prince Louis' death the present Duke Frederic was accepted by all the subject cities and the whole nobility and the oath of fealty to him taken by all. So also in the next Imperial Convention held at Ratisbon the Emperor received our Prince most graciously as Duke of Wurtemberg, and his Highness was held as such in all sessions of the Empire by the Emperor and all States of the Empire. There is no further question in this matter in the Roman Empire, but while his Highness or any of his posterity survive neither Emperor nor the house of Austria nor any other branch will ever make any claim to this Duchy.

Latin. 3 *pp.* **(99. 36.)**

Augusten Sprake to Lord Burghley.

[1594–5 ?]—One of the keepers of Enfield Chace. Complains that Edward Carey kills the Queen's deer, which escape from the chase through the decay of the fence. Prays that the fence be repaired, and Carey and others ordered to desist.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(483.)**

Advices by Francesco Florio.

1594–5, Jan. $\frac{3}{13}$.—[Appended to Florio's letter to the Vice Chamberlain of January $\frac{3}{13}$, 1594–5, printed in this Calendar, part V, p. 78.]

* At Cadan 19 June 1534.

Flanders. I think his Honour by this otherways understands how that the Bishop of Antwerp and Count Soir, governor of Torney are deputed on the "Kinks" part to propose again in Holland the conditions of peace to the Estates there. Count Charles Mansfield is now on departure towards Hungary against the Turk; so is the King's pleasure that he serve there. "The came" marches again to Cambray. Count Fuentes is general of the field. Monsr. La Mot has ordnance of artillery to that effect from many places.

France. At Lyons great preparation is made for the receiving of the King there, who appointed to be there by the 24 of this month. Besides the party which is in hold for attempting to kill him, it is said that 300 more are severally hired, one not knowing of the other.

Italy. The Venetians have sent their ambassadors to the King of France. We cannot know the cause. It may be only a congratulatory embassage. The Duke of Ferrara desires of the Pope to be made General of the Christian Army, and will go in person in these wars now against the Turk. There arrived the 22 of December last 4,000 Spaniards at Genoa newly from Spain. It is thought they come for the Low Countries with the rest that are about Milan, if peace in Flanders have not effect.

Burgundy. The Duke of Meine has no power there in respect, nor can gather any, although he endeavours much. The people are clean averted from him.

1 *p.* (24. 101.)

[Sir] J. Fortescue to Barnard Dewhurst, the Queen's woodward for Herts.

1594–5, Jan. 4.—Requiring him to sell certain wood to William Curll, one of the Queen's tenants of the manor of Hatfield, at a reasonable price, in view of Curll's services as deputy surveyor of the Queen's possessions in that county. —From the Great Wardrobe, 4 January, 1594.

Signed. 1 *p.* (204. 13.)

Battista Giustiniano to Sir Robert Cecil.

1594–5, Jan. 6.—The servant of Sir Horatio [Pallavicino] who is in the habit of carrying a new year's gift to Signora Ratclif is at present away and will not be back in time; but I send this bearer, an Italian and an old servant of Sir Horatio's, and if you will give him what you have prepared he will take it to the said lady with any message attached to it. But if you prefer to send it by one of your own people I think Signora Ratclif will understand more thoroughly what you would say; and in this case allow the bearer to go with your servant to take the present Sir Horatio is sending her.— From London, 6 January, 1594.

Endorsed: "Mr. Justinian Baptist to my Mr. 6 Jan. 1594." *Holograph. Italian.* 1 *p.* (24. 87.)

J. M. to Elizabeth Holte.

1594–5, Jan. 6.—Sends commendations to her and her husband. Wishes to know whether she is coming to Paris or not: "for if you and Mistress Rise do not come, you have made me a liar, for I have told many courtiers here in Paris that I stay for certain English gentlewomen that will come hither who are very desirous to see you and have your company."—Paris, 6 January, 1594.

1 *p.* (204. 14.)

The duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1594–5, Jan. $\frac{14}{24}$.—Mon cher conte. *Je vous escris l'autre letre pour la monstrer a Amiens et a quy* il vous plairra [*gar-*]*dais ceste cy à vous seul* où je vous deduicts les ymaginations de mes pensées et le project des mes dessainges affin que vous en sensuries ce que vous jugeres y estre contre le possible ou l' utillité comune à tous les gens de bien. J'ay tant faict que nous avons faict l'ouuerture de la gueere contre les deux roys par l' entree de ceste armee dans les pays des enemis. J'ay faict ung joly progres pour le comancement et pour les forces que j'ay *autant que* pour *veu que je ne sois poinct habandonné.* Comme je vous diray cy apres *ce quy est conquis se peult aisement conserver. Etes fort ame bien seance mais la souveraine main de ceste entreprise ceste que ung chacun y ueulle aider a quoy* il n'y a que *d'y admener Libra les jalousies de la quelle ou plutost de* quelques *ungs de son conseil me font fort aprehander* encore que je promene souvent mes discours en me faisant *Anglois* pour comprendre tout ce quy leur peult faire *craindre.* Je n'y trouve nulles raisons que celles qu'on peult prendre de *ne cognoistre poinct noz afferes l' esbransle desquelles pour l' accrossement de la royauté et* de tout l'estat *est aussy aparant pour choir qu'il ay eiste et* les impossibilités *pour le restablir* en sorte que *il soit uny et en moyen de s'acroistre aussy visibles qu'il se peut dire* " *Mais bien.*" *Voit-on? La suretè de ceux de la religyon et la diminussion de la romaine en ce qu'este entreprise leur* maintien les *armes et faict que les voisins quy ont leur estat fonde en la religion seulx y* peuvent estre employés. Faictes regarde à *ces jalous nostre royaume par ces parties commancant en la personne du Leo à* l'estat des princes *à la disunion des grandz aux mescontentementz des peuples, à l'arrogance de noz grandz villes,* quy pour la plupart sont *catholiques romains* quy ne voyent *de salut qu 'en se reunissant, et nul moyen de se reunir que par le pape et Pluto. Tenons les donc divisés* et il semble que vous *leur voulies aider de porter* ceste *sagesse d' estat de vouloir tenir par vostre contrepoix voz voisins en esgalité :* ce *conseil se doibt muer* ainsi que tous les autres *par la debilité de toutz les estats voisins et s'il m'est permis de le vous dire* l'entretenement de *la guerre est ce quy vous les doibt moingz rendre redoubtables veu que les avantages vous en* peuvent estre communiqués *sy vous y voules avoir part : mesles-vous-y donc et metes* avec ces considerations generalles *la miene particuliere quy semble avoir le principal*

fais de ceste entreprise que par mes precedentes vous ay dict et dis encores que *je veulx l'acroissement de vostre royiume à l'esgal du mien, veu qu'il est mi*-party *en une faction pour la religion*, toute *contraire où le vostre est tout uny*, tout ainsi comme *chez vous il en a* qui travaillent a rompre le dessaing *tant en afoiblissant messieurs les estatz que pour les doutes qu' on leur donne de* le vouloir faire nous en avons, *et, la plus grande partie du conseil du Leo, quy n'y obmetent rien soit par la distraction des forces que des moyens* a quoy *les miens ne peuvent suffir quoy*-quilz n'y soyent espargnes sy *bien que ou noz effectz par le temps devroyent croistre je voy qu'ilz diminueront sy dieu n' inspire à Libra de nous ayder de quoy je vous supplie de sonder toutz moyens pour voir sy nous pourrions avoir des hommes ou de l'argent pour* lequel je m' assure que *Leo luy donnera toutes les assurances qu'elle en sçauroit desirer et, sy elle en veult des particulieres de moy, je les feray telles que vous les prometres pour moy*, nous ne serionspas en dispute, où j'auray pouvoir de *bien loger les Anglois sy l'on veult stifuler* [*stipuler*] *cela de moy, ou* quand l' on ne le feroit, *ou je le pourrois. Je le desire, certes, mon cher, moy-mesme ; jamais l'esglise de dieu par moyens humains n'eust plus belle occasion de nous deslivrer de la mauvaise volonte de noz ennemis, et vous fuis-je dire qu'il vous est utille d'avoir vostre maistresse armee soubz personnes quy vous soyent afidées ; metes donc cecy* au meilleur endroict de vos affections publiques pour en faire reussir tout ce que vous pourrez, et nobmetre nul moyen pour *m'y aider ne doub*tant que, *sil m'avenoit* [*l'*] *inconveniant de perdre ce que j'ay desja conquis et qu'il nous* faleust laisser *le dessaing, que vous verries toutz noz ennemis recourir contre vous aussy bien que contre nous.* Les forces que j'ay sont de *quinze cents hommes de pied de ceulx des estatz et trois cens chevaux, de huict cens Suisses de seux mil hommes de pied françois et de cinq cens chevaux françois. Outre celà j'ai par emprompt six cens chevaux des Gouverneurs de Champaigne Picardie et du sieur de Balagny, quy ne me sont assurés que* autant qu'ilz *n'en auront affaire sy j'avois des moyens je ferois* jusques à *douze centz chevaux françois et encores trois mil homes de pied, avec quoy*, je ne croye pas que les ennemis *me peussent faire desplasser. Il fault que de ce desaing mon honeur particulier s' acroisse ou que je perde* s'il se peult, *la vie en quelque honorable occasion* plutost que de *desister* pour l' avantage que *je donerois à mes ennemis et envieus ;* à vostre soing et à vostre affection au peublic et à mon particulier pour conduire les avantages que vous y pourrez preter.

Au camp a Chauvancy ce 24 Janvier 1595.

Signature. 2 *pp.* **(135.** 186.)

The parts in italics are in cipher.

ii. Contemporary copy, the latter part in the hand of Edward Reynolds, Essex's secretary.

Endorsed : Deschiffrement de la lettre de Monsieur le Duc de Bouillon.

French. 2½ *pp.*

The DUC DE BOUILLON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, Jan. $\frac{14}{24}$.—Il y a trop long temps que je n'ay eu de vos nouvelles sans an vouloir a prandre et vous dire des miennes. Je suis antre dans le Luxembourg despuis le quatorsieme de ce mois ou je netoie les plasses quy sont sur la riviere du chef a scavoir Ivois la Ferte et le chasteau de Chouansy quy m'est une antree dans le pais et une couverture pour le nostre. Les ennemis ont fet avanser partie de leur armee quy est an Artois vers la Meuse, mes nous ne les avons poynt veus. C'est le commansemant pour amener ce me samble nos mestres a une plus estroyte et utille alianse qu'auparavant et garantir nos royausmes des maus intestyns quy les peuvent menasser, but ou nous debvons viser le plus propre pour leur grandeur. Je fassilite par ces premieres peines le chemin a ceus quy ce metront a cest ouvrage par cy apres pourveu que je le puisse afermyr, a quoy je crayns que la desbilite des forses que j'ay ne sy oposent. Sy vostre souverayne vouloit faire promener jusques issy deus mille hommes durant ceste este nous santirions nos armes trop puissantes soubs ces anseignes pour resculler. Je vous prie de voyr ce qui luy an pourroit faire venir l'anvie.—Du camp a Chouansy ce 24 janvier.

Endorsed : "Le D. de Bouillon, 24 January 1594." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (135. 222.)

——— to [the QUEEN].

1594, Feb. $\frac{18}{28}$.—[The following is the decipher of the letter noted in Part 4 of Calendar, *p.* 484, under date 1594, February $\frac{18}{28}$.]

Les affaires du roi vont extremement bien : les villes se recognoissent : les chefs se humilient et toute la Ligue se estonne. Sa Majeste a favourablement traitte ceux de la religion sur tout la province du Languedoc, ou il veult si bien unir les eglises a Monsieur le Connestable que la deffiance ny soit plus que par discretion. Le Roy prevoit qu'en sa mort nos malheurs ressuscitent. Il y veult pourveoir, establissant Monsigneur le petit Prince de Conde qui, assiste de ceux de la religion, aura tousjours le plus gros bout de la corde. J'ai confere particulierement avec un des depputes du Languedoc : vostre Majeste comprendra bien qui cest sans que je le nomme : cest un homme capable de discours qui congnoist le cours du marche, et qui m'a de l'affection pour beaucoup de raisons, je m'arreste fort aussi a ces instructions, car il ne parle pas par cueur, ni par fiction, avec moi. Il a fait gouster au roi que Monsieur le Connestable ne peult avoir desseing contre les Huguenots qu'a sa ruine, car tenant aujourdhui le rang dont il est honnore quant bien il ne seroit point lie au petit par le sang, c'est a lui a le prendre en sa main, d'ou deppend toutte son asseurance pour le regard des eglises, qui, fortes en la Guienne, Languedoc et Daulphine, sont asses capables de monstrer les ongles a ceulx qui pourroient avoir desseing contre eulx. Si l'armee du roi estoit aussy bien dispose que

lui en la faveur des Huguenots ils n'auroient pas subject de se plaindre, mais l'animosité ne se peult perdre. Il se traitte de me faire aller en Languedoc ou j'envoie Barjac. Les resolutions de mon voiage ne precederont point vos commandemans que j'observerai tousjours inviolablement, estan du tout, et a jamais, et partout, tres humble et plus fidelle serviteur a vostre Majeste.

(170. 108(2).)

The DUC DE BOUILLON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1594–5, $\frac{\text{Feb. 19}}{\text{March 1}}$.—Monsieur, Je vous escrivis derniere-ment de Sedan, par ung lacquais que je depeschay a monsieur l'ambassadeur, cuidant quil sera arrivé a bon port. J'ay trouvé arrivant pres du roy, ce porteur tout prest a partir, lequel jay retenu ung demy jour, pour l'acompaigner de ce peu de paroles, que je metray atendant les occasions, de vous rendre les effects de la vraye amytie et affection que je vous ay vouee, vous suppliant de les recevoir pour arres certaines de ma devotion, assuré que je ne porte plus de soing ne desir en chose du monde, qu'a honorer votre vertu et merite, que j'estime plus que de nul autre de quy lamytie me soit chere. La suffissance de cedit porteur mempeschera de vous escrire de nostre estat, luy remetant a vous le dire de bouche. Je suis venu baiser les mains au roy, avant son voyage de Lion, et pour avoir des moyens quy m'ont esté promis et ordonnez, pour l'entretenement de larmee que je comande pour son service, esperant repartir dicy dans huict ou dix jours, pour me rendre en ladit armee que j'ay laissee en garnison dans les places que j'ay conquises au Luxembourg. J'atends de vos nouvelles en bonne devotion, et me prometz en avoir bientost. Cependant aymes moy toujours et croyes que je demeureray inviolable, ce que je vous suis, cest, vostre humble amy, frere et serviteur.—A Paris ce premier mars, 1595.

Signed. 1 *p.* **(135.** 187.)

HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUC DE BOUILLON, to the SAME.

1594–5, $\frac{\text{Feb. 20}}{\text{March 2}}$.—Monsieur. *Vous verres ce que Leo vous mande, cesta* [*c'est à*] *vous demesnager cela de façon que vous empeschies le mal sy cela est vray, mais aussy que vous avisies que vous ne nencouries la mauvaise grace de ce prince vous deves ouvrir et vostre coeur et voz discours pour prevoir de quel ourage* [*orage*] *vous estes menassé et pour le present et pour l'avenir considerer ce que vous deves pour le salut de vostre royne et patrie avec le maintien de la religion et coment avec ces trois choses vous pouves acroistre vostre condition, dieu necessitant noz maistres à faire* ce quilz devront faire *volontiers, il leur monstre la mauvaise intention de leurs ennemis et les en preserve, nous nous plaignons que voz remedes* ne sont pas si grandz *que voz jalousies, et nous nous rendons stupides au nostre. Mon cher conte, assurons nous que dieu* veult faire *son oeuvre en laquelle nous serons heureux sy nous y servons ;* C'est là où il

fault *chercher nostre repos.* Je croy que vous aurez veu le lacquais que je vous ay depesché, où je vous ay mandé l'estat des afferes du Luxembourg ; je m' en suis venu icy pour voir le roy avant le partement de son voyage de Lion pour recevoir ses commandementz, et me faire assurer l' entreteinement de l'armee que je commande pour son service *à quoy les oppositions sont tres grandes pour la cognoissance quilz ont qu'elle sert fort a l'authorité de Leo et* à la surté de ses plus fidelles serviteurs : *l'on se sert de toutz moyens pour blasmer l'ouverture de la guerre laquelle l' on m' imputoit* et entre autres raisons que l' on alegue *le mescontentement que Libra en faist paroistre quy nous rend l' assistance qu'on en esperoit vaine et les envies croissant*[*s*] *entre* l' authorité de *cest estat estoit luy desnier le moyen de se pouvoir relever. Le voyage de Potelle ne s'oublye et ses acusations ont plus de forse* que nulles *quy puissent aleguer* d' autant que ung *des biens qu'on se prometoit de ceste guerre estoit qu' elle nous reuniroit avec vous,* que nous aurions *mesmes ennemis et mesmes dessaingz,* desirant que *dieu nous ouverte les yeux pour cognoistre combien de vrayes raisons Chrestiennes et politiques nous y convient. Ne vous lasses poinct a surmonter les oppositions que vous y trouves. L*[*es*] *succes quy nous arrivent sans peyne ne sont poinct nostres. Cest nostre bonheur quy en a toute la part. La vertu* se plaist a *estre contredite* pour avoir de quoy se monstrer. Quand a moy, assures vous de la constance de mon *dessaing a ces choses la* et a vous aymer plus que toutes les personnes du monde *et a vouloir rendre ma condition preparee de pouvoir servir a la bonne fortune que je vous desire, je ne demeureray icy que huict ou dix jours. J'escris a vostre maistresse avec son chiffre et luy mande ce que je panse estre a propos pour noz intentions. Adieu, cher conte, adieu mon second moy mesmes.*—A Paris ce 2 de Mars, 1595.

Signed. 1⅓ *pp.* (**135.** 188.)

The parts in italics are in cipher. At the end in the Duc de Bouillon's handwriting :—"Excuses sy elle n'es[t] de ma main mes c'est sur la copie quy an est."

ii. Contemporary copy. *French.* 1 *p.* (**135.** 208.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Same.

1594–5, March 17.—Scarcity of matter makes me write so seldom. And Mr. Bodley's diligence in acquainting you with the negociations of those ambassadors that have come here from Scotland and Germany has made me silent that way. Action there has been none but the taking of Huy, which the States believing it to be strong refused to restore being solicited by solemn embassage by them of Liege. But the enemy, who purposed from the first to recover it, soon after his coming before the place took the town and planted eighteen pieces, which battered so that the Castle was surrendered and Herrnogen with his troop departed with arms and baggage and excuses himself with the want of powder. This may cause the action of Luxemburg to quail seeing the little the

Duke of Bouillon does there, not being seconded by the King (as there men were made believe) and the small appearance there is to join the armies of these countries and France on that side. The Count Philip with his troops is in Juiys, whence there is a captain come to show the poverty and decay of the men, which in this time will send forward their revocation, of which we shall be all glad, for otherwise there will be nothing attempted.—Hage this 17 March.

Holograph. Endorsed : " 17 March, 1594." 2 *pp.* (**69.** 2.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, April $\frac{2}{12}$.—I do not know how I am to account for having no news from you by return. To know that you are well and content is the greatest happiness I can receive. The King is a little unwell but will be cured in two days.—A Paris ce 12 Apvril.

French. Holograph. Endorsed : " 2 Aprill, 1595." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**135.** 189.)

Examination of Nicholas Williamson.

1595, April 6.—He had no employment but went voluntary. He had no commission to deal with any. George Moor from Fr. Dakers his mouth, told what offers the Pope made the King. To the President he had letters from Chrycton, only of recommendation. He understood wherefore Morton was sent, and that it was to persuade the K. to receive aid against England. He was directed and so confesseth, that he meant to find out Morton. Tutsberys house. Barwick had been offered to the K. of Sp., a little before the Armado. He gave him warning of one Cecill employed by the L. Treasurer and his son. Fitzherbert told him that they had found means to try " he " a bastard.

Endorsed : 6 April, 1595. Nich. Williamson. (**204.** 15.) *In Sir R. Cecil's hand.*

Inventory made by George Goringe of the estate of his father George Goringe, 10th April.

[1595,] April 10.—Includes the manors of Hurst, Westmeston, Streat, Novington, Newyke, and Tarringe Camoyes, farm of Ashecombe, two tenements in Lewes, the house of Donney, built of brick, which cost 4,000*l.*, the house at Lewes, built of stone 2,000*l.*, woods at Wallingworth, patronage of three benefices. Total 18,264*l.*

1 *p.* (**196.** 137.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

[? 1595,] April $\frac{19}{29}$.—Vous scaures l'heureuse deslivranse de Monsr. Gorge et par luy la continuassion des prosperites du roy, c'estant Ruane [Rouen] remis an son obeissanse par l'antremise de Monsr. le Connestable. Les ennemis font de

grands ravages an la Picardie et vers Sedan ou ils m'ont fort brusle. Il me tarde estre reparty d'issy pour les amuser a mon tour.—A Fontainebleau ce 29 avril.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* **(135. 202.)**

GERARD LOWTHER to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595, April.]—Of the suit between him and Humphrey Wharton and others, respecting the wardship and lands of Thomas Cleburne.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(1157.)**

——— to the DUC DE BOUILLON.

[1595,] May $\frac{8}{18}$.—Il est arrive icy ung messager envoye de la part de Monsieur le Conte Maurice qui dict qu'il avoit des lettres de vous pour moy mais je ne les ay pas eues par ce qu'il a esté destrousse par de la Estappes et ses depesches prinses. J'en ay ce jourdhuy receu une du 16e par laquelle vous me donnez advis du partement du Sr. de Champeron et de ce qu'il doibt conduire. Nous l'attendons en bonne devotion comme nous faisons aussi le Roy, duquel j'ay eu ceste apres disner des nouvelles par Dampierre, cappitaine de mes gardes que je luy avois envoye. Lequel m'a rapporte que la capitulation de La Fere debvoit estre arrestee hier et sa Majesté partir ce jourdhuy pour venir au secours d'Ardres par le chemin d'Arthois a fin d'y estre plustost. Mais je vous prie de me mander si sa Majesté pourroit trouver quelques hommes d'Angleterre descenduz a Boulongue pour la fortiffier audit secours d'autant que les ennemyes se sont fort retranchez et font venir toutes leurs garnisons sur l'apprehension qu'ilz ont de l'acheminement de sa Majesté. Ilz avoient dez lundy prins la basse ville et en furent repoulsez mais depuis y ayant faict ung autre effort ilz y sont logez, qui n'est pas ung petit advantaige pour eulx par ce qu'auparavant il leur estoit bien difficille de battre. J'espere toutesfois avec l'ayde de dieu que si sa Majesté arrive a temps qu'elle leur fera bien quiter prinse.—A Monstreuil ce 18 May.

Signature. Addressed : Monsieur de Bouillon Maréchal de France. ¾ *p.* **(135. 223.)**

CHASTEAU MARTIN to the LORD TREASURER.

1595, May $\frac{19}{29}$.—Since his last despatch of the 12th of this month, there is news that the King of Spain is "a l'estremite, et n'en peult plus," though his illness is kept as secret as possible. The Indian fleet has arrived at Seville, with 22 millions of gold. Don Francisco Colomba has remained in the Indies with 12 galleons in order to accompany another fleet of merchant ships, which is to come next September. He wrote of an Englishman who is at Madril: the Lord Treasurer will no doubt already know his doings.—Bayonne, 29 May, 1595.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* **(204. 16.)**

Sir Edward Norreys, Governor of Ostend, to Lord Burghley.

[1595, June.]—He has been a long time suitor for a company of horse, by want whereof divers of the garrison are daily overthrown; and the inhabitants, not being able to make provision of hay and corn, and having no defence for their cattle, are greatly impoverished. Prays Burghley to move her Majesty again in the matter. To provide for the expense of that company, he proposes to cast a foot company, Captain Medkerke's, being a Dutch company, or another.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* **(186. 113.)**

The Earl of Kildare's lands.

[1595, June.]—The grandfather of the present Earl was attainted in 25 Henry VIII, and all his lands came to the King. The house of Kildare having been restored by Edward, Mary, and her Majesty, the present Earl desires to have the benefit of this restitution, and leave to prosecute his title against her Majesty for such lands as are restored: which lands are taken from him by indirect practices, as stealing offices in private, supposing either Desmond, Baltinglas or such like to be possessors of the lands, which they are not able to prove but by some enforced mercenary jury.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* **(186. 86.)**

ii. An accompanying paper giving details of the exchange by the Earl of Kildare of his lands of Caterlauf for other lands of the Queen's, and of his claim for arrears.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* **(186. 87.)**

Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, July 9.—I am much bound to you for your kindness in recommending my suit to her Majesty for obtaining her grant of *non obstante* for me to have the circuit of Lincoln, in which although objections be made that my son Monson should have suits there, which haply might be tried before me, I assure you that the matter thereof hath been already tried in the country, and judgment therein passed on his side. If any new suits arise, either for him or any other my friends there, they shall take no trial before me. If my health would permit me, I would not have left the Western circuit.—9 July.
Signed. Endorsed: 9 July, 1595. ½ *p.* **(204. 17.)**

Unlawful assemblies in London.

1595, July 10.—Warrant appointing a Provost Martial for the suppression of unlawful assemblies in the city and suburbs of London.—*Undated.*
Endorsed: 10 July, 1595. *Draft, with corrections by Burghley.*
3¼ *pp.* **(199. 38.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, July $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$.—C'est trop demeure sans scavoir quel est vostre contantemant puis qu'a vostre bien et vostre mal je veus participer. Mandes moy donc de vos nouvelles et de celles de vostre royne a laquelle toute prosperitee est desiree de moy. Divers bruits faus a mon avis sont semes que ces afaires ont eu quelque desfaveur an Hyrlande. Sy cella vous pouvoyt tous animer de ne rien espargner pour la ruine de l'Espagnol je croyrois que dieu se serviroyt de tels petits coups pour vous aprandre ou vous debues viser. Vous aures sceu mon despart de la court apres lequel je dispute La Ferte a laquelle les ennemis furent contrynts de lever le siege. Mes ma nescessite me la fit desmanteler. Le roy me commanda expressemant de venyr an Picardie a quoy je satisfis, habandonnant moy et exposant a ruine toute la terre de Sedan, que les ennemis m'ont bruslee deus jours apres mon partemant. Je m'an vins trouver le conte de St. Pol donnant par la volonte du roy l'hautorite quy est due a ceus qui ont l'ofisse que je m'estant ressolu a convyncre mes anvieus de mansonge an ce qu'ils disent que mon ambission nuit aus afayres du roy. Nous prismes la ville de Han et taillesmes an piesses douse cents hommes aynsy que vous l'aures pu antandre. Je me jecte dans Corbie que l'armes des ennemis fesoyt samblant d'ataquer de la. Elle est venue a Dourlens ou elle est despuis huit jours n'aiant ancores commanse leur baterie. Nous avons ce jourduy passe la riviere de Somme et sommes a sis lieus les ungs des autres. Leur armee est composee de quynse cens chevaus sis mille hommes de pied et vynt cync canons. Nous avons a cest heure pres de mille chevaus et deus mille cinc cents hommes de pied. Nous atandons Monsr. de Nevers avec deus cents chevaus et huit cents hommes de pied du coste de Paris. Nous atandons autant de cavallerie et tout cella dans trois jours. La plasse n'est pas bonne mes il y a dedans quinse cents hommes de pied et deus cents cinquante hommes armes. Sy les ennemis n'avansent leurs afayres nous atandrons tout le monde ; sinon nous antreprandrons avec ce que nous avons tout ce quy se pourra pour garder que ceste plasse ne se perde. L'esvenemant de ce siege estant de tres grande consequanse pour les ennemis et pour nous s'il le prennent, ils couvrent toute leur frontiere anticipe sur la nostre quinse lieus de long et huit de large ; la faillant ils auront espuise toute l'ardeur et les moyens de leur armee, perdu l'esperanse au pais d'Artois d'estre deslivre des ravages des gents de guerre, et le mescontantemant sera tel dans leurs villes que je ne scay sy sy (*sic*) pourroit faire quelque changemant dans quatre jours, nous serons aus mains ou ils dessampareront la plasse ou le courage faudra aus nostres. Cella fet, vostre amy s'an va jouyr de la vie privee pour donner loysyr de faire l'examen de ces actions afin de voir sy elles seront samblables aus blasmes que l'on m'imputent, ce que n'estant la jugera que tels discours sentent de la connoissanse

que l'on a de mes servysses quy n'estants resconnus redarguent de mesconnoissanse ceus quy les recoyvent. Ma religion est aussy ce quy rand plus plausible tout ce que l'on opose à ce quy me pourroit eslever. Je susporte passiamment telles choses esperant que comme ma religion me donnoit de l'anvie quelle me donroit du susport. Mes tout le contrere m'estant sascrifie pour le bien commun je me vois habandonne de tous, ce quy m'abat le courage mes bien plus les moyens desquels je suis sy desnue qu'il faut me resduire an la vie privee a quoy je suis tout ressolu ; et au partir d'issy je m'y vois plonge ou je servire a dieu et me remetre au moyens de servir lors que les ocasions s'y ofriront a vous toutes et quantes fois que vous le voudres et me fectes ce bien que je puisse jouir des tesmongnages de vostre souvenanse aus heures de vostre loysir, et croire que je seray plus heureux portier an la meson de dieu que grand roy ailleurs.—A St. Ricquier ce 22 Juillot, 1595.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* **(135. 190.)**

Comptroller of the Works.

[1595, July 16.]—Clauses of a grant of the office of comptroller of the works in reversion after the death of Thomas Fowler to William Spicer and Henry Fadys for their joint lives and the life of the survivor.

See Patent R. 37 Eliz. pt. 2.

Draft. Latin. 1 *p.* **(2312.)**

Agnes Wright to the Queen.

[1595, July 18.]—Her second husband John Wright has wasted her property, and the portion of her son Thomas Chambers, whom he has murdered, for which crime he is now in prison. The small remainder of her goods is seized for the Queen. Prays order to the escheator of Essex to restore it.—*Undated.*

(i.) Note by Cecil referring the examination to Sir John Popham.

(ii.) Note by Popham as to the state of the property.

2 *pp.* **(587.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, $\frac{\text{July } 23}{\text{Aug. } 2}$.—Je vous fais ceste lettre quy an acompagnera une autre que je fis deus jours d'avant l'esvenemant duquel je vous anvoye le discours despuis Dourlens c'est perdu d'assaut. Monsr. de Nevers estant arive et commandant a l'armee du roy il s'y est perdu ung bon nombre d'hommes, les Espagnols n'aiant oublie nulle espesse de cruaute. Ceste perte a resduit ceste frontiere an ung grand peril lequel me retient afin de regarder par le mespris de ma vie d'y porter quelque empeschemant. Tous les avis que nous avons sont quel les ennemis voudront ataquer

Montreuil pour ceste ocasion. Je m'y anvois avec huit cens Suisses et autant de Franses. Mes tant de choses y desfuillent que je ne scay que vous dire de l'esvenemant. C'est une fort grand plasse mal fortifiée ou toutes sortes de mounissions manquent et ne puis trouver de quoy la fournir de sescours. La Franse n'est presparee pour le nous donner. Je rescours a vous afin que a ce besoyng vous assisties la Franse et vostre amy. J'escris une lettre a vostre souveraine que je vous prie luy bailler. Se sera a vous de limer mes rudes parolles an luy demandant assistanse premierement s'il est possible de vynt mylliers de poudres, de vint mille escus pour le paiemant de nos gents de guerre et de deus mille Anglois pour nous sescourir, pouvant venyr asses de cavallerie, mes d'infanterie il ne nous an reste plus, sans laquelle l'on ne peut antreprandre. Ce sera au roy que l'on donra tous ces secours, mes ce sera la vie l'honneur de vostre amy quy an seront conserves, car quy se pert ne fet james bien. Sy le besoing n'y estoit je ne seroys demandeur, saschant combien telles choses sont contreres a mes dessins. mes la nescessite des afayres du roy me resduisent a n'avoyr autre voye. Sy je ne prenoys la conservassion de ceste plasse nul ne la prandroit et la perdant elle est d'une tres grande consequanse et ces ennemis vous avoysineroyent de ce coste la. Il faut faire tost ce que vous pourres. Seroit il bien possible que l'on me refusat et que l'on proposat quelques resons de consequanse pour ne m'acorder ce que l'on pourroit refuser a d'autres, sy l'on acorde les hommes il faudroit que vous avisissies sy l'on les pourroit avoir de quelques unes de vos garnisons, car de les lever je croy que cella seroit plus long et de plus de despanse. J'escris a Monsr. de la Fontene afin qu'il communique avec vous et feres s'il vous plest fermer la lettre de vostre souverayne. Il faut avant que pandre mon espee randre ancores ce servisse et a vous tous ceus desquels je me pourre aviser.—A Pequigny ce 2e d'aoust.

Holograph. 3 *pp. Endorsed :* "à Pequinny 2° Augusti, 1595, novo stilo." **(135. 192.)**

Antonio Perez.

[1595, July.]—Para con su Magestad. Terçera memoria Mejor tercera voluntad ; numero de perfection. Que de mi correspondencia no diga à nadie nada ; que no añade gusto comer delante de muchos. Y el otro dixo que el cuervo, sy callara, *haberet plus dapis invidiæque minus.*

Los avisos sy, y las cosas. Que el que trata mercancia verdadera ver la dexa de buena gana : y hara mejor la prueva del juyzio de suo consejeros. Que es libre, quando no conoçe las partes. Que assy juzgan en la China ; y el otro que dixo que no avian de tener ojos los juezes, esto quiso dezir.

Que mande *por Mylord*, ò por dos renglones à Antonio Bacon el cuydado *de mi correspondencia*, por my seguridad,

* Omitted in the French.

y por su caucion. Qué es tan fiel, que donde se atraviesa el honor de su fee, *aun de su serviçio se recatara.*

Que à tales, como le dezia †el otrodia,† ame y estime, que roban coraçones, y voluntades para su serviçio. Qué otros, digo, ‡ los que venden las gracias de sus Principes, y compran con ellas à sus vassalos, como à esclavos, venden à sus Principes, y hazen lo que los ladrones, que venden lo que roban à sus Prinçipes por merito tales obras.‡

Y tome Su M^d^ por señal de los ministros à quien §tocare esto. Que seran los que se sintieren, y offendieren d'este advertimiento.||

La muerte de Pedro¶ Wroht || Embiar à Veneçia otro || Tener cuzdado de aquel Prinçipe. Que es el prinçipal de Italia, y à quien todos los ostros tienen respecto ; y primero le miran à la cara, que obren nada.

Que es provechoso por mill causas. || Por las intelligencias : que es el commerçio prinçipal de los Prinçipes || Por el commerçio de los vassallos || Por la mayor seguridad de las mercançias dellos con Turcos, y con sus provinçias, y otras. || Ojo. || Beneficio de su Magestad, no solo por la satisfaçion de sus subditos, pero por la obligaçion en que les porria à nuevos servicios, y soccorros. || Por el seguro, que aun puede causar para lo mismo al commerçio de sus vassallos en respecto de España. Que la salsa d'estas viandas d'estado, es el gusto del entendimiento, y la fineza de la destreza. Que por una parte se offenda al enemigo, y se infeste ; y por otra se aproveche d'el, como de amigo con la industria. Y à el le cresca la nariz del corrimiento, ò los enemigos.

Que las Republicas, tienen mucho de damas, que se obligan façilmente. Demas d'esto reçiben por la partiçipaçion commun, como particular, en la estima, y pagan como Prinçipe, por la auctoridad.

Que ay mas, que hazer de una dama galan, (que es amor extraordinario) es para enamorar mas à otros.

Que de mas desto, nunca muere el obligado como ny el offendido. Porque se obra en la espeçie, que es incorruptible, y no en individuo que son mortales.

A. Pz.

Endorsed : 1607 (? *perhaps* No. 7). Para con su Magestad. 3ª memoria. *Holograph.*

A French translation in Anthony Bacon's hand is printed by Birch, I. 265 *sq.* from vol. vii, f. 63, of Bacon's papers. It includes four paragraphs which are not represented in the Spanish, all but the first come at the end of the document,

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* Rendered twice over in the French with different expressions.
† Omitted in the French.
‡ The French is much compressed.
§ Corrected from "toca."
|| Paragraph inserted in French.
¶ French "Wroth."

and may represent a subsequent memorandum. The translation will be found occasionally to be very bad and was probably therefore done by Bacon from another version in Spanish. The document is presumably an *aide-mémoire* for an interview with Eliz. (**119.** 171.)

SIR FRANCIS DARCY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595 ?] July.—Acknowledges favours received, and prays continuance thereof.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : July. 1 *p.* (**98.** 78.)

The EARL OF ESSEX to SIR HENRY UNTON.

[1595, July ?]—I will not now longer hold your man, though by him I can not send you any certain resolution. This week I am not my own man. In the beginning of the next the Queen removes ; but if you will then be privately at London, towards the end of the week, I will appoint a place and time of meeting with you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**179.** 155.)

The DUC DE BOUILLON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. $\frac{7}{17}$.—Je vous advertis de la perte de Dourlens, de ma venue a Monstreul et de l'opinion que j'avois d'y estre assiege. Les ennemis ont tout a coup torne leur teste et sont alle investir Cambre. Monsr. de Balagny est dedans tres mal fourny d'hommes et surtoût de capitenes et de personnes d'experianse. Monsr. de Nevers estoit desmeure lors que je vyns vers la mer de ce coste quy a mon avis n'y aura ancores porte aucun sescours ; d'esperer qu'a cest heure de nous mesmes que nous le puissions fayre, je ne l'espere pas. La conqueste de ceste plasse est au Roy d'Espangne d'une tres grande consequanse tant pour la resputassion que pour l'ouverture qu'elle donne a son pais estant an nos mayns. C'est vostre souveraine seulle quy la peut sescouryr an anvoyant promtemant quatre mille hommes de pied aiant asses de cavallerie par dessa et fesant que ceus des estats an anvoyassent deus mille. Mes sy la volonte de sa Ma^te^ estoit telle il y faut user de diligense. Ce secours an l'absanse du Roy seroyt continuer a sa Majesté de se montrer vraie protectrisse des afaires du Roy. S'il messavient de ceste plasse dieu operera miraculeusemant ou les ennemis feront ung grand progres. La plus part des villes an ceste frontiere ont este de la ligue et an plusieurs n'y a nulle garnison quy me fet crayndre que Cambre perdu quelles ne fassent ung mauves esfect. Vostre souveraine seulle le peut sescouryr. Mon cher conte, n'obmetes nulle persuasion a ce qu'elle s'asquiere ceste gloyre et une immortelle obligassion sur tous les Franses. Mandes moy tost ce que nous aurons a esperer. —A Nanpon trois lieus pres Monstreul, ce 17^e^ aoust.

Endorsed : "Le D. de Bouillon, a Monstreul, 17 d'Aoust, '95 nouveau stile." *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* (**135.** 219.)

JOHN WETENHALL to THOMAS BARTLOT, one of the pages of the Queen.

[1595?] Aug. 7.—The keepership of Hanmer and other woods in the lordship of East Witton being vacant, he urges him to get the Lord Treasurer's grant thereof. Instructs him how to proceed in the matter. Has sent a petition to be shown to the Lord Treasurer with respect to a commission on the keepership.—7 of August, from Heynings, near Kylgram Bridge.
1 *p.* (**99.** 30.)

ED. WYLTON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595, Aug. 8.—Since my last there is news that the D. of Guise is unfortunately slain, playing in his bed with Monsieur le Tremouille, by the fall of some engine from his bed's head. That there hath passed letters full of bitter spirit betwixt the King and Count Soissons, a matter not unlike to breed great inconvenience in France, as it is thought. That the D. Mercure is declared for Spain. That the Count Fuentes hath taken Perfoun, a castle not far from Noyoun. That the King stays at Lions as yet, hoping to accord with the Dukes Epernoun and Joyeuse by mediation of the Constable. That the D. de Mayne has made his peace and shall be governor of the French County. That Monsieur de Thurin and Chateaurow, sons of the Marshals of Matinion and d'Haultmont, have slain each other in a duel at Court. That the K. of Spain has stayed almost 500 Netherlanders, notwithstanding his edict that it should be lawful for any Catholic of those countries to traffic with him. That a gentleman of Arragon, one Sennor de Penilla, a man well known to Sennor Perez (as having for his cause lost his living and country), being employed by the King in the Low Countries, is now returned, arrived at Diep; saith he hath been many times in the Spanish army as a Portuguese, and faithfully performed that he promised (as Sr. Perez saith) who (I think) will certify you at large of his particular services. I have thought good also to acquaint you that at a solemn festival Sr. Perez would needs have Mr. Wiseman and myself with him into the church, fearing his person in such a multitude. We obeyed him for that time, though unwillingly, purposing to certify you hereof and humbly crave to know your pleasure herein, if in the like case he request our company, for I will rather leave him to his fear and fortunes than offend you in the least matter. If you be desirous to know anything touching his particular, this I dare affirm, *that he is exceeding timorous, will not stir abroad without us, disliketh the French and their manners*, boasteth greatly of her Majesty's and your favours, *is discontent that Bassadonna hath not returned his money*, and desireth infinitely to be with the K., as well as for his special service as because he hopeth presently to discern

of his estate. *Our spy insinuateth himself by all the means he can into Sinnior Peres' company nothwithstanding that he hath almost in plain terms forbidden him.* We look within this 4 or 5 days to hear from the King, who (they say) by reason of his occasions in Picardy, will be drawn shortly into these parts.—Diepe, 8 August '95.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* **(199. 28.)**

The passages in italics are in cipher in the original.

Ry. Champernoun to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Aug. 15.—Sir Thomas Gorge[s] gave me to understand of your desire of my youth that sings, whose years of apprenticeship I long since bought, by my own travail and great charge have brought him up, myself receiving small or no contentment but in music: he wanting the rest, of no value, being of many bad the best: and no way answering the report made of him. Your father's favours have bound me in greatest duty and service, and so have I carried a most ready mind for the best merits at your hands: in regard whereof I should not know how to deny what I esteem far above his value, with the loss of all my contentment: though rightly and with others no way to be so regarded. But my reputation is called in question as though I had required or forced this youth with others to be dealt withal against reason and the law, to be "gellt" [gelded] which rumour being spread is most disgraceful. I will write no further, not knowing whom it concerns, though touching myself near: of whose author I being resolved, I shall be more willing to answer your desire. Also must I swallow this unlooked [for] and undeserved disgrace as I may, and resolve to put on a resolution to endure the hardest measure can be offered or laid on me, which if this time afford her Majesty's subjects, I must have patience and keep the liberty of my thoughts to myself: hoping of better fruits of no ill deserts from you, and indeed to enjoy that liberty which befits all gentlemen, and which I purpose.—Modbury, 15 August, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(73. 24.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug. $\frac{15}{25}$.—Je croy que l'on n'obtiendra non plus pour le sescours de Cambre que l'on an avoit promis pour celluy de Monstreuil. Je croyois meriter quelque chose an mon particullier outre ce quy despandoit du servisse du roy. Monsr. de la Fonteine vous dira de mes nouvelles Je ne partire ancores de Picardie, sy vous m'y voules mander des vostres.—A Querbigny ce 25^{e} Aoust.

Note at foot of letter: Je vous anvoye ung paquet du seigneur Antonio Peres.

Holograph. Endorsed: "25 d' Aoust '95, nouveau stile." 1 *p.* **(135. 195.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Aug.—You will have learnt from my previous letters what has passed on this frontier. The enemy having approached Cambray to invest it, I was begged by the Conte de St. Pol to leave Montreul and advance to St. Quentin with the troops I had with me. On my way, I have met Monsieur Chevalier, Master of the Requests of the King's Household, who has been dispatched to the Queen your sovereign on behalf of the Prince de Conti and those of the Council whom his Majesty has left at Paris, to ask her assistance in the necessity in which the affairs of this province now are. In the absence of the King there is no one but you from whom the province can obtain more prompt and more salutary assistance. Cambray is a good place, but so ill-provided with men that if it be not promptly assisted it must undoubtedly be lost. The assurance you have given me of your friendship makes me more freely beg you to favour our supplications to this princess. The sufficiency and quality of the said Sieur Chevalier keeps me from further particularising to you our condition.

French. Signed. 1½ *pp. Endorsed:* "receu le 21er d' Aoust, 1595." **(135. 194.)**

Ed. Wilton to the Same.

1595, Sept. $\frac{4}{14}$.—Sennor Antonio Perez is now arrived at Paris, accompanied with Monsieur d'Incarville, who defrayed his charges in the journey, and provided him lodging in the town, but not so well but that the Council mean to see him better accommodated. His entertainment good, both of the Prince Contye and the rest; but especially M. de Forse, the Governor of Berne, used him with an extraordinary respect. The Council for his security have commanded four of the "Swish" of the King's Guard to attend at his lodging. The King hath appointed him 4,000 crowns pension, to be paid in such sort as he shall not need to solicit the financiers, for against that he has always protested. In this sort have they provided for his security, these are the means promised, all this he likes well; only as yet he has received nothing: that he likes not so well. Senor de Penilla (he of whom I wrote to you before) that affirmed he came out of the Spanish camp, and had done many services there for the King, has been waged by the Spaniards to kill the King and Senor Perez. The Council have talked with him this present day: thought to temporise: but he noting their suspicion is fled.

The news from Cambray is very good, 800 foot and 300 *harquebuss a cheval* are entered the town under the conduct of a very valiant commander. The King is looked for here this next week. *Our spy hath followed us to Paris* but Senor Perez hath almost in plain terms *forbidden him his company.* [Side note to the cipher: This is according to the form of my

notes in the top of the book.]—Paris, 14 September *stilo novo*, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (199. 29.)

The passages in italics are in cipher in the original.

EDMUND WISEMAN to the SAME.

1595, Sept. 14.—Senior Peres came to this town this last of August in the company of Monsieur Incravill and Monsieur Mottavilla, the first President of the revenues of Normandy. Since his coming he has visited the Prince, Count, the Count de Shomburdg, Monsieur Forca, Captain of the King's Guard, and Monsieur Gevere. The King has given Senior Peres a pension of 4,000 crowns a year as Monsieur Incravell tells him, and in such sort as Peres shall not have need of him for his pension, nor of any of the financiers. Monsieur Shomberdg with the rest of the Council here, has appointed four of the King's guard of Swiss daily to attend him. Senior de Penillia, that I wrote to you of to be employed in the King of France's service, I think is employed by the King of Spain for the killing of Senior Peres; for this day being suspected by Monsieur la Force, he has laid a horse saddled and bridled over the water, commanding of them where he is that in any wise he be ready. Monsieur de la Force means to stay him. The Governor of St. Denis, Monsieur Vic. Sarred, is gone into Cambray: 800, the most of them horse. It is thought it will be an occasion of the King's longer stay from this town, because he is known to be most valiant.—Paris, 14 September, 1595.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (199. 30.)

The DUC DE BOUILLON to the SAME.

[1595,] Sept. $\frac{15}{25}$.—I know not whether my grievances have been renewed or relieved by the singular demonstration you have made me of your friendship. Participating in all that afflicts you and having seen how much you were afflicted at my loss, I do not dissociate myself from this resentment, but in truth my consolation is the greater for seeing my second self ordered to bear my grievances, which time will remove as it will everything save the perfection of our friendship.—A Paris ce 25e Septembre.

French. Holograph. 1 *p.* (135. 196.)

[ED. WYLTON] to the SAME.

[1595, Sept. 22.]—Decipher of the two passages relating to Monsieur de Force and Harry Constable in the letter printed in this Calendar, Part V, pp. 385–6.

1 *p.* (179. 156.)

DUTCH MERCHANTS.

[1595, Sept.]—Names of the Dutch merchants that sue Captain Chillcot and his company. Walter Artsone, Thomas Coottells, owners; and 12 others, factors.—*Undated.* (205. 50.)

De Neufville (?) to Monsieur Perez.

[1595, Sept.]—Jay oublie apres disner a vous parler de la deposition de La Penille qui a este executé a mort a Paris. Je vous en envoye une coppie que jay faict tirer, et ne se passera rien qui vous touche dont je ne vous donne advis.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: Para embiar a Mylord. ½ *p.* (174. 96.)

Sir Charles Danvers to the Earl of Essex.

[1595, c. Oct. 6.]—This gentleman M. de Lomeny, among other affairs of greater importance for her Majesty from the (French) King, is to entreat for the restitution of my brother and myself, and carries letters to you for your assistance. Next the hope I have in her Majesty's gracious disposition my confidence is in your mediation.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (179. 139.)

The Duc de Bouillon to Monsieur de la Fontaine.

[1595?] Oct. 25.—Je ne vous diray pas les prosperitez reiterees par diverses fois ceste annee aux Espagnols dautant que leurs armes ne me donnent encores de creinte pour le faict de la Religion, veu quilz ont a les emploier en lieu ou Dieu nest gueres servi en nostre France. Mais bien vous diray-je les creintes qu'elles me donnent voiant les humeurs disposees a vouloir le repos et nos necessitez generales, qui sont asses forts conseillers pour persuader de ne pouvoir trouver nostre salut qu'en une reconciliation, de laquelle les commencemens sont desia tels que l'on peult aiseement en juger la fin, qui ne peult estre qu'en executant les conditions apposées a l'absolution donnee au Roy. Dom Alonce d'Idiaque doibt rendre responce pour toute ceste semaine des ouvertures faictes dung traicté general a l'arrivée du Roi en Picardie. Le gouverneur de La Fere a proposé une trefve pour six semaines a laquelle j'ay laissé le Roi comme disposé aiant licentié la pluspart de ses forces et a mon advis sur ceste esperance il a rompu entierement toutes les trouppes que j'avois ; et quoiquil eust asseuré Monsr. de la Noue de lui donner le commandement de celles que les Estats paient, il les a reparties dans les garnisons, mais dans la plus forte il n'en a mis que deux compagnies. Aiant encores quelques trouppes et estant solicité des Picards de les loger pres La Fere et voulant y faire joindre son armee qui vient de Bourgougne, il en a donné le commandement a Mons. de Retz qui est une asses evidente preuve que l'insuffisaunce de ce chef lui est moins suspecte, que n'eust esté dommageable de m'en donner la charge a la creance quil veult donner a Rome de ne vouloir plus se servir aux grandes charges de ceux de la Religion. On prepare ung estat pour l'année qui vient par lequel on nous ostera toutes les villes que nous tenons d'autant qu'on ne veult entretenir garnison qu'aux villes de frontiere et de

forces qu'en la seule armee du Roi. Lequel m'a incertainement parlé de traicter avec le Roy d'Espagne : chose, si elle advient, qui ne me surprendra pas, l'aiant presumé de long temps. Et semble que chacun a aidé a ce desseing mesme ceux qui avoient plus d'interest au contraire. Et ce desir lui croisera autant qu'il verra que les moiens de sauver son estat, honneur, et reputation lui en seront plus ou moins offertz. Il m'a dict estre disposé a faire une conference avec la Roine, procedeure que je trouve tresbonne. Et tout ainsi que j'ay par cy devant solicité que sa Maj^te^ secourust ses affaires d'hommes et d'argent. Je croi que par ceste assemblee il est expedient de traicter de quelques seuretez dont il ne puisse aiseement se departir. Aultrement ce sera faciliter ceste maudite reconciliation. Si sa Maj^te^ veult scavoir mon opinion vous vous pourrez servir de ce que dessus. Du general je viendray au particulier, comme estant celui qui sans doubte sera les premices de ce qui sera sacrifié. Mon desir de pousser ces commencemens de guerre pour prevenir ces reconciliations et la confiance que j'avois que nous serrons soustenus de ceux qui y avoient interest m'ont faict mettre ceste pouvre place, seule ou dieu est servi librement deca la riviere de Loire, en hazard, en aiant espuizé les munitions et vivres, et les aiant emploiez aux affaires du Roy, de quoi je ne puis, quelqz diligense que j'y face, avoir remplacement. J'y ay commencé une fortification plus que necessaire. Le commencement en est tres dangereux, d'autant qu'il m'a fallu combler mon fossé et le retranchement du commencemens des assignations que le Roy m'avoit ordonnees pour cest effect est cause qu'elles devienrent imparfaictes et n'ay de moi nuls moiens d'y pourveoir, vous jurant qu'en six mois que j'ay demeuré en Picardie, sans veoir ung seul denier du Roi, j'ay faict fournir plus de vingt mille escuts pour ses affaires pour lesquels il m'a fallu vendre jusques a ma vesselle d'argent de facon que je ne voi moien de conserver ce petit estat si d'ailleurs je ne suis assisté. La bonte de la Roine envers tous ceux qui vont vers elle et les singuliers tesmoingnages qu'il lui a pleu me rendre de ses bonnes graces, m'enhardist de lui faire une tres humble supplication de m'accommoder de douze mille escuts sol, moiennant lesquels je mettray ceste place hors de moien de l'assaillir, ni par la force ni par la necessité. Je laisseray a sa Maj^te^ de veoir comme il lui plaira user de ceste liberalité, non envers moi seulement mais envers tous ceux de la Religion, qui se joindront a mon obligation pour le reconoistre par tres humbles services. Mais la diligense y est requise d'autant qu'il fault travailler durant l'hyver a fin que la fortification soit en estat au primtemps : aiant ceste commodité de me servir de mauvais temps d'autant que je travaille dans le Roc qui m'oste la necessite des murailles. Je vous puis asseurer que j'ay recours a ce remede comme a l'anchre sacrée laquelle me manquant je n'en scay nul aultre, qui me faict croire que ceste Roine bien-faictrice a

toute l'Europe ne me vouldra desnier ceste petite assistance : petite pour elle, mais tres grande puis qu'elle peult sauver tant d'ames du violent joug de la tyrannie de l'Espagnol et du Pape. Je vous prie que j'aie bien tost responce et croiez que quoi qui arrive quand ceci se perdra (comme je n'en doubte pas sans ceste assistance) je m'en iray en Guienne vivre et mourir au milieu de nos eglises.

[1595 ?] Oct. 25.—Du mesme jour 25e. Vous aurez encores ce mot pour vous convier a vour emploier avec toute ardeur a ce que je vous mande, vous protestant que j'essaie ce moien avec beaucoup de deplaisir. Mais cest force forcee et au moine telles recerches me serviront d'excuse apres que le mal sera arrivé d'y avoir, et a temps cerché touts remedes. Dieu vueille que je sois trompé mais je prevoy de grands maux si dieu par sa grace ne les divertit. Vous pourrez joindre vos raisons pour faire veoir l'importance de ceste place, combien sa perte seroit prejudiciable et quel regret l'on y devroit avoir si elle estoit advenue pour si peu. Quant a moi je vous jure que sans la consideration publicque je m'en desferois, ne me portant que de la despense et incommoditez et en accommoderois tres advantageusement mes affaires privées ; mais dieu me garde de profiter aux despens de tant d'ames qui le servent. Souvienne vous que la conference et les contractz sont necessaires si on veult rompre nos traictez avec l'Espagnol. Ce que je voy, ne se peult escrire. Mais toutes choses nous sont meshuy (*sic*) loisibles pourveu qu'elles nous donnent la jouissance de nos plaisirs. Vous presenterez la lettre que j'escri a la Roine et lui en exposerez la creance je vous en envoie pour Monsr. le grand Threzorier et communiquerez aussi de ce faict avec Mr. le Comte d'Essex. Je seray fort aise que le Roy ne sache poinct ce voiage, veu les temps et les humeurs des hommes. Il m'est fort necessaire de m'en aller en Guienne. Nos eglises sont pleines de confusions et de creintes ; je vous prie usez de diligence.

Endorsed : "Desciphremt d'une l're de Monsr. de Bouillon a Monsr. de la Fontaine." $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (**135.** 181, 182.)

Antonio Perez.

1595, $\frac{\text{Oct. 30}}{\text{Nov. 9}}$.—Extracts from Edward Wylton's letter of the above date, relative to Antonio Perez, namely the parts in cipher deciphered. [*See* Calendar of Cecil Papers, Part V. p. 435.]

Undated. Unsigned. Endorsed : "Concerning Sir Antonio Perez." 1 *p.* (**58.** 49.)

John and James Rutledge to the Council.

[1595, Oct. ?]—For themselves and other tenants of Bewcastle, Cumberland. Complain of the spoils and oppressions committed against them by the Scots. Lord Scroope unable to defend them for lack of soldiers. Pray for relief.—*Undated.* 1 *p.* (**1163.**)

—— Ersfild to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Nov. 24.—At my landing in Dieppe I delivered Mr. Smith his letter, who for your cause was ready to advise me the surest course for my present passage unto the King, where I came the 16th of November, and gave Signor Perez and Mr. Edmonds your letters, which I hope they will signify. Then according to the instructions you vouchsaved me I enquired such particularities as I find best worthy advertisement. The King daily is amongst his soldiers and pioneers. These are paid money and bread to the value of 6*d.* every day: the other, good words, which they must yet feed on. At night commonly he retires to Chonilz, two leagues off, to repose himself in his mistress' favour and her child's prettiness, which he loves, and cannot hide. His forces now with him are at the most 2,000 landsknights, and 3,000 Switzers, which march towards him from the wars of Bourgony, where he left them. They mutined for want of pay, and would have departed, but now are satisfied. The French forces not above 1,000 foot and 500 horse at this present, but he has sent for more, looking the enemy should come to relieve Lafere, which he holds straitly besieged, having taken all the passages, beaten down all their mills but one, and means to drown them by devise of sluices, raising a long trench, of breadth 12 foot, of height 18, which cannot come to perfection before January; and am afraid will then hardly take effect; because the compass of ground that must be drowned is great, and the course of the river little; and besides the top of the trench will not countervail half the height of the wall; more, if the trench break, which is doubtful, because it is slenderly rammed, then were all that great labour lost. The fort he makes may contain a thousand men, and many think it needless to make it so great. It has two places of entry. If the enemy come to victual, they must needs come upon that side the fort is, which will be a secure retreat if it be finished before his coming. It is thought the town is provided for 4 months, only wanting salt. Concerning the situation of the town, how it stands in marsh ground without danger of cannon or assault, how it must be taken by famine, the number of fighting men within, which are 1,500, and of other people as many more, how it stands upon the King never to leave it till he have it, how it annoys that part of Picardy, how in regard it is his inheritance by the House of Vendome; all these things I doubt not but you have been largely informed of by such as have had judgment and time to peruse it. La Chappelle 5 leagues off, is the nearest place the Spaniard has unto Lafere; yet is it thought it will be a tedious siege, unless the King's invention of annoying them by water take good effect. The town is little: only one church in it. Concerning the King's provision in the army, there is plenty of all victual in his quarter. The sickness is amongst his soldiers, but not violent. The French

murmur for want of money, and unless the King stay by it in person it is thought they will not abide it. His people of Paris and other cities are much discontented at the new impositions, and give bold speeches against the financiers for the King's want. Paris, as I am credibly told, yields him upon this last impost (which by Parliament must continue a year) 100,000 crowns a month more than ever it did any King's time before. The " dace " upon all sort of merchandise is double for that it was. Their meat, wine, wood, all generally that comes for man's use, except corn, pay to the King's use, and yet he has not to pay his soldier. He keeps the Parisian very short, which makes the place hard to live in. The King and the Duke of Mayne are very shortly to meet at Compeigne (a day's journey from Paris) there to confirm their reconciliation. He is Governor of the Isle of France, and has Soissons for his retreat. The best nobility of France assemble there with the Council. The young Prince and his mother come likewise, where it is thought she shall be freed wholly from the crime of her husband's death. The Marquise of Pisan is the Governor, and Madame d'Angolesme the Governess of the Prince. I am told for certain that at Poictiers he heard his first mass. The Duke of Guise and Desdiguieres his lieutenant undertake the war against d'Espernon in Provence, of which he is Governor.—Paris, 24 November.

Holograph. Endorsed : 1595, November 24. 2 *pp.* **(199. 31.)**

The Queen to the Lord Deputy and Sir J. N. [Sir John Norris].

[1595, Nov. or Dec.]—We have by a despatch bearing date the 12th of November prescribed to you, our Deputy, and the whole Council, such forms of proceeding with the traitors of Ulster as in our own judgment we do not see, if they be well and rightly dealt with, but they would be right glad of : and yet when we consider what great charges this base rebellion hath put us unto, and how small progress our armies have made into the hearts of their strengths, notwithstanding that they have all this while flown with their own feathers, we have thought good for prevention of such further mischief as the rebellion of Ulster, wherewith now Connaught is also notoriously infected, may throw upon us, to make choice of you especially and only if you find that much sticking upon those conditions to which in our general letter you are prescribed, will prejudice or danger the speedy and sound conclusion, then in that case to make an end with those traitors by sending to them a pardon without longer labouring for more of those conditions for the present then shall be judged of necessity for the case as now it standeth ; and, for performance of all things meet, you shall procure sure pledges and enjoin them in any wise a short time of their coming in to submit themselves to the State after the receipt of their pardon,

which we would have you speedily send them; whereby they may have less colour to practise or deal underhand with strangers or be furnished with other means to maintain their rebellion. For all other things we refer you to the letters of our Council, without new sendings or postings to and fro. And thus have you both more trust than others and power and authority absolutely committed to you to order this cause, in which regard we hope to have occasion by your diligent and discreet usage to allow the conclusion which is the perfection of all works, and so more easily to pass over the memory of all other actions since first this rebellion spread itself in that our kingdom.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endorsed: "C of a P (?) letter to the D. and Sir J. N." 1 *p.* (**97.** 127.)

Francis Dacre to Elenor Dacre.

1595, Dec. 5.—Begins: "Dearly beloved daughter Eleonor." Makes choice of her as his eldest and fittest daughter to communicate his present state and purposes to. Charges her to deal with their friends to employ their credit so that, by some honourable means procured from her Majesty, their house may be restored to its ancient state, and pardon and licence obtained for him and his son to return to their country's service. She may affirm that he and his son are departed the King of Spain's dominions, having already some months past left his pension and service: though means have been made to them to receive the pension again. "Your most loving father."—Liege, 5 December, 1595.

Addressed: "To hir loving cosing Mistris Elenor Dacre." *Endorsed:* 1598 (*sic*). *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**66.** 31.)

Enclosure:—

Detailed particulars of his wishes as regards his pardon, lands, title &c. Mentions as his dear friends, his sister Montague, Lord Wharton, and his nephew Francis Clifford.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**66.** 30.)

William, Lord Cobham, to the Mayor, Jurats and Common Council of the town and port of Sandwich.

1595, Dec. 13.—Understands that their number of freemen of the vulgar sort is so increased that by their great number of voices they sway all matters without due regard to their duties, and grow very wilful and heady at their assemblies, endangering the quiet of the town. He requires them therefore to fill up the number presently wanting of their 36 common councillors, and to elect 12 more of the discreeter sort of commons into the Common Council; which number of 48 they shall always maintain by election of the discreeter sort of commons. Further directions as to the conduct of their proceedings, wherein no common freeman shall have

voice or power to intermeddle, save only to hear and see for better experience.—Blackfriars, 13 December, 1595.

Endorsed: Lord Cobham. *Contemporary copy.* 1 *p.* (**75.** 27.)

i. Another copy. (**75.** 28.)

The Council to the Mayor, Jurats and Common Council of the town and port of Sandwich.

1595, Dec. 13.—They understand by Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the 5 Ports, of some insolent demeanour in the meaner sort of the commoners there, at a late assembly made for the choice of their Treasurers. The Council command them to execute the directions sent them by Lord Cobham under this date.—Court at Richmond, 13 December, 1595.

Signed: J. Puckeringe, W. Burley, Essex, C. Howard, J. Hunsdon, J. Fortescue. *Contemporary copy.* 1 *p.* (**75.** 27a.)

J. St. John to Sir Robert Cecil.

1595, Dec. 17.—I have received your letter of this date, whereby it seems you have been advertised that I should have in my hands a cart of the last summer's voyage performed by Sir Walter Rawley into the Indies, which you desire to see; the rather for that a servant of yours did lately lose one upon the highway, which might by some happiness of finding be brought to my hands. I neither have or at any time had any such cart. Only a servant of Sir Raphe Lane's came unto me upon Sunday last, and showed me a book written containing a discourse of that voyage, and as I remember told me he had also a cart thereof, but by reason of my being accompanied with divers friends at that time I had no leisure to peruse it, and so dismissed the party; since which time I have not heard of him any more.—St. Bartholomews, 17 December, 1595.

Signed. Endorsed: L. St. John. 1 *p.* (**199.** 34.)

—— Ersfild to the Earl of Essex.

1595, Dec. 21.—My place of residence has not such plenty of certain occurrences as I presumed so great a city would have yielded. Their former miseries make them attend private commodities, striving most to talk of the proceedings in Court of Parliament, where the Advocate is continually employed to plead the outrages of his own nation, committed in their wars one against another. The prattlings of the people (which these times of fear have made the Frenchman to esteem as the counsels of the wise) are generally to desire peace, be it with never so dishonourable condition; their present necessities urging them to leave the boast of their ancient valours, and to seek capitulation with their greatest enemies. Those I have talked with I find have no remembrance of the

supports they have had by neighbour nations, and if they may purchase quiet, they care not how others fare. The King is not well beloved, his own servants term him "le meilleur Prince mais le plus mauvais Maistre." His subjects the Papists suspect his hypocrisy. They of the Religion condemn his open pailliardise. His soldiers would have him leave building (to which he is much given) and make his pay. They generally murmur at his great impositions (which are sharp considering their wants) so that his clemency and care to preserve them is in their fickle natures almost forgotten. Concerning his affairs in Picardy, you I know shall have better relation than I am able to make. His expenses and travail about his trench at Lafere have yet effected nothing but prevention of mutiny, by keeping his soldiers from idleness. Many be of opinion that France will be at a general peace very shortly. Duke Joyeuse is pacified. Duke d'Espernon is ready to yield his government of Provence, and to accept the conditions heretofore propounded. Mercoeur is essayed by all means to reconciliation. The Savoy is weary of war, and willingly will condescend (as it is thought) to an accord. Others likewise reckon upon a peace between France and Spain. Others again think the Spaniard will entertain no composition, knowing how France is wasted and consumed, but will annoy them by continual war, thereby the easier to secure his usurped places. I leave to your provident wisdom to determine the issue of their purposes, not doubting but French promises are balanced according to their weight. The Spaniards' preparation by sea is confirmed from all places to be 200 sail, and that they be in a great readiness. If I may understand how I may perform more acceptable services than my private living in Paris can afford, I will employ my best endeavours to do your commandments. I wrote to you by Mr. Wilton, when I desired that now I entreat, reprehension when I offend. If her Majesty send an Ambassador (which Mr. Edmunds hopes), I would crave some place of employment about him.—Paris, 21 December.

Holograph. Endorsed: '95, December 21. 2 *pp.* **(199. 32.)**

The Earl of Essex to the Queen.

1595 (?)—It is not (most dear and most excellent Sovereign) conscience to myself of any advantage your Majesty hath over me (otherwise than the general and infinite advantage of a Queen and a Mistress) nor any particular device or drift that makes me write this letter; But the sad and grievous remembrance of these late months past and my restless desire to enjoy better times with your Majesty do move me, nay force me, to set pen to paper. And yet if it were question only of my own sufferings (though any strength never so great may be oppressed) I should have cloaked my passions, as I have done often, when my health hath been impaired and

my mind weighed down. But as the two ends of my life have been, the one to please you, the other to serve you, I have found many, yea most times of late, that instead of being a contentment and entertainment to your Majesty's mind I have been a distaste and disquiet. And in the course of my service, though I confess the weakness of my judgement, yet my true zeal not led with any mercenary or self-loving respect making me sometimes light upon the soundest opinions, I have had cause to doubt that your Majesty hath despised that which was offered, because you would receive nothing from such a hand; so as I live to my own deep discomfort to trouble your Majesty and to foil your business; inconveniences which, if I be minded as I ought, thankfulness should teach me to redeem with stepping down, nay throwing myself down from my own fortune. In this intricate case, finding no end of this former course, and therefore desirous to find the beginning of a new, I have not whither to resort, but to the oracle of your Majesty's direction; for though the true introduction *ad tempora meliora* be by an *amnestia* of that which is past; yet though that should be, except both your Majesty be my Pole, and will make yourself be seen, I shall be to seek for the time to come. For the time past I do not so justify myself but that I know my imperfections were many, and my errors more; nay I will with your Majesty accuse nature and my own destiny, that I was not made as worthy of you, as affectionate to you. Neither will I plead any service or endeavour, how grateful soever they were while they were fresh. But will hope that your royal heart will as well free me from imputation of that which I could not avoid, as I disclaim from merit in that which I was bound to do. For the time to come, as I am resolved not willingly to offend your Majesty in matter of Court or State, but to depend absolutely upon your Majesty's will and pleasure; so I more doubt my own wit and insight in finding your Majesty's mind than my conformity in obeying it; the rather because as Princes' hearts are unsearchable, so I doubt that sometimes taking your Majesty's meaning *secundum literam* may set me further out of my way. Therefore my most humble suit unto your Majesty is to be admitted *ad scrinium pectoris* for as much as concerns myself, and that you will open and expound your mind towards me; and I may know both wherein and how you will be served by me, which being granted your Majesty shall be sure to be both at the beginning and end of all my actions, which I may presume to impart unto you. Most dear lady, you shall bestow more on me then all the suits that ever you gave me, if to this humble letter you will please to command your pen to make answer; and to use this letter to interpret all my actions hereafter, as well as my actions hereafter shall verify this letter.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "De Monsieur le Comte d'Essex à la Royne, 1595." **(58. 20.)**

Madame of France to Elizabeth.

[1595 ?]—J'ay etté prié par le frere de se porteur de vous suplier, comme je fais tres humblemant, de lui acorder la charge qu'il vous avoit pleu donner a Chateau Martin. Je vous asseure, Madame, qu'il est tres homme de bien, et qu'il vous y randra fort fidelle servise. Favorises le en ma faveur, et croyes que vous en seres ausy bien servye, que vous saves etté mal de l'autre, que ma recommandation luy serve et me tesmougnes en cela que vous me faites l'honeur de m'aymer, faisant pour ceux quy sont recommandes de moy, conserves moy la faveur de vos bonnes graces et faites ettat de mon afection, comme de la chose du monde quy vous est la plus asuremant aquise, et sur cette verité je vous bayse tres humblemant les mains et suis, Madame, votre tres humble et tres obeiasante seur. Catherine.

Holograph. Written on paper with illuminated margins. Endorsed : "A letter of the King's sister, the Queen, more conceited for the paper than respective for the manner of writing." 2 *pp.* **(147. 64.)**

The Same to the Same.

[1595 ?]—Le desir que j'ay destre continuee en votre bonne grace me fait sy souvant vous escrire, pour m'y ramantenoir, et vous asurer que vous n'aves rien de plus asuremant aquis que mon afection a votre servise, me santant fort votre obligée du bon conseil qu'il vous plait me donner, par ce porteur, d'estre toujours ferme en ma religion. C'est chose, Madame, a coy je suis sy resolue, avec la grace de Dieu, que je soufrirois plustost toute sortes de tormans que d' an changer : faites moy cette grace que de le croyre, et can[qu'en] quelque lieu ou la vollonte du Roy, monseigneur et frere me porte, j'y aporteray toujours ce que Dieu m'aura donné de moyens et d'industrye pour avancer la gloyre de Dieu, et pour vous y tesmongner combien votre vertu et votre pieté ont aquis de pouvoir sur mes vollontes. Ausi, je vous suplie tres humblemant me voulloir toujours honorer de l' amitié que vous m'aves promise, et vous resouvenir que je suis fille d'une des princesse du monde qui vous honoroit le plus. Je suis eritiere de sa mesme afection, et m'estimeray tres heureuse, cant par quelque servise quy vous soit agreable, je vous en pouray randre preuve, si je vous en puis randre quelcun par de sa ; commande moy, et j'y obeiray de coeur et d' afection. Je vous suplie encorres un coup de vous asurer de ma constance en ma religion, et que les tormans ny les grandeurs n'oront jamais le pouvoir de l' esbranler, ny quelque condision ou je puise estre m'anpescher de demeurer a jamais, Madame, votre tres humble et tres obeisante seur. Catherine.

Holograph. Endorsed : "Madame the King's sister to Her Majesty." *Written on paper with elaborately cut ornamental margins.* 3 *pp.* **(147. 62.)**

——— to [the Queen].

[1595?]—Of a stipend payable to him by the Bishops of Winchester. Arrears due by the last Bishop, Cooper. Has received nothing from the present Bishop. Prays the Queen to command payment, and the issue to him of a new patent.—*Undated.*

1½ *pp.* **(836.)**

——— to Lord [Essex].

[1595.]—One Mildmay, being left in Algier with 16 others, for the debt of Captain Glemham deceased, had licence from the Alcaide to come to England to* procure the enlargement of his fellow prisoners. Glemham had brought into Portsmouth certain goods taken at sea to the value of 2,000*l.*, which was judicially evicted prize; and Glemham sold them to two merchants; but seizure was made thereof by the Lord Treasurer, and Glemham was told that unless he would give 1,000*l.* the whole goods would be confiscated. Glemham paid 950*l.*, and the goods were released. He then setting sail, for the want of this money was so slenderly provided that he was constrained at Algier to take in great proportion of victuals, and left the aforesaid men in pledge for payment. The writer leaves it to Lord [Burghley's] consideration whether the money should not be repaid to ransom the men.

Endorsed by Essex' Secretary. 1¼ *pp.* **(98. 35.)**

William Beecher and George Leicester to Burghley.

[1595.]—Whereas in the beginning of this last half year you signified unto us that we should continue the victualling apparelling, and arming of the soldiers as in former time, whereupon we made great provision and sent the same to Brittany, which remaining there in store are daily issued to the bands, being now complete with the 2,000 new levied: Now we understand that certain other merchants do seek the money for the furnishing of the new men, which would breed confusion in the accounts, considering they should be ignorant what the new men have already received at our hands; and it will be very like they shall be over-paid. Besides we having great provisions there and other in readiness to be sent over, know not how the same shall be issued without our extreme loss. Wherefore we beseech you to deal so honourably with us, that we may continue the provisions to the end of this half-year.

Note in Burghley's hand: "The winter apparel for Brit[tany] xl.*s.* Summer apparel for Brit[tany] xxix.*s.* iiij.*d.* In the Low C[ountrie]s xlix.*s.* ij.*d.* [and] xxxiij.*s.* iiij.*d.*

* The above statement as to Capt. Glemham's two visits to Algiers and leaving his men as pledges will be found in a letter from the Viceroy of Algiers to the Queen, 1 Oct., 1595. (*S.P. For., Barbary States,* No. 1.) He concludes by saying that Glemham had left Algiers in a storm, with his vessel.

[Difference] ix.*s.* ij.*d.* [and] iiij.*s.* For 2,000 new, 1,600 old, allow 7,200*l.* whereof, for the old or[der] is given. For the new, esteeming them to be 1,500 the money shall be 3,200*l.*, thereof abate vj.*d.* for every coat which cometh to 400*l.*, then the money must be but 2,500*l.*"—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**185.** 140.)

The Earl of Essex to Thomas Rawlens.

[1595 ?] Aug. 27.—You shall upon the receipt of this letter accommodate Captain Ellis Jones and a friend of mine that comes with him as well and as secretly as you can; and provide them with boats to go or send from you to Margate or where else they shall direct. Do to him that goes with Ellis Jones all the service you could or would do to myself. —Wanstead, 27 August.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**179.** 154.)

Henry Aiscoughe to Lord Burghley.

[1595.]—Is in custody for a debt due to the Queen, which he is not able to pay on account of damages received from the Earl of Lincoln and Nicholas Saunderson. Prays for release upon security.—*Undated.*

Note by Lord Burghley that he cannot assent without some present payment to the Queen. 1 *p.* (**993.**)

Margaret Hodges and Roger Jeffreys to the Same.

[1595 ?]—For surrender and regrant of lands held by them of the manor of Stoke Edith, Hereford, come to the Queen by the attainder of William Shelley.—*Undated.*

Note by Lord Burghley thereon. 1½ *pp.* (**1815.**)

Edward Fagg and Thomas Taylor to the Lord High Treasurer.

[1595, April.]—As to the term of years, and the fine, of the site of the manors of Westwell and Tenham,* Kent, a lease in reversion of which the Queen has granted to them, the tenants.—*Undated.*

2 *pp.* (**1813.**)

The Earl of Essex to ————.

[1595 ?]—Ce messagier est un ordinaire courrier et pourtant je ne m'ouvriray pas tant que je feray d'icy a cinq ou six jours par un que j'envoyray tout expres. Les advertisements que nous porta le Sr. de Chorin en furent tres importantes mais semblables a celles que nous avons eu d'autre part. Le Roy d'Escosse est si necessiteux et mal servy et son conseil si divisé que nous cognoissons touts leurs secrets. Nous scavons que ce prince est malcontent de nos procedeures, qu'il est content que la partie papiste ne soit extirpée, pour

* Their petition for this lease is printed in *Cecil Papers*, V, 176.

brider les ministres qui le gourmandent quelques fois, et pour tenyr nous autres en cervelle. Mais nous nous asseurons que ces Jesuites que se servent de son nom ont passé outre leur commission s'ils en ont eu. Nous disons ausi que la jalousie qu'il aura de laisser une armée estrangere entrer son pais et l'impossibilité qu'il aura de se soustenyr de soy mesme contre l'Angleterre estant un fois declaré ennemy le gardera de traiter avec l'Espagnol. Mais nous craignons plus tost qu'en faisant la cour a Leo et au Pays Bas et se servant des mescontentements qu'ils recevront de nous il ne se r'allie (*sic*) si fort avecque nos amys qu'avecque ces alliances de Denmarcque et d'Almaigne il ne pense de nous donner la loy. Toutefois ceux qui preschent rein que securité nous disent que la necessité de Leo et les villes cautionaires que nous tenons au Pays Bas garderont et l'un et l'autre de se separer de nous pour une si pauvre amitie que celle d'Escosse. Les inconvenients que vous arrivent pour avoyr manqué nostre assistance et les accusations que font les ennemys de vostre entreprinse, sur le voyage de Bodelé ont estes aperceux par vostre amy et remonstres a Libra quant il y avoyt temps de les prevoyer. Mais je suis tout seul. J'ay l'esprit de Libra et tout son conseil opposite. Car mes compagnons ne preschent autre qu'avarice et securité. Ceste securité est nostre maladie, de la quelle si vous nous pourries gueryr vous fairies beaucoup et pour nous et pour vous mesme. Mais je remets cest argument a ma premiere que suivra ceste cy. De moy croyes que non seulement la cause que vous soustenies mais ausi vostre personne sera servy autant que ma fortune et mon entendement me rendront capable. Ceste la vray profession, Monsr., de ——.—*Undated.*

Draft in the Earl of Essex's handwriting. Endorsed (*in another hand*) *:* "Concerninge the K. of Scotts by E. Essex." **1** *p.* **(135. 224.)**

Sir Robert Sydney to [the Earl of Essex].

[1595 ?]—"My Lord, since the writing of this letter I received one from a fugitive on the other side, one that played the honest man with me once before. I have sent the letter to my lord Treasurer because he hath been heretofore acquainted with the matter—I mean at my last being here. The man expresses nothing in his letter, only desires to come to speak with me about matters greatly importing, as he saith, her Majesty's service. He was once with me before and instead of doing her service would fain have corrupted me ; but he had a very good assurance from me that he should return safe, else he had never seen Antwerp again. All this my lord Treasurer was made acquainted withal, and your lordship also if I be not deceived. I assure myself his purpose is nothing but villany, and therefore have no fancy to deal with him except I might 'ketch' him, and that I shall not do without breaking my word." Apologises for not sending

copies of the letter and of his to the lord Treasurer as the "passage" gives him no leisure.—*Signed:* S.

Endorsed: "Sir Robert Sydney at Flushing." *In Sir Robert Sydney's hand.* 1 *p.* (48. 50.)

HENRY WOTTON to LORD [ESSEX?].

[c. 1595?]—For advertisers of occurrences out of the parts where I have been, the ablest of my acquaintance are these. In Italy, Scipione Alberti, a gentleman of Siena, well experienced in the matters of Rome as having been there a resident courtier 25 years and Magiorduomo to the Duke of Paliano, nephew to Paulus IV, whose whole actions and at last even his death passed through his hands. In this man's house I lay 5 months, and have from him received divers letters. During my abode in Siena, I made acquaintance with one Girolamo Emo, a gentleman of Venice, whom by long practice I perceived to have knowledge of the truth: he had been out of his country two years as upon a malcontentedness, of which he gave out the cause to be love, and although in familiarity he revealed to me at length the right, yet desired he I would with all Venetians make good the false, which I have done with Sigr. Bassadonna and others. From this gentleman, during my abode in Florence, I had continual intelligence from Verona and Siena, and I have left with him a cypher. In his last, he signified his intention to go to Rome and live a while with his uncle Valerio, the Cardinal of Verona. I have likewise received letters from certain other gentlemen of Siena, but more ceremonies than matter. At Florence, I lay 11 months in the house of one Baccio Buoni, who, through his wisdom and badness together, was great with the Duke Francesco, and in this Duke's time hath been put down by worse than himself. I have received from him many letters written at large and freely of the state. There is farther in Florence one Dethick, an English factor, and withal a very good scholar, who no doubt to your lordship will be a most sufficient instrument in this kind.

From Naples, Milan, Genova, being the King of Spain's or at his devotion, by reason of my little stay I had no means to be acquainted.

At Chiavenna, among the Grisons, I lay in the house of one Scipione Lentulo, now a minister, sometime secretary to a Cardinal, who recommended me to his son, a man well travelled and languaged, and for his sufficiency entertained of the town of Berne, where he hath good means for the knowledge of such affairs as occur between the Cantons and the Grison League. He hath been brought up most part of his life in England.

In Geneva, I had familiar resort to one Rigotier (one of the 25 there) and master of the "altilary" and fortifications, a man of most excellent natural parts, and great experience in the actions of Savoy, as I hope shall appear unto your lordship by his letters.

For High Germany, there is a certain Westphalian, by name Joannes Sturio, resident, as he wrote me in his last, at Spire in the chamber of the Empire, a man of a very sharp and clear judgment, and a free speaker and writer.

In the Palsgrave his court, two of the sufficientest persons in my knowledge are Hippolitus à Collibus, of Italian blood, and one Lingelsheim, sometime schoolmaster of the Prince, now his chief favourite, a man of a notable style to deliver circumstances of state. There is besides, in the town of Heidelburg, an English gentleman married there, very inquisitive to know and as bold to advertise what he knows. His name is Jacob Medouse.

At Basil, the ablest referendary is one Castelione, an Italian merchant and citizen of the town, learned and of the religion.

At Vienna in Austria, I lay in the house of the Baron of Fridsheim, one of the Emperor's Presidents in the lower court of that Province, from whom I have best occasion to hear of those parts.

At Prage, there is one Hammon, a kinsman to your servant of that name, very well learned, and through his long abode well known in the matters of Bohemia.

In the Low Countries, the sufficientest of my acquaintance are one Jo. Werckhovius at Utrecht, and Pet. Scapius in the Hage, both doctors in the civil laws, of good judgment, diligent, and free. "Your lordship's most humble servant, Harry Wotton."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Mr. Henry Wotton." 2 *pp.* (**99.** 38.)

Captain Robert Hitchcock to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1595.]—Prays for the execution of the enclosed plan for the increase of mariners and the multiplying of all kinds of flesh victuals.

The above is written on the back of a printed broadside, headed "A brief note of the benefits that grow to this realm by the observation of fish days."

2 *pp.* (**141.** 370.)

Navigation.

[1595.]—Reasons why the statute made 23 Eliz. entitled "An Act for the increase of mariners and maintenance of navigation" ought to be dispensed with. Relates principally to the trade in fish.

3 *pp.* (**141.** 260.)

Th. Clynton to [Sir R. Cecil?].

[1595.]—I think myself happy that I was, and am again, to answer before you of the crime whereof I am accused to her sacred Majesty. You have the justices' certificate that were then present, and the testimony of the two gentlemen Sir Ed. Dymoke did seem to produce, for proving that I attempted to stab him; by which, as also by Mr. Hoboorn's

report, I hope it is most clear that I am unjustly complained of. For Mr. Thomas Dallison's untrue information that I should at the first offer to draw my sword (although he is allied to him, and then came thither for his sake, so that he would by law have been deemed *particeps criminis* if their outrageous attempts had taken effect): yet I hope better of his honesty when he speaks upon oath, and I am well assured all the rest that were present will affirm the contrary.

It is no small grief to me to be convented as an offender, and to be complained of to my Sovereign, by whose favour I live, and her princely respect has ever been my chiefest comfort in my poor and afflicted estate. But if it be sufficient to accuse, no man shall be innocent; and if Sir Edward can free himself, and his brother Valentine Brown, from all punishment due to them for their tumultuous insolency by first complaining, I fear, notwithstanding his fair promises and protestations, it will encourage them hereafter to do worse. For what is it that men out of malice, strong in faction, resolute in will, and dissolute in life, will forbear upon any colourable ground? They are a faction bent to sway all our country causes, and to wrong my father above measure, and waiting all advantages if any error escape him, they seek also to turn it to my prejudice. I desire peace, but experience makes me wiser than to trust Sir Edward Dymoke, so long as he or his fellows carry bastinadoes, or secretly seek me, as they have often done of late. His untrue suggestions shall never hurt me with them that know me; and I hope of you above any other, that his informations proving false, his censuring and his brother Browne's shall be to the satisfying of me, whom they have wronged. For avoiding difference hereafter, be pleased that they and I may be out of all commissions till there be an end of all causes between my lord my father and him; or at least that such commissioners as are allied to him may not intermeddle in this business.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: L. Clynton to my Mr. 1605 (*sic*). 2 *pp.* **(191. 117.)**

Sir Robert Cecil to Mr. Ireland.

[1595.]—I have been made acquainted with a disposition in the Earl of Derby and the Countess Dowager his sister-in-law, that some such final end might be made of all controversies between them as might prevent unkind suits and chargeable, which have of long time wearied both parties. And where it is desired by the Countess that some of Lord Derby's friends should take notice, not only of this mutual purpose in them both, but of a good forwardness wrought by the advice of the judges and divers wise friends of both sides, to make such an end as shall settle the inheritance both in the Earl, which is the heir male, and the possessions or portions due and belonging to the young ladies that are the heirs general of that house: I have thought good to make known

hereby that I am very glad of so good a work toward, and will in all things lying within my small power further the accomplishment thereof, as far as I shall see, that by this agreement no titles or interests of her Majesty's shall be prejudiced.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed : "Copy of a writing of my master's delivered to Mr. Ireland, and [blank] about an agreement between the Earl of Derby and the Countess Dowager." 1 *p.* (**174.** 69.)

DOROTHY EDMUND to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595 ?]—Complains of being hardly dealt with by Sir Walter Ralegh in the matter of her nephew Waenman, and prays Sir Robert to take some order in the matter to her satisfaction. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "Lady Edmonds to my Mr." List of 18 ladies follows, beginning with La. Edmonds, La. Hobby, &c. (**205.** 73.)

SIR CHARLES DAVERS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595 ?]—My brother's former letters wherein an excuse for my not writing, caused by necessity, was entreated, I hope have truly informed your lordship of the truth of our proceedings, and both those, delivered upon our faiths and credits, to whom we would not by any means abuse, and the proofs which since have been made, I do no less doubt have sufficiently repelled the first notorious untruths and slanders of our enemies. To your lordship we do reckon ourselves most bound, for your favour and favourable intercession to her Majesty in our behalf. My suit is that the same honorable disposition will not leave us till you have settled us in the good conceit and favour of her Majesty, whereunto our alone endeavours shall not be wanting. In the mean time and ever our lives shall be ready to be employed wherein we may judge your lordship may be acceptably served.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "Sir Ch. Davers." 1 *p.* (**174.** 74.)

JOHN WETENHALL to ——— BARTELAY.

[1595 ?]—Desires him to obtain the Lord Treasurer's letter to the Council of the North, to restore possession to Mathew Metcalfe of lands detained from him by Ralph Atkinson. Will give Bartelay for the letter 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**206.** 94.)

MR. MILLS to ———.

1595.—The tide falling out about midnight and the wind westerly I could not conveniently do any good at this despatch. Veron Martinis is gone for Ireland. Paulo Giustiniano and Baptista Mensi at "Bristo Fayre." Demetrius and Corsini

write all together for Italy only, and write seldom for Antw[erp]. There is one Alonzo Bezurti a Biscayan of whom I have worse opinion than of any of these, but I doubt Mr. Waade hath "scarrid" [scared] him.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1595. A note from Mr. Mylls." ½ *p.* (**199. 35.**)

The East Marches.

1595.—Outrages, murders and thefts committed by the Scots in the East Marches since the death of Sir John Selbye.—1595.

4½ *pp.* (**233. 3.**)

Patent for Starch.

[1595.]—i. Notes with regard to the Starch Patent. Dealings of Young, the Grocers, Sir John Pakington, James Anton, Madame Medkerke, Mrs. Boone and others in regard to this patent. Mr. Anton is assisted in the maintenance of his patent by Mr. Secretary and Mr. Chancellor, through whom he came by it, and without that assistance were like to be undone utterly by the disorders of the Grocers, who wilfully impugn "Your Majesty's" authority therein. It is affirmed that by Anton's means there is great spoil of corn in the making of starch: but Anton has his provision from beyond the seas; whereas by the Grocers' bad dealing in buying starch covertly of secret makers, those unlawful makers are maintained, to the great increase of the present dearth. If your Majesty's authority in this patent be not maintained, the poor farmer is like to be undone, and the citizens will seek to impugn all other grants of like nature, which is the mark they shoot at, and your Majesty shall lose 500*l.* yearly for the years yet to come.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1¼ *pp.* (**214. 72.**)

[1595.]—ii. The estate of the starch cause set down for Mr. Ellis. Particulars of Sir John Pakington's starch patent, of the agreement between him and Mr. Young, and between Mr. Young and Mr. Ellis. Ellis prays for leave to employ the assurance nominated to him by Young.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: 1595. ½ *p. damaged.* (**204. 47.**)

Spanish Affairs.

[1595?]—In Spain the long stay of their Indian fleet, which is thought now for certain cannot arrive before September next, and the default of their monthly provision of 260,000 crowns ever since October last, which should have been provided for the Low Countries by Ambrose Spinola till July next, hath driven the King to very great difficulties, being altogether unfurnished of money, without means to supply his present wants; his revenues almost all engaged and the assignments of the money of this fleet expected already in the hands of creditors; his yearly expenses amounting to ten millions. In this extremity he is

resolved to send presently to the fleet for one million and half with what secrecy he can, lest it should be met by our English ships, determining in the meantime to take the benefit of a million and half of gold left by the Archbishop of Toledo (though to other uses) at his death: pawning sufficient revenues for the repayment of the same.

In hand of E. Reynolds, Essex' Secretary. ½ *p.* (**171.** 88.)

ALEXANDER WELLER, of Cranbroke in Kent, clothier, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1595 or later?]—Upon his former petition, Cecil directed Humfry Abdaie, woollen draper of London, to pay him 385*l.* due by Roger Abdaie his late father; but Abdaie refuses payment, saying that he will first pay bonds, then bills, and afterwards reckonings if anything be left. Prays Cecil to command him to pay the debt forthwith, "for that in the dealings between the clothier and the draper, in delivery of cloths upon credit from one fortnight to another, they do not take specialties, but from time to time upon delivery of new cloths receive money for the old upon account."—*Undated.*

Endorsed. ½ *p.* (**7.**)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ASHENDEN to the QUEEN.

[1595?]—In consideration of his military services, imprisonment and wounds, prays for a grant of sixpence upon every seame of grain transported out of the country, for which he offers 40*l.* a year.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**695.**)

ROBERT HAIES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[c. 1595?]—His office in the Duchy is to be taken from him by Mr. C. on account of arrears due. Prays Cecil to move Mr. C. to accept present payment, and grant him his favour again.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**1056.**)

PRINCE HENRY of SAVOY.

[Before 1596.]—Discourse touching Henry of Savoy, at this present surnamed Prince of Ludunois, son of James of Savoy, Duke of Nemours.

Sketch of the Prince's life, and the causes which led to his being imprisoned in the Chastillet of Paris, where he is in danger to wear out his days most miserably.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: Discourse touching the estate of the Prince Genevois. 4½ *pp.* (**246.** 71.)

SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD.

[1595–6.]—Particular of lands of Sir Francis Englefield. Certain of the property is noted as demised to Margaret Englefield, widow.

5 *pp.* (**141.** 266.)

JAMES VI, KING OF SCOTLAND.

1595–6, Jan. 1.—Letters patent addressed to all Kings, Princes ecclesiastical and secular, &c., especially to Philip, King of Spain. In favour of Thomas Bogg, his ship and its lading of Scotch merchandise, trading into Spain: promising the like favourable treatment for their subjects in Scotland.—"Given under our greater seal from our palace of Holyrood," 1 January, 29 James VI.

Latin. Draft, much corrected and scribbled over. 1 *p.* (**222.** 28.)

——— ERSFILD to the EARL OF ESSEX.

1595–6, Jan. 3.—Since my last by Mr. Wotton, Monsieur le Gast, Governor of Amboise, took arms and began to "proye" for himself, staying many vessels freighted especially with salt upon the river Loyre; whereupon the King despatched Monsieur de la Tremouuille, with commandment to the other Governors of Poictou and Touraine to resist the beginnings of this new malcontent. The difference he stood upon with the King was for yielding the castle of Amboise, where the young Prince and his Governor should have made their abode, as the place heretofore appointed for the training up of the King's children, and a secure retreat for their apparent successor. But Le Gast pretends a just excuse, saying the last King gave it him in recompense of his sure service done upon the Duke of Guise and his brother; and it behoves him to prevent revenge of his enemies by the strength and security of such a place. The King sent in post to recall La Tremouuille, who is now this 3 of January come back as far as Paris, hasting towards the King. What the issue of this will be is uncertain; yet it is thought it will turn to Le Gast his great prejudice. He is retired, and rests somewhat satisfied. The conversion of one Cayer, a minister of the King's sister, has made many murmuring scandals here in Paris. The Sorbonists have received him into their society, where by writing a few French subtilties, he publishes the nullity of the minister's calling, and therefore to have no true Church: their discord in their pretended Church: with many other superficial reasons which in discontent are rather argued than with knowledge, for that this last summer for some enormities he was admonished, reprehended and deprived of his calling, according to their order of Consistory discipline. The heat of this French race in matter of religion will continually boil to the disquiet of Fr[ance]. I hear out of Italy the Cardinal of Austria is passed the Alps, with 9,000 foot, and certain companies of horse, which he had commission to take in Naples and Milan. We hear he is already arrived in the Low Countries. He essayed to break the neutrality of the county of Burgundy and Lorrain, but it effected nothing. The Prince of Orange has been at Rome to take absolution, and after his long captivity the Spaniard has given him liberty

and charge of some forces, with restitution of his revenues. He is reported to be of mean capacity and of a heavy, dull Dutch metal. The Pope's army in Hungary is almost wasted by sickness. The Italian forces committed such insolencies in that country as the Boores made supplication for the removing of all strangers; but not satisfied, they rise to the number of 4,000. The King was daily expected at Paris, but now he has sent for the whole Council to meet him at Compeigne, a days journey from the army where now they are, which makes great novelties expected. Sir H. Umpton arrived at Roane the 29th of December, and took the way of Andely and Gisors to find the K., where I think he is now.—Paris, 3 of January [15]96.

Endorsed by Reynolds, Essex' secretary: 3 January, 1595. 2 *pp.* (**199.** 36.)

BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1595–6, Jan. 5.—With the letters that came to-day news arrived from Antwerp that orders had been received by those merchants to pay the Count (*al Conte*) 600,000 crowns for two months' provision. The Count wished only to take the half, and left the other half to the same merchants for payments made in anticipation. No news from Italy: Spain is making naval preparations. Rumoured treaty of the Spaniards with the Swiss. Palavicino is again ill of the gout.—London, 5 January, 1595.

Holograph. Italian. Seal. ½ *p.* (**29.** 100.)

FRANÇOIS D'ORLEANS, COUNT DE ST. POL, to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1595–6,] Jan. 6.—Assuring him of his service, and requesting that by his means he may obtain some large greyhounds, strong and hardy, which he is assured are to be found in the quarters where Essex now is.—Rouen, 6 January.

Holograph. French. 2 *small seals.* 1 *p.* (**147.** 120.)

JOHN WETENHALL to the LORD AMBASSADOR for SCOTLAND [? DOUGLAS].

[1595–6,] Jan. 10.—Details his dealings with regard to land and woods belonging to Jarvax. Offers [Douglas] 200*l.* for the passing of a suit with regard to a concealment.—Heaning, 10 January.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**205.** 12.)

BONDS of EDMOND FORTESCUE and HENRY HUDLESTONE.

[After 23 Jan., 1595–6.]—Brief statement of a case at law to the following effect:—William Carewe paid to Edmond Fortescue 600*l.* for certain lands and Fortescue bound himself in 1,200*l.* to warrant him in them. Shortly afterwards Carewe was deprived of most of the lands, by a former

conveyance ; whereby Fortescue's bond became forfeited ; and he, being poor, procured his brother in law, Henry Hudlestone, to become bound to John Ouldham a friend of Carewe's (Carew being absent in the country). Carewe, hearing thereof, came to London and not only agreed to cancel Fortescue's bond of 1,200*l.* but gave him jewels of his uncle's and money to the amount of 240*l.* ; and assigned Hudlestone's bond to John Vere in payment of a debt. Before the day of payment came Hudlestone's father desired Carewe to abate 40*l.* of the amount of the bond, but he declined, saying he had made it over to Vere. Thereupon Hudlestone pretending that he was only a surety for Fortescue procured the Lord Keeper to call the bond in question in Chancery, and, after other proceedings, to make an order for Hudlestone to pay 60*l.* and Fortescue the rest, "who is in prison and not worth anything." Then Vere and Carewe moved and obtained the Lord Keeper's order that the parties should appoint arbitrators in the shire where they lived, but this Hudlestone refused. Vere then obtained the Queen's command to Lord Anderson and Dr. Caesar to end the matter, but Hudlestone refuses to appear before them, saying the Lord Keeper had heard it.

Endorsed : "1596. Mr. Poyntz." 1 *p.* **(48. 45.)**

EDWARD BROWNE to the LORD TREASURER [BURGHLEY].

1595–6, Jan. 30.—By occasion of my late being prisoner at Dunkirk, I received certain intelligences by chance touching the Spanish fleet and other matters of importance, for the full report whereof I humbly crave to be admitted to your presence. The 21st of this month I arrived from thence.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : 30 January, 1595. *Seal.* ½ *p.* **(60. 54.)**

The QUEEN to the KING OF FRANCE.

[1596, Jan.]—J'ay esté si long temps environné de machines diaboliques et assailly de ruzes d'iniques esprits, qui m'a mené par la main au refuge de tel qui m'a conservé de leurs ambuscades et par l'eau de sa grace m'a fait conjurer leur malice et la faict tomber sur leurs testes les mauvais accidents que leur malice m'a voué, tellement qu'à bonne raison vous n'aurez jamais cause de croire que leur lacqs me prennent tant par les pieds à me faire separer d'un si fidel amy à l'occasion de leurs inventions vaines ; à la foy desquels vous me trouverez toute sourde, combien que à ne les ouyr m'est quasi impossible. Si les humeurs des amis accordants font me indice asseurè d'une amitié solide pour la ressemblance de leur naturel, je vous puis asseurer que sommes tres estroictement liés, ayant eu non moins à cœur telz sinistres inventions que vous mesmes à qui il doibt le plus toucher, desdaignant que homme vivant me doibt ou pourroit tant abuser à qui je me suis tout dedié. Et comme j'espere firmement de ne

reçevoir si mauvais guerdon pour tant d'affection, aussy hay je d'estre estimé princesse de si peu d'esgard que quelque prince m'osast faire un tel affront, de qui je serois plus preste me venger que d'autre ennemy. Mais si Dieu me garde (comme je n'en doute) aussy bien du dernier, comme vous me livrerez de l'autre, je feray honte à leur desseins et en feray farce à demy jour. Par ou vous voyes que je me satisfais tant de vostre asseurée foy que jen fais aultant d'estat que de quelque present que me pourriez mander. Et en tesmoignage de mon aise et contentement en cest endroict je vous jure que de ma part ne vous donnerez cause de vous pentir, ainsi vous correspondray en toute sincerité, amitié et fidelle affection, m'asseurant que si quelque demoniaque vous jetteroit quelque zizaine de mauvaise persuasion aux champs de nos bien liés voluntéz soubs ombre de vous profiter à nos despens, vous monstreres la science vostre trop bonne d'agriculture pour faire eslite de si mauvais bled, et en mesprisant leur malice y planteres meilleur fruict que vous rendray à la fin de votre vendange meilleur effect que oncques vous rendront si mauvais impostures, comme Dieu vous fera en temps propre veoir. A qui je prie vous mander la grace de vaincre l'ennemis et conserver les vostres, entre lesquels je mettray en premier rencq, votre tres affectionnée sœur à jamais. E.

Endorsed : Copy of her Majesty's letter to the French King by Mr. Naunton.

In hand of Reynolds, Essex' secretary. 1¼ *p.* (133. 94.)

For another copy see S.P. For., France, Vol. 37.

Recusants.

1595–6, Jan.—List of recusants presented out of various districts, 1582 to January, 1595–6.

166 *pp.* (238. 1.)

Antonio Perez.

[1595–6, Jan.]—Un nomme Don Rodrigo Meduro, Arragonnois, Sr. de Castella, que parle bon francois et a este detenu trois ans a l'inquisition d'Espagne, qui est homme de haulte stature, de poil noir, de grand esprit, et fort hardy, est party d'Espagne pour venir en France en intention d'attentir a la personne du Roy et a celle de Don Antonio Peres.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Para embiar a Mylord. Traydor contra el Rey y Ant. Perez. ¼ *p.* (174. 99.)

——— Ersf[ild] to the Earl of Essex.

1595–6, Feb. 8.—I fear to incur importunity of letters, as ignorant with what eye my others were regarded. Yet the opportunity of this messenger commands a careful remembrance of my duties. The King's affairs at his siege of La Fere prosper slowly. That the trench has not yet taken effect is attributed to the lowness of it, whereupon the King agreed

with his Switzers to raise it six foot higher, which was promised to be done within 15 days. But if the frosts continue they will be hindered. I am certified from the camp the enemy will shortly succour it; and that the King goes to lodge at Ripemont, a castle upon the river of Oyse, there to attend them. If they come it is doubted he shall receive an affront, his soldiers being wearied and wasted, his nobles retired, the season enemy to any hasty recovery of other forces, the country not able to sustain the remnant with him. What inconveniences proceed besides from this tedious siege, I know you shall be certified of such as have a sensible feeling of them. Here have been lately put to the wheel two Spaniards which were said to have intended the King's death, but upon their death they denied it, confessing no other purpose but against Signor Perez. The reception of the Duke of Mayne was at Monceaux the 17 of January, where it was thought Monsieur Balagny should have married Madame de Monceux' sister, who in the time of the League was the Duke of Maine his mistress. Since his loss of Cambray he has lost his reputation, and this blind humour he affects by marriage has given already matter of libel.—Paris, 8 February.

Holograph. Endorsed by Essex' secretary: 8 February, 1595. 1 *p.* (199. 37.)

The Treizieme in Guernsey.

[1595–6, Feb.]—Note of Articles for a Commission from the Queen for Guernsey.

That five or six Commissioners be appointed, whereof one to be a doctor of the civil law, and one a common lawyer; the others to be chosen out of Jersey and Guernsey, as the Governor of Jersey, the Bailiff of Jersey, Mr. Amyas Cartwright, and the Bailiff of Guernsey. These Commissioners to be authorised to judge of the matter in controversy between the Queen's officers and William Beavoire, concerning the treizieme in question, with the campart and other royalties. Summary of the points into which the Commissioners are to enquire.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (186. 58.)

Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, to the Queen.

[1596, Feb. ?]—On receipt of the Queen's letter in behalf of Mr. Noell, they granted him the benefit of an estate from their College; but he, as Mr. Heiton pretends, has sold their grant without their consent. The Queen has been informed that they passed their grant to Mr. Noell and his assigns; but they neither have made nor could make any such promise, being bound by their private statute to know their tenant lest some man should set foot into their livings who might hurt the College. Thinking themselves free from Noell, and receiving letters from the Earl of Essex on behalf of his

servant Mr. Wotton, who has by his education amongst them and his kind disposition deserved well at their hands, they were content to yield thereto. Pray for the Queen's ratification.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (2030.)

——— to M. de Mondreville, Comte de Dampierre, at Nancy.

[1596,] March 5.—The bearer who has just come from England to A. will tell him the news ; he is a *courier de banque*, and seems to aim at gain more than anything else. He has to return to the writer on mercantile business. Pierre Roger has at last brought the writer his packet with the commission, for which he is as obliged as if it were more full and absolute, but will help himself in any way he can. Private money affairs relating to "Madame," Billouet, etc. To-day is the baptism of M. le Connêtable's son ; to-morrow will send all the news he can by Pierre Roger.—From A., 5 March.

Endorsed : "Cypher 1596." *French, in cipher.* 2¼ *pp.* (204. 44.)

Office of Lord High Admiral.

1595–6, March 19.—Appointment by Charles, Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham, K.G., Lord Admiral, of William, Lord Burghley, as his deputy to execute the office of Lord Admiral during his absence at sea with the Queen's fleet.—London, 19 March, 1595, 38 Eliz.

Signed. Latin. Parchment. (222. 7.)

——— to [Antonio Perez].

[1596,] March $\frac{20}{30}$.—"Extract. ex epistola amici Genuensis data primo Martii stylo novo."

De Avana pervenisse navim ex regno Alycante (Hispanie regno inter Granatam et Valentiam) pervenisse, inquam, Liornam, referreque et confirmare possessam Avanam a Drako et fortificari jam. Idem ex Flandria et Colonia confirmari. Sed ride, te obsecro, quid addat amicus meus. Texedam Maestra de Campo qui cum Cardinali Alberto transivit in Italiam, et qui gubernator fuit illius portus, et munimentum illud struxit, affirmare non esse credibile, quia inexpugnabile erat munimentum, et ipse reliquerat intus duo millia Hispanorum.

Preterea medius tertius allata est epistola data Nantes, quae haec refert. Oratorem vel agentem Regis Hispani qui illic degit, dixisse cuidam Lusitano cum suum negocium privatum solicitaret, quodque pendet a responso Domini Christoferi de Mora, non mirandum si dictus Mora non responderet, quia totus ille et reliqui erant occupati in remedium adhibendo Avanae quam possidebat Drakus, et jam fortificabat.

Scribit etiam amicus Genuensis servum Ducis d'Espernon esse Genuae, et accepisse abs ministris Regis Hispanie pro suo Domino 20,000 scutorum aureorum antequam nuncius de possessa Marsellia a Guisano pervenisset. Postea vero triginta alia millia eidem servo tradita fuisse. Praeter haec habeo aliam epistolam ab Christofero Frontino (quem Rex misit praeteritis diebus in Bernensem provinciam, ut animos Aragonensium indagaret, quidque posset tentari perlustraret) qua scribit adhuc esse commotos Aragonenses, et aliquid magnum machinari, commotosque fuisse Mauros Valentiæ regni. Sed praeter haec addit hoc: habere se nescio quid quod maxime pertineat et spectet ad servicium Regine Anglie, et ut suis verbis utar, Una interpressa galante y de importancia para su, sed non audere committere cartae sine cyphra. Curabo scire quid sit, et vos certiores faciam.—Datum Cussy, 30 Martii.

Endorsed: Avisos de Genua y de Nantes de la Havana. De Bearne. Para embiar a Mylord. 1 *p.* (174. 98.)

Richard Douglas to Archibald Douglas.

[1596,] March 22.—I wrote to your lordship about the thirteenth of this month at length by a Scottish man going thither called Mr. George Mongomerie, which I trust shall come to your hands long ere this can come, therefore I leave to report what I have written there. Since that time I received a packet of letters from you by young Smetoune, containing some to myself, and one to my Lord Sanquhar, with another to Mr. Patrick Commi[ng]. My Lord Sanquhar even but a day before was gone to Dumfries. There be a com-[mission?] to hold a "judice" Court, so that his letter could not come so soon to his hands as I desired, but I have sent it unto him, the other to Mr. Comming I [will] deliver if I can find him out, for he is but at some times visible. But I return to my own. His Majesty before I received them was come east to Dunglas and "spott" to his pastime, so that before yesterday, that he come to Beill, the Laird of Bas's house, I could not have the commodity to speak with him. But yesterday I went thither, and finding him at leisure from his pastime because it was Sunday, I had very good opportunity to speak with him, and therefore conferred with his Highness at length upon every point of your letters, which he found written both with judgment and great affection, as it appeared, to the weal of his service, all but the first part touching Isabella, which he could hardly believe. Always I delivered it as it was there, requesting his Majesty to keep it secret until he "liped," which a little time would discover, whether that point were written for malice or rather for the gre[at] care you had of the honourable handling of his service; and that his Majesty promised unto me faithfully. As I wrote to you of before, Mr. David Foulles was employed at this time against the opinion of all men of judgment presently about his Majesty, neither could

his Highness be diverted from that by no persuasion or argument could be used in the contrary; but I perceived yesterday a little doubt in his Highness' mind that he should not find that he looked for, therefore the sooner his follies, which I know he will commit innumerable, be known here, the sooner will he be, to his shame, recalled, and the error amended. I am to ride west this day to Edinburgh again with his Majesty, where I shall await and prosecute diligently my despatch towards you, which by the help of some friends I took assuredly to obtain; and albeit the delaying thereof I know, and so I honestly declared unto his Highness, be prejudicial to his Majesty's service, yet [it] lies not in my hand to help; but what my travail or means m[ay] do I shall not leave of. But the principal stay will be in that I wrote to you of before, which notwithstanding I shall do what lies in me to amend. The State continues as it was at my last in a good trim for our own government, if the malice of some do not stay the good course envying the well doing of our new Council that does better nor oth[ers] did before them. Our ambassadors to France and other foreign parts are making ready, and our poverty has been their only stay so long. Now that Captain Selbie has assured me of the safe conveying of my letters, I shall write unto your lordship more frequently. I am in seeking a falconer to send unto you for divers h[awks ?] I have obtained already, and that sort of people trusty is hardly found.

I will request you to have a care of poor "Progne," and by the address you have there, let her know if safely she may remain in the inner parts of Capadocia, for upon yonder frontier she is in daily danger.—22 of March.

Holograph. Addressed: To the right honourable Mr. Archibald Douglas one of his Majesty's session and council. 1 *p. Damaged.* (15. 100.)

BATTISTA GIUSTINIANO to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, March 29.—With the last letters from Genoa I have order from Sir Fabritio Palavicino to give the magistracy of this city the petition of which I send you a copy, and he has decided to act thus promptly while arranging to procure a doctor of laws, as quickly as the occasion may permit, to solicit payment of his portion of the debt* of her Majesty, suffering by the present suspense such inconvenience as he can no longer endure. I wished first to advertise your lordship, esteeming it my duty, and because I know that on account of the devotion of Sir Horatio his brother towards you, you were always favourable to all the members of his house. The aforesaid petition shall be submitted one day this week.—London, 29 March, 1596.

Endorsed: "29 March, 1596. Sir H. Palavicino (*sic*) to my master: with the petition of Fabritio Palavicino." *Italian. Seal.* ½ *p.* (222. 26.)

* *See* Calendar of S.P. Dom. Eliz.: 1596, p. 186 (vol. 256 no. 92).

Enclosing :—

i. Petition of Fabritio Palavicino to [the Lord Mayor?].

In the name and by order of Signor Fabritio Palavicino of Genoa I beg to inform your Lordship that whereas it pleased her Majesty to keep in hand from the year 1583 for a somewhat long time the sum of 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for which she was then debtor to his brother Horatio Palavicino, knt., new obligations were given to him under date of May 27 in that year and a new warrant from the Exchequer for an annuity of 3,337*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* during the principal debt ; and moreover the city of London gave similar obligations for the payment of the said principal sum and the yearly interest, which was paid at her Majesty's Exchequer at the due time each year till December 31, 1591, and then was reduced to 20,096*l.* 17*s.* because her Majesty diminished the principal debt by a sum of 4,425*l.* 13*s.* ; at which rate the aforesaid Exchequer has paid up to July 1, 1593, inclusive, which was the last payment received by his aforesaid brother. Since which time nothing has been paid, wherefore by virtue of the said warrant of her Majesty and obligation of the city of London, there remain due at the present day five sums of 1,447*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* each, which in the whole makes 7,237*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Your Lordship knows that Signor Fabritio is partaker in the aforesaid principal debt of her Majesty in 11,782*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* in virtue of his share of the patrimony of Signor Thobia his father, and of the five payments aforesaid of the annuity not received in 2,945*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, for want of payment whereof he finds himself grievously incommoded. Wherefore leaving out of account his brother, who as a servant and subject of her Majesty patiently awaits her favour and good graces, he requests of your lordship payment of his portion in the said five sums, it appearing to him reasonable to demand them of the magistracy of the city in general, rather than that I should receive it out of the private possessions of the citizens thereof, according to the strict force of the obligation : assuring myself your Lordship will take good order as the justice of the cause requires and the honour of the obligation of that city so famous and of so great credit in all Europe. And similarly, he prays you to obtain from her Majesty such order for the future that while she retains the principal he may be satisfied every six month by the consideration agreed upon, whereby he may enjoy the fruit of his patrimony for support of his house and family.

Italian. 1 *p.*

Joos de Moor [Vice-Admiral of Zeeland] to Sir Henry Palmer, Admiral in the Narrow Sea.

1596, April 18.—As the enemy yesterday about ten o'clock ceased their battering, and nothing more has been heard since but absolute quiet on either side, it is not to be doubted, but that the town and Castle of Calais are in the enemy's hands; and the rather that yesterday evening there were great rejoicings at Gravelines signifying tokens of victory. I have had with me about 1,000 soldiers who this day sailed again for Zeeland. His Excellency Count Maurice met these garrisons to-day near Gravelines and has returned with them to Zeeland.—From the fleet before Calais, April 18, 1596.

Dutch. 1 *p.* (**174.** 89.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, April $\frac{19}{29}$.—Vous aves tant de soyng de vostre amy que c'est tousjours ocmantassion d'obligassion. Revenes vous an et sy vous vostre roine et vostre royaume lesses passer ce quy se presente vous n'y rescouvreres plus. Croyes de moy tout ce que pouves atandre de vous mesmes. Ce gentil-homme cest avec soing et peine aquite anvers moy de ce que vous luy avis ordonne.—A Londres ce 29me avril 1596 stil de France.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**135.** 201.)

Naval Ordnance.

1596, April 24.—Particulars of ordnance, powder, shot and other munitions delivered aboard the following ships, the *Experience*, *Phenyx*, *Brownefishe*, and *Humfrey*, under the charge of Sir George Carew, Master of her Majesty's Ordnance. —24 April, 1596.

Endorsed by Essex. 17 *pp.* (**199.** 42.)

Arthur Atye to William Downhall.

[1596?] April 24.—My intellige[nce de]ceiveth me if your lord go this day [or] to-morrow, and it is thought he will be at Essex House ere he go. This day can not I possibly come, neither do I think it to purpose considering the remains of the feast yet continuing. To-morrow will be as busy as it. And so his departing day from Court also if it be the next. So that for me to come to Court to him if he depart any of those three days will be but lost labour. And indeed I like not as things yet stand to come at Court. But if he is coming to any place from Court advertise me by this bearer.

Four things I would gladly understand of his lordship.

1. Whether I shall remain as a cypher friend in his absence, or that he will command me any special service.

2. Whether he will write to my brother George Hungerford for his licence to return for a while; and to advertise the Count Palatine and Landgrave what he thinketh fit of his intended voyage.

3. Whether he will and can procure dispatch in my matter, ere he go, or else,—

4. Touching my 200*l.*, whether he will command me any assurance for it.

I cannot possibly speak to him now about this thing and would rather write to you to do it for me.—24 April.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (179. 105.)

ANTONY POULETT to the COUNCIL.

[1596, April.]—In February last he exhibited requests for the Isle of Jersey, importing much her Majesty's service and the safety of that poor isle; and has ever since attended in Court their pleasure therein, to his great charge and prejudice. Prays them to give such order that he may dispose himself towards his charge, whence he desires not to be absent while there may be the least occasion of suspicion or danger.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 129.)

NOTES of INSTRUCTIONS [given by the Earl of Essex to his secretary].

[1596, April.]—A journal to be kept for actions, for dispatches, made or received.

Letters to her Majesty not tedious.

To have correspondence with the Lords.

No contrarieties in advertisements.

Copies of special letters to be kept.

In answering letters to answer all material points.

Petitions to be considered by my Lord and the Council.

To keep a note of the resolutions and the presence of councillors both in French and English.

Notes to be kept of warrants for pay, day, to whom.

Item for passports for discharge of soldiers, of the name, day, place and cause thereof.

To discharge none but upon certificate of physician or surgeon.

To have in remembrance the English Jesuits and Bishop of Ross, if &c.

To look to writing of news.

In Reynolds' handwriting? Endorsed with a number of experimental signatures, "R. Broughton, E. Raynolds, Essex," *and other scribblings.* (179. 167.)

ENGLAND and SPAIN.

[1596, April?]—The King of Spain has neither ships nor means nor sufficient preparations to undertake any enterprise against England, but spreads reports of such enterprises being undertaken to keep the Queen in suspicion and divert her from sending her forces agaist Havanna and the Indies, where he fears a mortal blow may be struck at the heart of

his power. But her Majesty and her Council being very wise will know well how to keep things in England in good readiness with but little expense, so that they cannot dread his machinations; and for the rest, the King cannot attempt such an enterprise without great and apparent preparation.

And in Ireland it is believed that by means of clemency it will be possible so to accommodate matters that her Majesty may rest perfectly secure, and things standing so her Majesty has not to employ her forces and her power elsewhere than to seize Havanna and hinder the cruising and the security of the King of Spain's fleet, the maiming of which would be the cutting off of Sampson's hair, as to support it all his force goes and without which he is totally defenceless; as without the Indies' fleet the King of Spain would rest stripped of all his power, and thus the mighty monarch would be without strength and without credit, and without means either to save himself, or to do harm to others. And to this it is necessary to attend and not to allow oneself to be frightened by the shadows and the cunning demonstrations and imaginary alarms of the Spaniards, succouring Cales [Calais] therefore before anything else, which will be most easy both to the Queen and also to the King of France and like to cause rejoicing that the Cardinal Archduke should so have employed himself in consuming his troops and money and time over that place which England and France can thus advantageously aid; and in Bluet it might be possible to leave the Spaniards to employ themselves, in order to keep them diverted in several places, it sufficing that they be not able to make any acquisitions in that place, as it does not appear that they can do anything at all.

And if Havanna were England's not only would she take from Spain all its vigour but all the gold would go to the Queen, with which she would be able not only to compete with Spain [but] to humble her, and both the great men and the lesser ones of the Queen might have the money of the Indies, and might hopefully believe that they could give Spain something to do.

In undertaking the enterprise of Havanna, it is to be considered whether it would be well with the English infantry to mix some French infantry; and such enterprise should be undertaken before the Spaniards fortify that hill, and remedy all the imperfections and dangers of which they may have become aware by the going thither of Drake.

Italian, but nearly all in cipher, deciphered and translated as above. Undated. 1¼ *pp.* **(140.** 66.)

Simon Bryan to Lord Burghley.

[1596, Before May.]—Complains of concealment by Cullen and Roper of bonds due to the Queen's late Almoner, whose assignee petitioner is: also of assault. Prays that Cullen

and his confederates be bound to their good behaviour, and for settlement of the controversy.—*Undated.*

*Note by Burghley that the matter is to be moved in the Star-chamber.**

½ *p.* (737.)

JEHAN and JACQUES DELABAT to the QUEEN.

[After April, 1596.]—Bordeaux merchants, ruined by their agents and by the taking of Calais by the Spaniards. Pray for leave to dwell in the kingdom, with assurance that none of their creditors may apprehend them or their goods for the space of two years.—*Undated.*

French. ½ *p.* (1609.)

The DUC DE BOUILLON to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596,] May $\frac{20}{30}$.—Nous avons finy nostre nesgossiassion avec les articles d'une ligue ofansive et desfansive beaucoup moindres a mon jugemant que la grandeur des personnes et des roiaumes ne meritoient, moindres que nos afaires pour an estre soulagees et infiniemant moins que mon esperanse. Nous la raportons cheus nous ou nous exagerons les raisons quy ont retenu la roine de ne faire davantage, estant assure que le manquemant des condissions donnera ung grand subject a ceus quy ne desirent que nostre dessunion d'en disputer la ratificassion, quoyque ces manquemants me soient asses connus sy scay je que nous ne pouvons demeurer seuls pour soustenir la guerre et ne nous joignant il faudra se porter ailleurs a la ruine pour le moins de ceus quy font profession de la vraie religion a nostre soing et diligense de prevenir ce mal. Le temps que je demeure an ce royaume m'a asses donne de connoissance que toutes les cours ont des humeurs samblables prinsipallemant aus anvies antre les particuliers et aus jalousies contre ceus desquels la vertu exelle. Ceste raison m'a fet voir que vostre ruine est desiree et finimant recerchee. Les moiens que l'on y tient dans vostre royaume et pres de vostre mestresse vous sont plus connus qu'a moy quy m'anpeschera de les vous dire; mes seulemant vous an diray je ung ou je m'assure que leurs peines seront este vaines par vostre sagesse et par la preuve que vous debves avoir que je ne puis changer ce que je vous suis que ma nature ne changeast, l'on dit que vostre voiage a frape le coup pour randre le fruit du nostre, moyndre que les afaires de Franse ont eu leur direction de vous, et lors qu'il les a faillu lier que vous les aves habandonnees. Nulle aparanse qu'aucun aie aprouve vostre dessyn mes seullemant vostre fantasie que je dois faire autre amitie quy soit plus au cresdit et quy veulle plus constammant ambrasser ce quy aura este projete ordonne que je prandre mes adresses pour escrire avec Henry Brone

* This suit was apparently brought in May 1596: see *Star Chamber Pro. Eliz.*, B. 26 no. 19, Bryan *v.* Cullyn et al.

et diverses autres choses delicates pour alterer deus amities quy ne m'ont este inconnuees mes sans nul esfect je sceu que l'on a deslibere de nous imputer la rupture de vostre voiage sy elle vous arive, et a-t-on avise les moiens pour le faire mallisse tres grande et vers vous et vers nous de nous lesser sans merite l'envie de ceus quy y seroyent interesses. Je dit a Reginalde tous les propos que j'an ay tenus, mon cher conte. Avises sy la desmonstrassion de nostre diminussion d'amitie vous sera utille. Serves vous an an me le fesant scavoyr et vous conjure de l'aucmanter par la preuve que nous debuons avoyr que ce ne sont que ceus quy la veullent diminuer quy ne nous aime pas, et croyes que vostre contantemant vostre grandeur et conservassion me sera tousjours aussy chere et plus que la mienne propre. Je croy que le roy passera la mer d'avant ung mois. Je feray tenir mes lettres a Reginalde.—A Gravesendes ce 30e May.

Holograph. 3¼ *pp.* (135. 210.)

England and France.

[1596, May ?]—Draft of some articles or proposed articles of a treaty to be concluded between France and England. . . . In case any arrest be made by any other Prince upon the goods of any of the subjects of these Princes for cause of denial of justice, the same having been lawfully required, then is the other of the confederates not bound to proceed as is aforesaid to procure restitution for the other; so it be lawfully proved within three months that the arrest does not proceed of any other cause.

It is further concluded that for the confirming of all friendship between the two Princes, that her Majesty's subjects shall keep their staples of cloth, wool and other merchandises in any such towns and places as shall be agreed on between both Princes, in the same manner as they keep them at Antwerp, Bergen, and Bruges.

And that the French King shall suffer the Englishmen to have a house of residence, where they may live under such governor and officers as they shall constitute among themselves.

And that the said King or his successors shall not suffer any of her Majesty's subjects to be any ways molested or troubled for religion, so far as they keep themselves with moderation.

And that the said English merchants may vent their merchandises at all times, so it be not on Sundays and ordinary holidays.

It is further agreed that all impositions, tolls, customs, and all other duties whatsoever shall be rated and set down of all kinds of merchandises, and so delivered to the English merchants. And that it shall not be lawful for the French, at no time or under what colour soever, to increase the same rates or to impose new taxes upon the English.

And if perchance there should happen any war or dissension betwixt these two Princes there shall be limited two months (of 60 days) after the publication of the war for the merchants to retire themselves with their goods.

It is further agreed that the said Englishmen having constituted their staples and so continuing their trade, they may dispose of their goods, wares, debts, money which they have in France either by gift, last will or otherwise according to their own laws; notwithstanding the *droit d'Albenes*, whereunto they shall not be subject.

It is further concluded that within four months after the date hereof it shall be agreed between both Princes of the place of residence or staples, and of the privileges and immunities which they shall enjoy in France. Item of the quantity and quality of tolls and customs, and further of the mitigating or abolishing of such tolls and duties as of late years have been raised in either of the kingdoms.

By this present treaty there shall be nothing derogated from any bonds or obligations of debts made for lendings or other disbursements due by this King Henry IV., or by Henry III., or Charles IX. or their predecessors, but all such bonds to stand in full validity without any innovation at all.

Out of the Treaty Anno Domini 1515, art. 6, 14, and 16.

It is agreed that no foreign ship prepared and furnished for war shall be received in any of the foresaid kingdoms of England and France, neither shall any kind of victual, munition, or other furniture be suffered to be given or sold to any strangers towards the furnishing of any such ships.—

It is moreover agreed that the said French King, during the war between her Majesty and the King of Spain, shall not suffer the merchants of the Hanse towns or any other merchants of what nation soever, to make any staples in France of corn and victual, thereby to transport either by themselves or others any such victuals, munition and furniture into Spain, but the same to be sold and distributed for the use and service of the French King only.

2½ *pp.* **(178. 99.)**

Wardenship of Winchester.

[1596, May ?]—A.B. hath of late received of her Majesty's gift a benefice and canonry residentiary in the church of Winton both of value 200 marks. He hath been in the ministry but one year, and is in degree of schools a master of arts.

He is a suitor at this time for the parsonage of Drokensford, which is of her Majesty's gift or my Lord Keeper's, to the value of eight score pounds per annum and is far better than the wardenship, which said benefice Dr. Bilson now holds.

The schoolmastership which he now enjoyeth is better than the wardenship if the schoolmaster himself may be

believed. He is altogether undesired of the fellows of both colleges.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (197. 106.)

Commission of [Henri de la Tour, Visconte de Turenne].

[1596, May?]—. . . "Scavoir faisons, que nous considerans que . . . effect faire meilleure election que de la personne . . . et bien aimé cousin Messire Henry de la Tour Vi . . . conseillier en nostre conseil d'Estat et prive, Capitaine de . . . Darmes de nos Ordonnances, et Premier gentilhomme . . . . chambre, tant pour la quallité de sa maison . . . temps des plus illustres de ce royaulme, que pour . . . vertus qui sont en lui, lesquelles nous ont . . . l'approcher de nous des qu'il a . . . service, et nous confier en luy . . . pour . . . secrets affaires, tant au faict de la guerre . . . choses importans le bien de nostre Estat . . . preuve de sa capacité et suffisance et de . . . qu'il porte a nostre personne, et a l'avance . . . affaires, qu'il s'est de plus en plus fait . . . seulement du lieu que luy avons donne . . . aussi de toute aultre charge que luy . . ."—*Undated.*
Imperfect. Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (204. 35.)

Thomas Adderley to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, May.]—Justifies the legal action he has taken against William Hallidaye, who is protected by Cecil, but never arrested his body. Cannot pay his debt to the Queen by reason of Halliday's default to him. Prays leave to proceed against Halliday as other creditors do.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (581.)

Sir William Malory and others to Matthew [Hutton] Archbishop of York and the Council of the North.

[1596, 4 June?]—For a certain contempt committed by one Richard Atkinsone of Ripon, a warrant was directed against him by William Staveley esq. and others, Justices of the Peace within the liberty of Ripon. And for that Atkinson used divers lewd speeches against the warrant, he was called before us, whose names are subscribed, Justices of Gaol Delivery, and at the sessions of peace holden before us at Ripon, June 6th, in the 35th year of her Majesty's reign, it was proved that Atkinson affirmed the said warrant was fit to stop mustard-pots, for which and other things he was committed to the gaol (whereof one Richard Render was gaoler) till he should be lawfully delivered. Afterwards he was delivered by commandment of Sir William Mallorie, knight, for which imprisonment he bringeth an action of false imprisonment against the said Render before the Justices of Common Pleas at Westminster, where Render is likely to be condemned by order of law, the warrant being lost. Lastly at our being at Ripon at the gaol delivery there the

3rd of June inst. we called Atkinson before us to entreat quietness in those causes, who answered us he would not stay the suits, but would have the law. We therefore beseech your Grace and Council to be a mean to the justices to stay the suit at the Common Law.

Signed :—Willm. Malorie, Willm. Hildyarde, Robert Waterhous, Willm. Staveley. *Undated.* 1 *p.* (**185.** 134.)

[N.B.—This appears to be the enclosure referred to in the letter of the Archbishop and Council of York to Lord Burghley, dated 7 June, 1596, Cecil Papers, vi. 211.]

ANNE MANNOCKE to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1596, June.]—For the enlargement of her husband Thomas on bail, or the granting of access to him.—*Undated.*

Note by Burghley, to be answered by the Council. ½ *p.* (**643.**)

MR. HICKS to [SIR R. CECIL ?].

[1596, June ?]—This enclosed letter was written yesterday but not sent because he was a stranger that came to you with my l[ord's] letters. I find by your letter that the Q[ueen] removes not these 6 or 7 days and therefore it is like my l[ord] will tarry here till Saturday. I am sorry that our fleet went not away before Sunday in the afternoon or upon Monday, for that the wind came yesterday into the south.

Endorsed :—Mr. Hicks to my Mr. *Undated. Unsigned. Seal.* 1 *p.* (**197.** 10.)

SPOILS of [the CADIZ EXPEDITION].

[1596, June ?]

"Lo que parçe que pudo valer el Saco de la Ciudad de Cadiz."

Descriptive inventory of the goods taken at Cadiz. Total value, 621,500 ducats.—*Undated.*

Spanish. 4 *pp.* (**174.** 66.)

ii. Similar inventory and valuation of the plate seized.—*Undated.*

Spanish. 1 *p.* (**174.** 68.)

SIR GEORGE GYFFORD to the EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

1596, July 5.—Departing Plymouth the 9th of June, "hallynge" between 30 and 40 leagues off, for being discovered upon the coast we ran in upon our height the 20th of the same for Cales (Cadiz), and the day before Sir Walter Rawly having given chase with some other of his squadron to 9 sail bound for the Indies, was by 4 o'clock in the afternoon in manner come up with them, and an unfortunate and sudden fog (despiting the good success that we were in hope to have) took us that we were not able for that night till 12 of the

clock to see two ships' length from us; whereby we were frustrated of that hope, and the next morning we found ourselves very near the shore, where one of them that we gave chase unto, a ship of 600 tons, laid her bones, and we having sight of our fleet bare with them, and by 9 of the clock the same day, being Sunday, our Generals came to an anchor in the mouth of the haven of Cadiz, where one fort played upon us, but to small purpose. Within the harbour, under the forts of the town, there rode 18 galleys, some 54 sail of great ships, whereof some 12 of them were of the King's chief men of war, the *Phillipe* being admiral, for the wafting of 24 great ships bound and laden for the Indies. Of the residue there were two carricks unrigged, two argosies laden for Lisborne, and the residue were Flemings and hulks. Our Generals spent the most part of this day in consulting and setting down what they thought fit to be done, and towards the evening they weighed, and anchored again somewhat nearer for that night. The next morning by sun rising having fitted all things for the fight, weighed and bare towards them, having only a stirring gale. The galleys first presented themselves towards us, and gave us their prows. The forts from the town plied their ordnance, and their ships at anchor defended and offended to the uttermost of their powers. But our General resolutely went on, and noble Sir Walter Rawly led, who by his valour, judgment and wisdom showed that day, won throughout the army great praise, love and honour; though he bought it with some small hurt that he received in the fight; but being exceedingly well seconded by the Earl our General, my L. Thomas, and divers others, the galleys within two hours gave way, and were fain many of them to bring themselves on the careen, upon the point of the island under the fort towards Puntall. Which done our fleet came to an anchor, and Sir Walter Rawly being headmost anchored nearest the *Phillipe*, our General, my L. Thomas, the Lord Marshal, the Earl of Sussex and Sir Conniers Clifforde were the next, were continuing a sore fight for 3 hours. The galleys having mended their leaks, came up again, but received so bad a welcome that they were discomforted and retired, and immediately all their ships weighed; the *Phillipe*, the *Saint Andrea*, the *Santa Marta*, with some one or two more ran themselves aground, and the *Phillipe* with one other that lay board and board by her set themselves on fire, and every man sought to save themselves. The commanders and chief were carried away by the galleys, the soldiers and mariners leaped into the sea, some drowned, some swam, and many escaped by the compassion that was had of them. The residue of the fleet ran all into shoal water, and being aground, some the same night, and the residue the next morning, set themselves on fire, only the *Saint Andrea*, the Vice Admiral, and the *Santa Marta*, Rear Admiral, by diligence were saved, which are manned, and by God's grace we shall bring them

safe into England, in token of the great victory that God has blessed us with. Immediately upon the discomfiture of the Spanish fleet our General without more "pase" landed 4,000 soldiers and appointed the rest to follow with speed, 2,000 whereof himself led to the town, other 2,000 he appointed to the conduct of Sir Conniers Clyfforde to march to the bridge, for keeping the passage whereby they enter out of the main into the island, which is distant from the town of Cales 14 miles. Our General with the Lord Marshal approaching near the town, there issued out of the town 600 horse and 500 foot, which our General bravely encountering with, put them to retire, and pursued them so fast that we entered the gates pell mell with them, himself, with the Lord Marshal, Sir Edward Wynkefilde, Sir John Wynkefelde, and many other brave men were of the first, and never stayed until he came to the market place, where Sir John Wynkefilde paid his last duty to nature, and there were not slain beside above two more of command and quality, and not above 200 in all slain and hurt; which if you had seen the strength of the place you would esteem a miracle to have it won with so small loss, assuring you 1,000 soldiers within may well defend it against 10,000 without. But thus favourably God dealt with us yet in one day we took and burnt all their ships, drove their galleys to run away by the bridge, took the town and castle, and all rendered to mercy; the loss whereof one way and other to the King and his subjects is above 50 millions, and yet few of the better sort, unless it be 3 or 4 of the chief commanders, much the better by it, but the common soldiers and mariners have had great spoil. We held this town 14 days English, and the same day fortnight that we came into it we left the town and set it on fire. Yet have our generals won great honour, yea, even of the enemy, by their mercifulness in suffering man, woman and child to depart with their lives and with what they had about them.

I beseech you remember my love and duty to the good Lord Mountjoye and God bless you both. What course we shall now take I cannot advertise you.—In Cales Rode, 5 July, 1596.

Holograph. Endorsed: Sir George Gyfford. 2 *pp.* **(199. 54.)**

ROLAND PRIMAULT, Merchant of Rouen, to the COUNCIL.

[1596, after July 20 ?]—According to his request presented by the Duc de Bouillon, his suit against Guillelme Bouguenault, for a debt, was committed to the hearing of Thomas Camber and others, to whose decision Bouguenault refuses to submit. Prays the Council to give them authority to compel him to fulfil their order.—*Undated.*

French. ½ *p.* **(1805.)**

Aeneas Odalaghan to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596, before Aug. 1.]—He has delivered letters to the Council from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, commending his services there, and recommending him for pension. He is utterly maimed and past service, and without money, and prays for speedy relief. He is a cousin of Sir Charles O'Carell's lady, and Sir Charles is willing to do Cecil service before any nobleman of England.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(186. 117.)**

Forfeited Goods.

1596, Aug. 5.—Appraisement of goods brought into Southampton for pillage in the *Jacob* of Rotterdam, wherein was Captain William Hubbert. The goods are shumac, copperas, "Indeas heeds," iron shot, *lignum vitae* and other woods. Total 47*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*—5 August, 1596.

1 *p.* **(214. 29.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Aug.—Ung de mes desirs est de vous voir, mes tous sont de vous honorer et servir. Uses ainsy que vous jugere convenir du temps de nostre veue. L'antremise de ce messager m'est fort agreable.

Endorsed: "D. Bouillon, Aug., '96." *Holograph.* ¼ *p.* **(135. 203.)**

Cuthbert Armorer.

[1596, Aug.]—"A declaration of some of the facts and misdemeanours committed by Cuthbard Armorer, deputy of Norham, his sons and nephews, all which shall be sufficiently and manifestly proved."

Details his participation with the Scots in numerous raids upon the borders: his spoils and robberies there: his dealings with regard to Earl Bothwell in 1593: and the proceedings of David, Clement, Robert and Harry Armorer.—*Undated.*

10 *pp.* **(244. 1.)**

[See letters of Sir Robert Carey and John Carey to Sir Robert Cecil, of August 19, 1596, Cecil Papers, vi. 342.]

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Sept. $\frac{8}{18}$.—Ceste cy vous sera ung adieu du corps et non de l'esprit quy voulle ces plus ordinayres pansees pour prevoir le moyen que je de vous servir. L'on desire tres fort ce secours de deus milles hommes an Franse et ce d'autant plus que l'on juge cella susfisant joynt aus forses qu'a le roy pour maintenir le logis qu'a pris son armee dans le pais d'Artoys. Vous voyres que la desfete du Mareschal de Biron est de consequanse. Si vous vous oublies de nous bien fayre nous oublierons de l'esperer.—A Morgat ce 18^{e} Septembre.

Endorsed: "D. of Bouillon, Sep. '96." *Holograph.* ½ *p.* **(135. 204.)**

The Duc de Bouillon to Queen Elizabeth.

[1596,] Sept. $\frac{8}{18}$.—Je faillerois trop de partir de vostre royaulme sans rendre les tres humbles remerciements que je doibs a vostre Majeste des continuels tesmoignages qu'il luy a pleu de me rendre d'honneur et de bonne volonte a mon particullier durant le sejour que j'y ay faict, ne pouvant (quoy que je craigne que ce sera en vain) luy representer combien et a propos elle peult assister et secourir le Roy mon maistre des deux mil hommes qu'il luy demande pour fortiffier son armée, a ce qu'elle ne soit contrainte de repasser la riviere de Somme et luy oster par la le moyen de mettre comme il pourroit, et qu'il est delibere de faire (ainsy que me le mande le Sieur de Villeroy par une lettre qu'il m'a escripte) a bon escient la main a recouvrer des moyens par lesquels il puisse non seulement maintenir son armée, mais rendre a ses voisins ce qu'ilz luy ont presté ; ne mettant en cela ceste petite somme de vingts mil escus, de laquelle Monsieur de Sancy et moy sommes obliges qui pouvons sans ruyne en satisfaire et bien tost vostre Ma^té^, sans que pour cela les affaires du Roy meritent d'en estre retardées, ainsy qu'il le semble par l'escript que Monsieur Cicille m'envoya si le dellay du passaige des hommes est dillayé jusques a ce que vostre Ma^té^ sache le Roy en Picardie avec son armée et que cela soit mandé par vostre ambassadeur qui peult estre retenu en son passage par le vent ou ses lettres d'advis au retour. Je croy, Madame, que s'il ne plaist a vostre Ma^té^ donner le secours au besoing qu'en a le Roy qu'estant passé ou par l'evenement ou par le temps que vostre Ma^té^ sera marrie d'avoir perdu l'occasion d'executter tres utillement ung des principaulx points contenus en la ligue. Je la supplie prendre en bonne part ma franchise comme proceddant de l'affection de celuy qui desire ses deux couronnes aussy joinctes comme le Roy d'Espagne monstre les vouloir diviser, et de tesmoigner a vostre Ma^té^ que sur tous autres il veult demeurer vostre treshumble et tres obeissant serviteur.—A Margat ce 18^e^ Septembre.

Endorsed : " Copie de la lettre de Mr. le duc de Bouillon a la Royne." 1 *p.* (135. 212.)

[*The original is in* S.P. Foreign, Eliz. France, *in the Public Record Office.*]

Sieur de Reau a M. Cecile.

[1596, Sept. $\frac{13}{23}$.]—Je vous envoye une lettre que Monsieur le duc de Bouillon escrit a la Royne, que je vous supplie luy fere voir le plustost qu'il sera possible, par laquelle sa Majeste connoistra davantage la necessite que le Roy a de la prompte assistance des deux mille hommes pour empescher que les ennemis ne contraignent son armee de repasser la riviere de Somme et lui donner cependant loisir de pourvoir a l'establissement de son entretenemant par l'ordre qu'il se delibere mettre en ses finances, ainsy que Monsieur de Villeroy luy escrit derechef ; chose qui luy sera plus difficile si ce secours ne s'advance

pour ne pouvoir sy promptemant tirer le fruit de ses finances : suppliant tres humblemant la Royne considerer que si sa Majeste dilaye de fere passer ses gens de guerre jusques a ce quelle ayt eu advis de l'advenement du Roy en son armee suivant vostre dernier escript, combien il se peut escouler de la bonne saison a cause de l'inclemence du vent dont nous avons maintenant bonne preuve et les dangers par consequent que son armee peut encourir, dont je m'asseure que la Royne recevroit par apres regret and deplaisir. Tenez au reste pour certain que le Roy n'aura si tost satisfait a la venue de Monsieur le Conte de Scherosberey quil ne s'achemine en Picardie, et pouves juger quel contentemant et advantage ce luy seroit de trouver ce secours si a propos qui luy donneroit loysir de respirer et attendre les ennemis en cas qu'ils tournassent la teste a luy comme y en a apparence, sur la victoire obtenue par Monsieur le Mareschal de Biron dont je vous envoye maintenant le discours plus au vray que celuy qui venoit dernieremant d'un marchant de Dieppe.

J'attenderay vostre reponce et la resolution derniere de sa Majeste pour en fere incontinant une depesche en France, et sur ce . . (*ends*).—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Copie de lettre du Sieur de Reau a Mr. Cecile. 18*th century copy.* 1 *p.* (213. 98.)

Sir A. Ashley to Sir Robert Cecil.

[1596,] Sept. 20.—Whatsoever hard conceit you have heretofore had of my honest proceeding, let me now entreat and expostulate your belief so far forth as you shall find just cause, and not to think that I am so void of grace and resolved in malice, as to revenge myself with the forgery of an untruth, and thereby to aggravate my offence. Sir Gelly Merrick on Friday night last, being at supper at one Best's house, a scrivener within Temple Bar, that deals in many matters for my L. Essex by Sir Gelly's means, in midst of supper, in the company of Best himself, Sir Arthur Savage, one Welles, a scrivener likewise, whom I think you well know, and some others, using many words in my great disgrace, showing a letter that one Rafe Okeover, my competitor for my father-in-law's lands, had written to him out of Staffordshire concerning my wife's sickness and my present trouble ; after having said that Sir Arthur Savage could witness that the Queen said unto him that she never took me but for a knave, said also (with an oath), " but now the world is turned I perceive, and it has cost him 2,000*l.* to the Secretary." Some other words of that nature were also then uttered in great bravery to your prejudice, which I will learn more certainly before I presume to deliver them. They concern corruption. My author is Henry Delabere, who lies in Mr. Welles his house, brother to Mr. Dr. Delabere, and well known to be of good worth and conversation. Before this my trouble I was also felt (haply by some great man's direction) what I had bestowed

on you since my return, for, saith he, it is reported that you have given him a very great present. And this I am assured proceeded from Sir Gelly, or from his better. If you do call my name in question, it may turn to my destruction, for I find that Sir Gelly is too mighty for me, and had I credit with you as formerly, I could, if need were, by good witness prove Sir Gelly's tongue to have done you more wrong than ever I did imagine so base a man by birth durst to have done. But he hath good means to shroud all under his great patron, whose affirmation it becomes me not so much as to gainsay, and so I am utterly overmatched. Deliver me from this labyrinth, and let me not fall into other through my zeal to yourself, whom once recovered I will rather lose all the world than hazard to lose.—20 September.

(P.S.)—All the other means I have used in Court to my good have been only to obtain your favour, without which I know nothing will be done.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**75. 57.**)

The Same to the Same.

[1596,] Sept. 22.—I pray God make me worthy of your extraordinary favour, assuring you that whilst I live I will be warned and have in mind what it is to keep or lose so honourable a friend as yourself. But what is it that breach of trust or too familiar inwardness of a mighty person may not overthrow in so mean as myself, as by particular I can at large deliver to you at fit time. Yet all this is continued at this very instant, as it seems by messages and speeches much against his will. The sixth article* is purposely left out, albeit, upon good reason I can assure you that Sir Gilly and Sir Arthur are very inward friends as partners in one offence, and in the foot of one of the great bags I found a Spanish note answerable proportionably to the sum mentioned in the articles which Sir Gilly himself saw. It were good also, for your better satisfaction and more sound proceeding, that you heard privately at time of leisure my proofs to every article; but all will seem malicious and proceeding from practice and duress if I be not at liberty before the matters be set on foot; and then *dic verbum* in this or ought *et fiat*; and haply you will think me very unfortunate or unwise when you shall understand what good testimony in discharge of my duty in the late expedition I have hitherto concealed, in fear to draw more burden on me, and in hope out of honour and justice at last to be relieved, without others' help: but I am glad that I have made this proof of honourable faith (with your favour be it spoken, who of all others have undeservedly deserved best of me). I need not express the grief I conceive at the continuance of her Majesty's hard conceit, yet exceeding glad in that by this means I shall be

* The articles by Sir G. Meyrick against Ashley are printed in the *Calendar of S.P. Dom.*, 1595–7, *p.* 283.

tried and thoroughly known, for (I beseech you note attentively what I say) if there be creature that can but probably touch my loyalty, trust, faith, or service to her Majesty or the State, in the whole course of my life, I renounce all manner favour, pardon or remission at God's or man's hands; nay, contrariwise, if upon examination I make it not manifestly appear that in her Majesty's services of greatest trust I have refused mighty bribes, when with little labour I could have carried very cleanly the things desired to the contentment of all sides, I am contented to receive sharpest punishment; when haply some others did not so. Be not so earnest for my liberty as to have me produced presently to the answering of all manner objections, especially the matter of the L. Chancellor (though it be only for my own private purgation and not touching his L.) and the matter of the 8,000*l.*, or aught else whatsoever, and then I doubt not but you shall have just cause to think me an honest man, and worthy of love and trust. But I doubt these matters will be procrastinated, except you strike the stroke. I have sent you herewithal some two or three leaves in haste written, of the discovery of Sir Gilly's late practice against me; vouchsave the perusal, excusing the errors escaped in writing, and I dare warrant that before I have done with the gentleman I will make him fit to return whence he came, when his worship was first taken up by Sir George Devorox from playing at whippergundy (a Welsh play) in a poor red pair of hose, his father the priest, Sir Richard, not being of ability to maintain him otherwise: and was afterwards preferred to his lordship. This man, as will be proved, hath his finger, if not his arm, deep dipped in this treasonable practice against me; and was, as I am informed, part of the speeches that passed the last day when you was wronged, as I writ yesterday. Howbeit therein I must in some sort reprehend myself, for I have since by more diligent enquiry learned that they supped not at Beast's the scrivener's when this passed, but without Temple Bar towards the Strand they dined at the Chequer on Thursday last; and Mr. Thexston, Mr. Chancellor's secretary, was also present with the rest at dinner, when Sir Gilly came into them and used the matter as yesterday I writ. Much more will be revealed hereafter: for I purpose, if you please, to cause my friend at fit time to attend on you. I do think it also meet to advertise that Best the scrivener departed in great haste towards Plymouth, about businesses of great importance and secrecy, on Thursday also, towards night by direction of Sir Gilly, who employs this man often in like causes that he would not be known of. If you would send some direction by post to those parts, some good matter would [fall out ?] to her Majesty's service. I pray you return me this enclosed when you shall have perused it, and to vouchsave in respect of my poor self and my friends to keep all close. I doubt not but the L. Keeper will so absolutely satisfy her Majesty in the petition

of Mrs. Rise, that neither herself nor her like will hereafter have any great will to exhibit like stuff.—22 September.
Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**75.** 55.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, $\frac{\text{Sept. } 22}{\text{Oct. } 2}$.—Je suis apres a avanser les moiens d'arester le cours des victoires du roy d'Espangne et de nous joyndre an nos dessyns. Ce a quoy je voy les choses fort avansees et espere que nous aurons la diligense de vos esfets plus grands que n'aura este l'anvoy des deus milles hommes. Le prinse Maurisse a travaille a randre les armes des ces messieurs dissiplinees et fortes pour les mesurer avec surete contre celles des ennemis. J'avansere mon retour le plus que je pourre pour me trouver a l'assamblee que fet le roy.—A la Haie ce 2e Octobre.
Endorsed : "D. of Bouillon, 2 Oct.. '96." *Holograph.* (**135.** 206.)

The Same to the Same.

1596, $\frac{\text{Sept. } 29}{\text{Oct. } 9}$.—Je ne puis plus tarder de vous ramantenoyr vostre vous mesmes. Je suis issy an hastant lentemant les afaires. J'oy quelque bruit que l'on a quelque dessyns ou vous este pour ung efect quy nous regarde ; sy c'est pour diminuer les esfets d'issy vers nous a quel propos sy a bon essiant pour antreprandre, l'on se trompera an ne nous le disant ; ce que fesant et vostre royne y portant le plus l'on ne scauroyt commant luy desnier la conqueste. Je vous parle obscuremant a ce que, sy ce vous est chose inconnue que je sasche avoyr este trompe ; sy elle vous est connue que vous sachies mon avis. Je ne vous puis rien dyre de Franse sinon d'ung Fransois quy uny de coeur et de foy avec ung Anglois vostre cousin se porte bien. Il a este voir les villes de Hollande.—A la Haie ce 9e Octobre.
Endorsed : "D. of Bouillon, 2 Octob. 1596." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* (**135.** 205.)

Impost on Wines.

1596, Sept. 29.—Account of impost of sweet wines and Spanish wines arrived in the ports of Southampton and Dorset, as well by the way of merchandise as transported to and from the said ports, from Lady Day, 1596 to Michaelmas, 1596.
7 *pp.* (**233.** 1.)

Louys Comte de Nassau to the Earl of Essex.

[1596, Sept.]—Je suis este fort marri qu'en prenant mon conge de vostre Exellence je ne la pouvois tenir telle harangue, comme les grandes obligations que jay a icelle et les fabveurs et courtoisies que je receus le requeroyent ; mais je me fie autant, sans toutesfois l'avoir jamais merite, en la bienveillance

de vostre Exellence en mon endroit, que je m'assure que ne faites tant d'estat des paroles courtoises que fairez d'un povre soldat, qui vous avoue pour son Capitaine, et qui en recompence du bon traictement que luy avez fait et de l' obligation perpetuelle qu'il vous a desire et vous jure qu'il sera a jamais vostre tres hymble et fidel serviteur, et qui en effect s'efforcera de monstrer que vous l' avez rendu le vostre propre. Ce que je vous supplie de vous en asseurer comme de celuy qui vous a choisi pour son maistre et qui vous servira et a toulx ceulx qui vous appartienent jusques au dernier gout de mon sang. Et jespere fort que l'occasion sera telle en peu de temps que je vous pourray monstrer que je ne ment point, car ce matin jay parle a un de Messieurs des Estats Generaulx, Monsieur Redanus, qui est de mes amis, qui ma asseure que Messieurs sont fort enclin a quelque nouvelle flotte de mer vers ce coste d'Espagne pour prevenir quelque entreprince que le Roy d'Espagne pourra faire pour se revanger de vostre Excellence, ce que je prie Dieu qu'il ce puisse faire, et vous supplie tres hymblement qu'en ce cas ne vouldriez oublier vostre serviteur, comme jay aussi ceste ferme esperance que fairez ; car je vous asseure, qu'il m'ennuict fort desja icy, et le plus grand desir au monde que jay cest de vous pouvoir faire service, comme je les vous ferais a toutes occasions du monde.

Je prins la hardiesse, puis que je scay que me faitez cest honneur de m' aimer, de vous supplier tres hymblement de prendre ceste paine pour l' amour de moy, que de me recommander bien fort en la bonne grace de ma maistresse Madamoiselle Vernem, et la supplier de ma part qu'elle ne veille faillir a la promesse qu'elle me fait de m' envoyer une charpe, car ce gan que je porte pour l'amour d'elle, au depit de toutes les belles dames de la Haye, me fait beaucoup la guerre ; ce que je vous supplie dautant que je scay bien que vous la gouvernez absolument, et qu'elle fera tout ce que vous luy commanderez comme vostre treshymble fille, pour laquelle je serois content de vous avoir servi cept ans et serois content de vous servir encore sept aultres.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Count Lodowick, received in September, '96. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* **(199. 55.)**

A[RTHUR] G[REGORY] to [? EDWARD REYNOLDS].

[1596, Sept. ?]—Her Majesty is unworthy to have the service of those she will not entertain. He is worn as far out of reparation in stuff and instruments for this turn, as he is out of hope of preferment. But for the Earl's (? Essex) sake, whom he specially honours, and his love to his correspondent, he will show the latter many things next week to conjure the devil withal. Being malcontent, let him be at defiance with all the mechanical peasants that have pensions for toys. He wishes the Earl would tell the Queen that he would do service in more substantial sort than others, and execute

all with his own hands. If the Earl will be drawn to some more reasonable motion, he will engage his life to save the Earl's honour.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed, apparently by Reynolds, Essex' secretary: "A resolute letter." 1 *p.* **(186. 49.)**

HE. MALBIE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596, before Oct.]—He begs for employment at Roscommon, "wherein I will be saving of her Highness's present charge there, and the small proportion of 150 men, 700*l.* yearly." If it be otherwise disposed, then, as the place he holds is merely waste, he begs the Queen will take it into her own hands, and give him the value in that realm: or give him leave to alienate his estate.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: Captain Malby. 1 *p.* **(186. 96.)**

TOWNSMEN OF LINCOLN to LORD COBHAM and SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596,] Oct. 7.—They have received their letters of Sept. 8, requiring them to bestow the office of sheriff's clerk on Edward Wadeson. Detail the circumstances under which they have appointed Edmund Shuttleworth to that office, and pray allowance in the matter.—Lincoln, 7 October.

Signed by John Hansonn and Robt. Parkins. Endorsed: 1596. 1 *p. Much damaged.* **(213. 71.)**

RICHARD STAPERR to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

1596, Oct. 9.—I received your letters for Mr. Barton, her Majesty's ambassador, which I have sent on by post; and by this bearer I send you a letter from him. As to the letter from you and the rest of the Privy Council to Mr. Michael Lock, requiring him to desist his suit at Venice against the [Levant] Company and to come to England where the cause may be determined, I am informed that he means to come no more to England, yet to give colour to his stay there, he demands of the Company two thousand ducats to clear him of charges incurred by him at Venice, and then he says he will desist his suit and come home. There is no reason that we should pay him more money for his charges than his demand came to; wherefore the Company prays you as our honourable patron to move the Queen to send letters to the Senate of Venice to dismiss the cause and return him home. And to remove all impediments, we have given order to our factors to pay him five hundred ducats as soon as he desists his suit and comes home.—London, 9 October, 1596.

P.S.—We have an advertisement written from Venice that a merchant of Genoa has there given out 2,000 crowns upon this event, that London shall be Spanish before anno 1599, a copy of which I enclose.

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(55. 107.)**

English Troops for Picardy.

1596, Oct. 9.—Muster roll of 405 soldiers delivered to Sir John Aldridge, Captain Raphe Boswell, and Captain Edmond Wylton, by the Mayor &c. of London, for her Majesty's service in Picardy.

12½ *pp.* (223. 2.)

(This is an enclosure in **45.** 58, Lord Mayor to Lord Burghley, Oct. 10. 1596, p. 426 of *Cecil Calendar*, vol. vi.)

[? Lord Zouche] to the Queen.

[1596 ?] Oct. 11.—At his coming into these remote places he received the Queen's leave to write to her, and he desires to express the infinite joy he has received by her gracious letters. Offers services.—"From your Majesty's Castle at Ludlow," 11 October.

Endorsed in Zouche's hand : The copy of the letter directed to her Highness. *Contemporary copy.* 1 *p.* (**186.** 174.)

Lord Edward Seymour and Mr. Champernown.

[1596,* Oct. 18.]—Answer by Lord Edward Seymore to the objections of Mr. Champernowne to the increase of his company; and reasons for allowing the South division of Devon to be thus newly divided into three parts, whereby a part may be allotted to Mr. Richard Champernown.

2¼ *pp.* (**141.** 187.)

Earl of Nottingham.

1597,† Oct. 22.—Letters Patent creating Lord Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham.

Latin. 6 *pp.* (**142.** 161.)

Sir John Popham to Mr. Bacon, Mr. Cary and Mr. Ashley.

[1596,] Oct. 30.—Asking them to examine into the slaying of Thos. Wattson of Peeterwinch, Norf., by Thos. Thirsby of the same county. This gentleman, the bearer, can give the names of witnesses to the quarrel.—30 October.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**46.** 13.)

John Clarke to [Lord Burghley].

[1596, Oct.]—For a lease of Radge Coppice in the Queen's Forest of Pewsham, Wilts.—*Undated.*

Notes by Burghley thereon. 2 *pp.* (**740.**)

Charges for the two Diamonds.

[1596, Oct.]—"A true note of money laid out concerning the two diamonds, and which shall be approved upon our oaths, and others, for any matter wherein you doubt."

* This would seem to be the paper said to be enclosed in letter of Seymour to Cecil under this date, printed in *C.P.* vi. 443.

† This must be an error for 1596. Charles Howard was created Earl of Nottingham on 22 October, 1596.

The charges, which are for "our two parts" share, include the cost of the stone 4 years ago, paid to Hill of Limehouse; for travel beyond seas; for interest at 10 per cent; paid to Gilbert for his third part; payments to stonecutter, and due more unto Peter Vanlore; board for the stonecutter and his men for a year and better; for cutting the patterns of crystal to shew the Queen; for setting the patterns of crystal in gold to show the Queen; and for setting the two diamonds in gold; total 1,791*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Note follows as to the higher offers they had for the diamonds at Frankfort, also from the French Ambassador and Sir Anthony Ashley, but they were content to accept of this 2,100*l.* so that the Queen would accept it for her use, and pay for all charges of cutting. They received of Sir John Fortescue 2 years ago 500*l.*, and 200*l.* a year ago, the interest on which is balanced by the money they have laid out on other charges.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: A note of charges which the diamonds standeth us in. 1½ *p.* (**98.** 80.)

Streatley, Berks.

1596, Nov. 1.—Survey and rental of Stretley, Berks.—1 November, 1596.

2 *pp.* (**132.** 22.)

Plan of the Thames.

1596, Nov. 16.—Plan showing the Thames from London to its mouth, the South coast round to Winchilsea, the course of the Medway from Maidstone, and the Stour from Chartham. Inset enlarged plan of Gravesend and district. By W. Borough. —16 November, 1596.

Vellum. (Maps **1.** 56.)

Thomas Nichols' letters.

[1596, Nov. 26.]—"I hope of no good for Jhon Eston nor soft clothiers by Fra Yong nor from Powel, therfor I discover thos things to put debat and distrust among them. Trust you me [it] is trew, the manor of Oglebys going from Stuard. Sir Hra Englehild [Francis Englefield] wrot to me, not to Bayns as yt is layd down in my letters; if you like not to medle in the matter as not profitable or secure for you then I pray you to writ out in som unknowne hand, saving the begining, and give to al a cover and find means it be left in Rafe Jons hous, for if this be not delivered the like shal be sent another waye. If the Queen or the brokers be prive to Puri Oglby's procedings for Fra Yong then the matter wil be the les estimed; if not it is worth thanks and more. I deal with you confidently therefore I dout not but you wil answer my expectation or say plainly you may [or] canot. I have yors dated October and of No: I pray you folow on your coars you do very wel, only desyre you could advrtys

somewhat afore hand yt myght be prevented to give good fond to your credit, adeu."—*Undated.*

Addressed: "Al mag. Petro de giovanni, a Furensa." *Cipher, with contemporary decipher above.* 1 *p.* (213. 79.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. $\frac{1}{11}$.—Je rompray mon scilence pour vous dire que je n'ay en aucunes nouvelles de vous depuis que nous nous separasmes. J'en atends en bonne devotion vous suppliant m'en mander, quand a celles de ceste Court n'y fesant que d'arriver.—A Rouen ce 11e Decembre, 1596.

Signature. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (135. 207.)

P. del Castillo to Don Payopatino Alexandrino, of Cadiz, on the Admiral's ship.

1596, Dec. 20.—I have heard that the prisoner who was at Dunkirk is free in England. His Excellency the Count [Earl of Essex?] gave me to Don Guillermo, his major-domo,* in order that they might give that prisoner, his kinsman, to him for me; and to effect this the Duke gave me a letter to the Prince Cardinal [Albert], which Don Guillermo keeps; who has arranged (?) the liberty of that prisoner for whom they were to exchange me and claims to make some other exchange for me. Be pleased to inform the Lord Admiral and Lord General of this, that they may not allow me to suffer wrong, but that I paying whatever that prisoner had to disburse for whom I was to be exchanged, may be free, as justice and reason demand. Send me notice of what you obtain to the house of Guillermo Constantin (?) where I dwell.—Plymouth, 20 December, 1596.

Spanish. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (174. 54.)

The Duc de Bouillon to the Earl of Essex.

1596, Dec. 31
1597, Jan. 10.—Je suis an peine de la sante de vostre moytie de laquelle le Sieur de la Fonteine ma mande la maladie. L'on vous desira a Diepe et je le cuide nescessere pour infinis resons mes la dispossission de vostre court vous doit principallemant conduyre. J'escris ung mot au dict de la Fonteine qu'il vous communiquera. Le dessing est grand et diverses considerassions y peuvent esmouvoir et desmouvoir. Il me samble que vostre ambassadeur connoit mieus nos aferes qu'il ne les dit au moins au Franses. Vous scaures toute ma vie quy je suis et quel je seray cheminant par les voyes que je vous ay dites. J'examine aussy ce quy vient de vous par ceste mesme regle. Je suis an tout a vous et sans fraude. Je m'an vois an Guienne d'ou vous aures de mes nos. Je desirerois avoir quelque adresse a Bourdeaus. —A trois lieus de Roan ce 10e janvier.

Endorsed: "Rec. Janu., '96." *Holograph. Seal.* 1 *p.* (135. 199.)

* Probably Sir Gelly Merrick, who was Essex's steward of the household and went with him to Cadiz.

FREDRIKE GENIBELLY to the COUNCIL.

[1596, Dec.]—To verify the great error committed of Mr. Spicer in the fortification of the Isle of Wight, he has demanded for commissioners the gentlemen of the Island who know and may certify all that has passed: in room of whom is committed Sir Edmonde Udall and Captain Price. On Sunday he desired of Mr. Wade commission and instructions to go with them, but was answered "he should see it as it was time." Yesterday he desired Price to show him the commission and instructions, and desired to go in their company. Price answered he should meet them on Friday in the Island, and there know the commission. The Queen and Council cannot be verified of all that he has declared, unless he is given a commission with authority and assistance of the justices to examine upon oath: and a letter from the Queen to the gentlemen of the Island and to the commissioners, commanding that everything shall be justly examined. He prays for that commission and letter, and that the commissioners be stayed so that he may go and come in their company and keep in their protection.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 51.)

JERONIMO LOPEZ to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596, Dec.]—In August 1595, at Plymouth, he lent 165*l.* to Sir Nicholas Clifford, Essex' nephew, being then bound upon his voyage to India, which sum Essex promised to see repaid. He has been long suitor to Essex' officers in vain. Prays that if he shall procure his friend Martin Fetherigo, a merchant stranger, to cause a ship called the *Salamander* to come from Candia to England laden with muscadells, that then the petitioner may be appointed Essex' officer to receive the impost due on the same, and satisfy himself out of it for the debt.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 93.)

SIR HENRY WALLOP and MR. [RICHARD] BOYLE.

[1596.]—The true grounds of Sir Henry Wallopp's displeasure against me, with the courses holden to disgrace me and hinder my repair into England.

Michael Kettlewell, being Vice-Treasurer to Sir Henry Wallop, had the whole dealings under him for many years in that office, having passed Sir Henry's last account here in England, found, upon his return into Ireland, after freeing his master by his cunning auditorship from a very great arrear, which Sir Henry should have fallen in, that, when his master's turn was served, he was not regarded according to his merit in clearing that great account. For Sir Henry denied him the further exercise of his office of Vice Treasurer, or any longer dealing with the treasure, except he would make an absolute deed of gift of all his lands and goods to Sir Henry; which being an assurance never before demanded,

seemed more strange. And for that Kettlewell's estate was very good, he suspected his wealth was coveted; and the better to encounter his master's plots, he secretly collected many abuses and deceits done in that office; which collection, with certain letters under Sir Henry's hand, whereby he appointed Kettlewell how much money out of every proportion of treasure that came into that realm he should dispose to buy bills for half at which rate the captains and pensioners by necessity of their ill payment are commonly constrained to sell her Majesty's debts due for their entertainments [*on margin:* Here her Majesty was deceived of 5,000*l.*]. These notes he kept, purposing not to use them but in his own defence; but before any such occasion was offered, according to credible report, he was suddenly poisoned, whether by himself (as was rumoured) or by others, God best knows. On his death, one Mr. Francis Capstock, son to Mrs. Kettlewell, and my inward companion, got a great part of his father-in-law's writings into his hands, and among them those letters of Sir Henry's with the discovery of those abuses, which he showed to me, his bedfellow, and Mr. William Kettlewell his brother, reserving them for some fit opportunity. And withal Sir Henry Wallop got into his hands (for that Mr. Kettlewell was an accountant to her Majesty as surveyor of her works, though not in any arrear) all Mr. Kettlewell's lands and goods, amounting to many thousand pounds, and converted the same to his own use, turning the old gentlewoman his wife and children out of doors, not allowing them so much as a bed to lie on. Afterwards, hearing that Mr. Kettlewell had kept some of his letters, and fearing that they were come to Capstock's hands, as divers other bills of great sums of money were, he caused Capstock to be committed to the Castle, there to remain until upon oath he had redelivered all such papers as after the death of Mr. Kettlewell came to his hands, which to do he refused. But in the end, when one Hopper, servant to Sir Henry Wallop, had gotten letters of administration for Mr. Kettlewell's goods (which his wife and children could not obtain) then Capstock, finding himself by law compellable to redeliver the bills of debt to the administrator, yielded up the specialties only and so was enlarged. Then Sir Henry used Capstock kindly and the better to effect his purpose lent him 100*l.* without consideration, and in the end dived so deep into his secrets as Capstock confessed to having the letters and collections, and that none but his brother William Kettlewell and I had seen them, assuring Sir Henry he reserved them without any purpose to offend him. But within four days Sir Henry wrought means to have me committed to the Castle, allowing every man free access to me but Mr. Capstock. How matters were handled during my restraint, the Searcher of hearts only knoweth; for Francis Capstock and William Kettlewell, two brothers, young gentlemen of excellent complexions and temperate

in diet, being fifteen miles apart, suddenly sickened and died, Mr. Capstock not continuing sick above two days, and all that while purged extremely upwards, downwards and by sweating. And a surgeon of good judgement now living, who loved Mr. Capstock well, repairing upon his sudden decease to see him, assured me afterwards that he was poisoned, which end Mr. Capstock fearing some three nights before his death, came secretly to the top of his chamber stairs being under the Castle window, and willed me to take heed to my diet, for that he doubted we two should not be suffered to live long. And since that time, when I have stood to my defence against Sir Henry's reproaches, he hath demanded of his men if they were not ashamed that they did not beat and tame me. I have been either in prison or upon great bonds for the past four years, within which time I have been several times committed without bail, but never could be brought to an answer; and as to my appeals and importunity for the hearing of my cause, I refer to reports of such of the Privy Council of Ireland as are now in this city. For Sir Henry kept me from England for fear I should discover all I know for her Majesty's avail, and laboured my disgrace to discredit me, for which purpose he secretly procured himself to be of the quorum, continuing me in prison the last time fifteen months, and, as he had yielded to enlarge me upon bond, letters came from the Earl of Essex to the now Lords Justices for the hearing of my cause, and when I sought liberty by that means he restrained me six weeks longer. Neither would Sir Robert Gardener read his lordship's letters in my behalf, as Patrick Fox, deputy to the clerk of the Council, will testify. Lastly, I should not now have come hither, had I not escaped in the interim whilst I was upon commandment, and before I had entered into new bonds. Yet for all these wrongs would I not have become an informer, had he not newly provoked me in my own defence.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed. 2 *pp.* (179. 127.)

The Queen to the King of France.

[1596?]—Monsieur, mon bon frere. Si j'ay quasy oublié d'escripre en ceste langue, comme je soulois, ne l'attribues à autre crime sinon que mon ancre a esté si seiche et mes plumes si peu usez que ne l'un ne l'autre me serverent d'en faire leur office. Car, quand, je voy que depuis le partir de vostre ambassadeur je n'ay esté participante de l'honneur d'une seule de vos lettres, je ne pensois convenable d'empescher vos grandes affaires de l'ennuy de lire mes lines barbouillés, vous seiant mieulx meilleurs soulagements; mais trouvant astheur ung messager si propre comme ce gentilhomme je ne puis garder ma main à vous dire l'extrême aise que je sents du prospèreus succes de vos actions; et vos ennemis, au lieu de victoire, se font de jour à autre ruiner. Qui sont telz accidents que mes oraisons mirent et que leur continuation

demeure jusques au dernier de vos traitres et ennemis, pour vous donner une glorieuse fin de tant de malencontres. Ce ne me sera de besoing de vous paindre que ce porteur a en soy et de belles parties naturelles et par longue experience acquises, vous ayant de si bel jugement pour le cognoistre mieux que moy, et en ayant faict premiere preuve, seulement j'adjoustrai que je n'ay jamais ouy louange que je croy qu'il n'avancera, et que je vous supplie souvenir la qualité de celuy qui plus le hait, et pensez que quand vos moyens et commodités y sont conjoinctz en quel peril il se tient qui seulement aprez Dieu se conservera par votre seure tutelle de laquelle je vous fais une trescordialle instance, rendant graces à Dieu de ce qu'il se part seurement, et seroys marry que quelque desastre luy arrivast de tel changement. Cecy vous dis je, mon bon frere, pour monstrer mon affection en son endroict, non pour doute qui me tient que ne prenies un tres honorable esgard. Pour fin, j'ay esté fort fasche d'entendre qu'on a inventé que je deusse moyenner une paix entre le Grand Seigneur et l'Empereur, pour en complaire mon grand amy. Je vous jure d'en estre tant esloigné que n'en ay oncques faite mention depuis le regner de cestuy. Il est vray que devant sa mort premier que la proclame de guerre se fist contre les chrestiens je mandis à l'Empereur que alors j'avois en mes mains de faire la paix si il eust accordé à mander le tribut qu'il avoit tant de fois promis, mais voyant qu'il se precipitoit tant que plustost il elisoit la guerre que je eus la gloire du paix je cessois de plus m'en mesler, comme il sembla bien par le beau succes que nous chrestiens en recevasmes. Voila, la vraie verité! Je prie à Dieu que n'ayez bien prez de vous plus affectionnes Espaignols que je ne seray oncques, desquels je vous supplie bien vous en garder premier que suivre leur conseils qui vous feront douter de voz plus fidelles. entre lesquels je me mettray tousjours au premier rencq, comme le Juge de touts cœurs cognoist à qui je prie vous garder de tout mal. Vostre tres affectionnée bonne sœur.

Endorsed : Copie de la lettre de sa majesté au roy tres chrestien. *Inaccurate.* 1¼ *pp.* (133. 93.)

In hand of Ed. Reynolds.

Law. Smyth to [the Queen].

[c. 1596. ?]—As to complaints of abuses in the government of Berwick. Encloses note received from Berwick, from some of credit there. Has had conference with Raph Birchensha, as he was employed many years there under Mr. Bowes the Treasurer : and perceives by him how many abuses may be easily reformed, and how some of the charges of "your Majesty" may be eased. Suggestions thereon. Attends "your Majesty's" pleasure as to further enquiries. Signified by his former letters what great inconvenience might accrue to "your Highness" by the continuance of Mr. Thomas Phillipps, his deputies and servants, in the

managing of the customs for goods outwards, and how requisite it is that he should be called to account and sequestered from that place. As to Phillipps' excuses for delay in rendering his account, and reasons for a speedy settlement of the matter.—*Undated.*

1½ *pp.* (**99. 7.**)

The Same to [the Same].

[c. 1596. ?]—He has fully resolved the Lord Treasurer as to the abuse which Mr. Thomas Phillipps would have committed in the payment over of 2,000*l.* into Mr. Taylor's office, had he not been prevented by a servant of Mr. Alderman Saltonstall's, Ralph Husband. Details of the matter, and of the proceedings now being taken by the Lord Treasurer with regard to Taylor. Finding the Lord Treasurer somewhat discontented, he durst not acquaint him any further what errors might be committed by Phillipps by the non-payment to Saltonstall of money which ought to have been so paid on "your Majesty's" behalf since the death of Mr. Justice Young. It should be looked into whether Phillipps has not made payment of his arrearages from money properly belonging to "your Majesty." Suggests that he and Saltonstall should have warrant to investigate Phillipps' accounts. Saltonstall desires that "your Majesty" should discharge him of the Chest, except some better order be taken therein than is at present.—*Undated.*

1½ *pp.* (**99. 8.**)

John Vere to the Same.

[1596 ?]—Holds a bond of Henry Huddlestone, son of Sir Edmond Huddleston, who avoids payment thereof. Prays that the cause may be determined by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Dr. Caesar, as he is shortly to pass into the Low Countries for his brother Sir Francis Vere.—*Undated.*

Note by Cecil that the Queen refers the matter to the above named. 1 *p.* (**1357.**)

Thomas Phelippes to the Same.

[1596.]—He prays the Queen not to be so transported with displeasure against him as to work a hindrance to herself. Justify himself he cannot nor will not, though he could have alleged something to have pacified her in the past; but prays her to consider whether the severe course held with him is like to make him abler to satisfy her, than liberty and toleration. He has propounded a way to compass it within a year, if she will dissemble her displeasure for that time.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**186. 126.**)

[1596?] A. B. offers to pay her Highness 2,000*l*, presently for Mr. Phillippes, upon the passing of his warrant required

for the satisfaction of her Highness within one year. Further, to pay 2,000*l.* more before Midsummer. To take charge of the receipt, putting in good sureties as is used for the customs inward, on conditions specified.

Conditions offered with regard to Mr. Phillippes' debt to the Queen.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (98. 170.)

BARNALDO FLAMENCO and ROBERTO FLAMENCO to the QUEEN.

[1596 ?]—They were born in the land of Groningen, handicraftsmen, their friends much affected to the Queen's and the States' service; and 18 years ago were taken at the battle where the King Don Sebastian was slain, and are now captives of the King of Maroques, serving in his works to make fair pavements. Besides their bodily captivity, they suffer great persecution in soul by their Spanish fellow prisoners, for the defence of the reformed religion and the Queen's good name. They pray for the Queen's letters to the King of Maroques and Feez, for deliverance.

Headed: A remembrance for Monsieur Caron to be a mean to the Queen.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (186. 40.)

"BURGHLEY'S JOURNAL."

1543–1596.—A brief diary of events from 1543 to 1596, kept by Burghley. Nearly all printed in Murdin, pp. 745, 746, 747 *et seq.*, six pages that are not printed, relating to 1558–1579, being covered by a later portion that is printed. Another portion, for 1553–1558, is noted in the Calendar of Cecil Papers, Part i, p. 149.

225 *pp.* (229.)

TENANTS and INHABITANTS of HODDESDON to LORD BURGHLEY.

[1596.]—They are undone by the late lease made of his lordship's woods there, by reason of their lack of work, and the unreasonable price set by the farmers. They pray him to revoke the lease, and to keep the woods in his own hands, offering certain terms. List of 52 names at foot.—*Undated.*

1 *p.*

Enclosure: Note of the price of the wood, as now it is enhanced by the farmers: and the charge of an acre of wood after the old price. 1 *p.* (2078.)

TENANTS OF HODDESDON, HERTS, to the SAME.

[1596.]—Their first suit was for the coming of boats to the Lynch Mill by the river Lea. They now describe the best and fittest way. The miller will not agree to their offer for the land till he knows Burghley's pleasure. They pray him to view the ground and take order therein, and so shall the

market and town have continuance and flourish, which otherwise will utterly decay.—Hoddesdon, 7th of April.
22 *Signatures.* 1 *p.* (213. 78.)

EDWARD MORRICE to the SAME.

[1596.]—Prays that a cottage and garden in the Charterhouse, and another tenement, in which he has a good estate, may be excepted out of the lease of the Charterhouse which is now to pass to "my Lady."—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (1200.)

CHRISTOPHER PEYTON, Auditor of Ireland, to the SAME.

[1596.]—For like allowances as Mr. Jenison had for the work of taking extraordinary and foreign reckonings. Also that he may continue the taking of captains' accounts, which the Treasurer at Wars has taken into his hands.—*Undated.*
½ *p.* (877.)

JOHN THOROWGOOD to the SAME.

[1596.]—As to woods near Hoddesdon, Herts, demised to him and Keeling. Complains of the dishonest dealings of Keeling, and prays for a new lease of the woods.—*Undated.*
¾ *p.* (1765.)

JOHN BOVYAT to the SAME.

[1596?]—Has heretofore obtained letters patent for the making of saltpetre and gunpowder of stone mineral. Asks whether he shall go forward with the same, or whether so great a treasure shall be smothered and lost.—*Undated.*
Note by Burghley that he is to make his suit to the Master of the Ordnance. 1 *p.* (1510.)

SIR JOHN BOLLES to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596.]—He received yesterday Cecil's letters, requiring to understand of his speedy departure hence, and to receive some good news from him out of those parts. He purposes to be gone to-morrow, as soon as he has seen those utensils laden which are to be conveyed overland, because he purposes to take them aboard the ship where he goes himself. Offers services.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (98. 43.)

STUDENTS OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, to [the SAME].

[1596.]—Their founder Henry VIII. allowed them bread and drink every meal without stint, besides a portion of meat, which allowance they enjoyed till last year, when the Dean and Canons obtained of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord Buckhurst their Chancellor, that they should be rated at a set allowance of bread, being nine ounces each at a meal, besides the ordinary

allowance of meat, and also the whole benefit arising by improvement of rents. This order the Dean and Canons now disannul, by tying the students to a weekly pension of money in no way competent for their maintenance. They pray "your Honour" to stand with them for the continuance of the said order till the state of the College shall be examined by visitation.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(186. 120.)**

GEORGE HANGER, GEORGE CULLYMORE, ROBERT DABORNE, ROBERT SAVIDGE and WILLIAM RESOLDE, Merchants of London, to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596.]—They detail proceedings vainly taken by them to obtain restitution of the *Vyolet* of London, with lading of sacks and figs, value 2,300*l.*, taken coming out of Spain by two men of war of Newhaven (Havre), and carried to St. Valories and confiscated. The Queen wrote to the French King requesting restitution: as her Majesty had done in the case of two ships of Newhaven taken in the Indies; and the letter was delivered by Sir Henry Umpton late ambassador there, yet nothing obtained. They pray Cecil that now this ambassador is here from the French King, order may be taken to satisfy them: or else that they may have the benefit of the law of 4 Henry V, which is "letters of marte" for the recovery of their losses.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(186. 63.)**

JOHN HALL to the SAME.

[1596?]—Has been imprisoned four years for having an English manual and a Latin prayer book sent to him. Prays to be examined by the Lord Bishop of London and Mr. Waad.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(589.)**

HUGH RIGBY to the SAME.

[1596?]—Of a suit between him and other tenants of the manor of Westhaughton, Lancashire, and James Browne. Prays that the attachments issued be stayed till the cause be heard.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(886.)**

NICHOLAS FITZWILLIAM to the SAME.

[c. 1596?]—Of his suit for a lease in reversion of the late dissolved monastery of Holmpatrick, Ireland. The decayed condition of the creek and haven there.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(913.)**

GEORGE HOLDEN to the SAME.

[1596.]—Served Cecil at his manor of Hough in Lancashire, which Cecil has now sold. Prays to be retained in his service. —*Undated.*

½ *p.* **(842.)**

CHRISTOPHER PEYTON, Auditor General of Ireland, to the SAME.

[1596.]—For letters to the Lord Deputy in his behalf.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (1164.)

JOHN DAVYS to the EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596?]—According to your lordship's command and directions, I have to my farthest best discovered the trades, passages, and Spanish forces of East India. But my good Lord, my absence hath bred my utter ruin, except you do honourably favour me. My case is the title of my living, falsely wrested by Mr. Adrian Gilbert, and now followed in the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, against Mr. Folferd, who standeth for me. A commission hath been granted and fully executed according to equity touching the cause, wherein the foul abuses of my adverse part will most evidently appear. But among many wrongs this is most bitter to me, that I can by no means retain a sufficient man to make a motion for me, so cruelly am I oppressed. Therefore my most honourable good Lord, in this my great distress, I most humbly beseech you, to entreat my Lord Keeper to favour the justice of my cause, and to give me audience when time shall serve, according to the clemency of his lordship's good disposition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (75. 67.)

The EARL OF ESSEX.

[1596.]—List of names of knights [made at Cadiz], commencing:—

The Earl of Sussex.
Don Christofle.
Count Lodovick.
Lord Herbert.
Lord Burk.
Sir Samuel Bagnall, &c.

Holograph by Reynolds. 1 *p.* (83. 10.)

ELIZA BLINCOE to ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

[c. 1596?]—Begs him to send her Walker's bond.—6 November.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (205. 8.)

I —— A —— to LORD [AMBASSADOR DOUGLAS?].

[1596?]—According to my bounden duty I send to see how your lordship doth, being very heartily sorry that there happened that unfortunate man to be there at Mr. Wynsor's request to your honour's discontent in any thing. My sweet Lord, I hope your will not think in me any worse than I have deserved, for I was not the cause of his being there. When

they heard that you were coming in, they strived to avoid the room for your lordship. Thus I trust you will vouchsave to see me some time this day, for I am very uncomfortable for want of your sweet presence. Your lordship's to command to death, I. A.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(213. 5.)**

ANT. PEREZ to "MONSIEUR NANTON, GENTILHUOME INGLES."

[1596.]—Hodie dominica tradidit mihi Constantius litteras Dom. Com., quas non audeo tibi mittere legendas, ne intercipiantur in via. Hoc autem nollem pro me, nec pro D. Com. sed vellem te presentem mihi interpretari. Si igitur antea quam tuum aggrediaris iter posses huc accedere, esset mihi jucundissimum. Sin minus remittam eas ad te per tuum Franciscum quem procul dubio advocaturus es ad te ante dicessum tuum, ut ultimam tuam voluntatem ei declares. Sed qui litteras leget D.C. et litteras Basadonne nesciet meo judicio utrasque concordare. De tuis a D. Com. litteris nihil rogo, quia credo germanas futuras mearum. Nisi forte illud (mihi gratissimum) contineant, scilicet ut te retineant. De rebus publicis nihil habeo quod referam; rumor autem fuit non nuncius, quem ad te Fran[cis]cus scripsit. De morte illius &c. Reliqui vivant, vel moriantur nil ad me. Tu vive et vale. Combure te rogo.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* **(174. 95.)**

Information concerning JOHN WILSON.

[1596.]—John Wilson upon the certain knowledge of one by whom I have received advertisements concerning him hath been in Lancashire by the space of one year and more.

The said Wilson hath resorted to the house of Mr. Andrew Hudstone at Farington, to the house of William Gradele dwelling in Owswalton, at the house of Oliver Gerrarde of Denham, at the house of one Henry Walmsley, who hath been his conductor from place to place, at the house of Mrs. Browne near Houghton. The said Wilson said mass at Farington Hall upon Candlemas day last past.

He hath likewise said mass at the house of Henry Walmsley.

The said Wilson hath resorted very much to the house of Mr. Massie of Rishton where other seminaries very often do converse, at that house he was about a month before Christenmas last. The said Wilson said mass by the space of three days together, Mr. Massie himself being not there but his wife and divers others known to the party.

The said Wilson hath a brother that is a Jesuit who continueth for the most part in Lincolnshire. Mr. S. Hawxworthe who was apprehended at Liverpool in the company of Wilson the Jesuit and this Wilson the seminary within

4 days before the apprehension of the said Hawxworth at the house of one Mrs. Tilsey widow of Morlays near Leigh, all three one after another said mass. At two several times they were at the aforesaid place, first all three together, secondly this Wilson and Hawxworth. Mr. Hawxworth was at Preston at Corpus Christi play. The said Hawxworth made massing stuff at the house of one James Parker within the parish of Preston between Michaelmas and Christenmas last.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(205. 83.)**

JOHN SAUNDERS, Curate of Plaitforde, to LORD JOHN, BISHOP OF SARUM.

[1596 ?]—Complains that John Stanter, of Landford, has not only abused the ministry but has assaulted a minister and his wife. Denounces him to the Bishop, as having authority to correct him.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(780.)**

Statement by HENRY BOYLE and Others.

[1596 ? or later.]—Details a visit made by William Cholmeley and himself to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry at Ecclesall Castle, with respect to a marriage proposed between the Bishop and Cholmeley's sister, Mrs. Buskell. The Bishop offered a jointure of 200*l.* a year, to be provided out of goods now granted to the Queen, but of which he meant to procure a re-grant. Cholmeley, disliking the proposal on account of the uncertainty of procuring the re-grant, and the Bishop being unable otherwise to make up the jointure, broke off from concluding the marriage. The following were present: William Cholmeley, esq., George Yonge, esq., Henry Boyle, gent. and — Sommerfild, clerk. Signed by H. Boyle.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* **(98. 146.)**

FRANCE and ITALY.

[1596.]—Proposal of Signor Virginio Orsino, Duke of Selici, made to the French King, for the raising of a rebellion in Naples and so diverting the armadas which every year go from Italy to annoy France and Flanders, and even threaten England.

Italian. 2 *pp.* **(174. 92.)**

[1596.]—Proposal made to the French King, upon a letter of credence, offering on behalf of a gentleman of Naples to raise a rebellion there and free it from the yoke of Spain, with the help of a Turkish armada. He asks nothing of the French King but favour and of you a trifling credit (*et voi credito di poca quantita quasi da non metere in consideratione*).

Italian. 1 *p.* **(174. 15.)**

Suggestions for the KING OF SPAIN.

[1596?]—A paper of suggestions for the King of Spain's service, made in consideration of the fortune which the armada of England has had.

Endorsed: "Papel para solo, solo My lord. El S^r Basad lo lea y segue me." *Spanish.* 2 *pp.* (174. 97.)

"Lands assigned for the QUEEN'S third part of the EARL OF RUTLAND'S lands."

[c. 1596?]—Gives particulars of the lands. Notes thereon requesting "his lordship" to make certain changes in the lands, to avoid causes of quarrel which might arise between the executor of "my lord" and the heir. The writer desires that none of "my son Roose's" lands should be in the executor's hands. Mention of a bill in the Court of Wards where "your lordship's son William sueth in the behalf of his son Roos for lands which ought to be in the Queen's hands during his minority."—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (2407.)

Reasons for STOADE to be continued the place of the Merchants' residence, rather than Hamburg readmitted.

[1596?]—The Hamburgers by accepting the King of Denmark for Protector, have already incurred the Emperor's displeasure, and the residence reestablished there would the sooner draw on the execution of the mandate upon them and the merchants. It may be supposed that the deputies of the Hanse Towns are departed hence not satisfied in their unreasonable demands; whereupon if they should move disturbance to the merchants within the Empire, it would be dangerous to have such a mass of goods and debts in any one of the confederate Hanse Towns as must needs remain in the place of their residence. If any danger were imminent, it will be more easily avoided by means of the nearness of Stoad to the sea, than that of Hamburg. English merchants have of late years brought great store of coin and bullion out of the Empire, and shipped the same at Stoad: if the like should be done at Hamburg, no doubt but nearer inspection would be had thereupon by the merchants of that place, and the penalties for the breach of the law sooner inflicted there. Though they of Stoad as well as Hamburg are alike Lutherans, yet has not been heard out of their pulpits such bitter railing against our religion at Stoad as at Hamburg, where also they have sometimes denied Christian burial to our people. Although the magistrates and principal inhabitants of Hamburg will no doubt perform kind usage to our people, yet the commons and baser sort, on remembrance of former losses at sea, will be easily moved to private revenge.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 150.)

Spanish Advertisements.

[1596?]—Letters from Genoa of 23 December report news from Spain of the 30th November, where the suspension the King had made upon the "consignationi" due to merchants and upon all the money from the Indies was causing such irritation that the States would pay nothing of the thirty millions already granted, until a satisfactory arrangement was made. Thereupon Ambrogio Spinola and Hieronimo Doria, the traders' deputies, were promised satisfaction. The Governor with the ships saved from the tempest has issued orders that no one shall land,—a sign that he will shortly put to sea again. In Milan they are raising men for the duke of Savoy but peace is expected. From Madrid a million has been despatched to Catalonia to go by the galleys to Italy and thence be sent to Flanders in money, and more is to be sent to the Cardinal by way of Biscay.

ii. List of ten creditors of the Court of Spain with the amounts, the Fucheri of Germany, and Niccolo Doria being chief, and Gio. Batista Giustiniani's name also occurring; and the total 11,400,000 of gold.

Endorsed: "Advis." *Italian.* 1 *p.* (**174. 5.**)

English Horse in the Low Countries.

[1596.]—Memorandum as to companies of horse in the Low Countries, which were under the command of Sir Robert Sidney, Sir Francis Vere, Sir Nicholas Parker, and Sir John Pooley: part of which were sent in March, 1593, for the service of Brittany, and part "cashed." The States and Count Maurice now desire the Queen to raise again the broken companies of Sydney and Parker, and M. Caron has order from them to deal with the Queen and the Council herein.

There follow proposals for carrying out the above.—*Undated.*

Endorsed:—Sir Robert Sidney. (**205. 75.**)

A. Ashley versus Sir Gelly Meyrick.

[1596.]—Another copy of the document printed in Vol. VI, *p.* 568, of this Calendar.

Endorsed:—"Versus Sir Gelly Merrick." 1 *p.* (**84. 29.**)

News Letter.

[1595–6.]—Le Comte Charles de Mansfeld est encorres a Pragues avec larechiduc Matias lequel Comte avoit le commandement en Hongrie sous le nom dudit Arechiduc.

Lempereur haste le secours extraordinaire tant quil peut, qui est de 4,500 chevaulx et douze mil hommes de pied de Boheme, de Moravie, Silizie et Lusacie, 2,000 chevaulx daultereve 2,400 chevaulx de la haulte and basse Saxe, 1,400 chevaulx du Sercle et noblesse de Fraveryne, 6,000 hommes de pied des Circles de Suabe et Bavieres, 600 chevaulx de la noblesse du Rhin et de Suabe, sestant les Cercles du Rhin excuses de cette contribution comme estant assez foulez des courses de leurs voisins qui sont en armes. Ce secours est

paie pour six mois, oultre lesquels lempereur faict estat de 30 mil hommes que de pied que de cheval que la Hongrie fournira de dix mil hommes, d'Itallie de 8,000 lansquenets qui restent de larmee de lannee passee, et des troupes du comte de Mansfeld qui debvoient estre de 6,000 hommes de pied et de 2,000 chevaulx et des levees qui faict a part des deniers de la contribution de Ratisbone.

Le Comte Charles sest faict entendre de voulloir assiger Javarin (Raab); sur ce doute les Turcz lont renforce d'hommes, de vivres et de munitions, et fond dresser des ponts sur les rivieres du Danube et Stabnitz qui lavent ledit Javarin pour faciliter leurs courses et retraictes.

Quelque dilligence que lempereur face par ses commssaires de haster ses secours ayant faict estat davoir ses forces ensemble au mois de May les diffiances que les gens de Ca . . . . ont du passage des gens de guerre du comte de Mansfeld et des levees de Lorraines et de pratiques du Marquis de Bades et Edouard Fortunatus et le degoust que ceulx dela ont prins du gouvernement passe les retarde fort, et estime on qua grand peine verra on larmee ensemble devant le mois de Julliet.

Ceulx de deca sont deliberes de ne laisser marcher le secours de Franconie. de Suabe et Bavieres quon nayt veu a quoy tirent lesdits levees de Mansfelt et de Lorraine.

Ceux qui sont restes de larmee de lannee passee et plusieurs autres refusent de marcher que le comte de Hardect ne soit execute. La longueur de ceste execution faict croire quil y a peu de fondement a laceusation.

Cependant on crainct que les Turcs advertiz de ses longueurs ne se jettent sur Comard (?) et facent daultres entreprinses au lieu quon avoit estime quils se tiendroient sur la deffencive pour laisser passer ceste premier ardeur consommer larmee et les devier de lempire.

Le Transilvain se faict fort d'hommes de plus en plus lesquels ils courent de tous costez, les ungs animez contre le Turc, les aultres attirez de lesperance du gain et asseurance de paiement. On publye que les Transsilvayns faict f(aire) moustres et paie tous les mois et tient une discipline fort exacte.

Toutesfois il y a depuis fort peu de jours des ambassadeurs de Valaquie a Prague qui apportent nouvelles dun nombre infiny de Tartares and demande secours. Les Vallaques et les Moldaves sont les plus proches du danger et tout leur payz ouvert sans forteresse et ung peuple peu aguerry. Le Transilvain est couvert et plus asseure. Sur cette nouvelle on commence a travailler a toutes les forteresses de la haulte Hongrie plus proche des coups.

Les Polonnoys na voullu entendre a rompre avec le Grand Seigneur quelques solicitations et remonstrances qu'ayent emploie les ambassadeurs de lempereur, de la Hongrie, Transsylvaine. Valaquie et Moldavie et plusieurs seigneurs du pays. Le Chancellier a tenu bon pour lalience avec la Turc et le Nonce du Pape na pas fort presse, sestant sur tout

arreste a paursuivre le bannissement de lexercise de la Religion. Il na peu toutesfois empescher que pluiseurs Palatins nayent faict prescher publiquement dans Cracovie combien que le Roy possedé des Jesuistes eust plusieurs fois declare ne lavoir agreable.

Les Comtes de la Veterau ont este ensemble a Francfort pour adviser a se garentyr du degas que le passage des troupes de Mansfelt pourroit apporter a leurs sujects, lesquels ils ont faict armer et fermer les passages pour empescher les courses et retraictes. Sur tout le Comte Nassau que lon dict avoir este menasse particulierement en ses fermes quil falloit vuider en passant ce nid de la maison de Nassau. Lelecteur Palatin a ses gens prests pour se garentir du mesme passage, le leur ayant toutesfois offert par bandes et lieux marques. Le Marquis du Onphac (Anspach ?) a aussy arme ses sugets pour mesme raison. Celuy du Durlach sest faict fort plus que les au(tr)es craignant que la partye soit dressee pour luy quoique lempereur par ses Commissaires et le Comte Charles escripvent et protestent au contraire, chargeant ses princes du mal quil pourroit advenir par la retenue de ses gens de guerre. Lesdits Commissaires disent estre deliberez de faire f(aire) maistre a ceux quilz trouveront prests et les f(aire) marcher au pris quils se presenteront. Les basteaux doibvent estre prests a Donalverde (Donauworth) pour les conduires sur le Danube.

Le Langrave de Leichtamberg a passe a Francfort envoye de lempereur pour faire conduire le corps de larchiduc Erneste. Plusieurs en augmentent le soupçon quil avoient que la maison d'Autriche auroit dessein sur les estats de Julieres auquel elle se vouldroit servir dudit Langrave, beau frere du duc de Jullieres, et des gens de guerre du Conte Charles de Mansfelt.—*Undated.*

Endorsed :—French Advertisements. 3 *pp.* (**98.** 100.)

Remembrances.

[1596.]—Burre's wife's petition is for a reversion of letters patent for the printing of primers. You have recommended it to the Masters of Requests, who delay her.

Mr. Bacon recommends this minute for Mr. Grovenor. He prayeth you to set down the shares which he shall have. [+Done.]

He also prays you to subscribe the petition of Alice Webb. Her husband served under your office of the stable. Mr. Alexander giveth him good attestation. [+.]

Mr. Linley desires a letter to my Lord Willoughby. To know my lord's pleasure for the sending of Mr. Edmund's last letter to my Lord Keeper. [Done+.]

To put him in mind for an answer to the D. of Bouillon's last letter.

To understand his pleasure touching Alderman Ratcliffe's letter.

Mr. Nanton desires to know how your lordship will further dispose of his service in France, and whether he shall stay till you shall find another, or return. He desireth a pass when he cometh, because his licence is in England, which pass I have drawn to be sent to him.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (67. 34.)

[Lord Willoughby] to [the Earl of Essex].

[1596 ?]—Sends his promised remembrances of inconveniences that may arise "if we should be forced to great battles, main encounters or assieges."

The General of the Artillery, by her Majesty and her progenitors always held an officer of great honour, has to see that the officers under him, competent in numbers and practised, men of understanding, oversee that all arms offensive and defensive brought into the arsenal are of the best, not such as of late years past Sir Thomas Gresham provided, fitter to kill the users than their enemies: and bought at the best rates of the merchants from countries where they are best made. If these were bought at present prices and compared with the rates at which they are now provided, it would ease her Majesty of a mighty surcharge; and those stores already ill provided might be issued to foreign countries, as the Moor and Turk, for better prices than new ones would cost. These officers also see there is sufficient excellent match and cord, not such as is now given forth, and the store of powder better than at that great victory against the Spanish armados upon our coasts; when besides the wants in the navy but a small and fearful proportion was left (if any disaster had happened) for the service of the whole country. These powders would be of the best and of the purest materials, saltnitre and sulphur, &c; the more refined and the nearer all of one sort the more it will do, and less will be spent in battery and small shot. Her Majesty may be served at better rates than she is considering what privileges they have for saltpetre making. The merchants buy it of our neighbour countries for 7*d.* or 8*d.* the lb., and it is issued here for 14*d.* or 15*d.* the lb., sometimes above; commonly for 10*d.* and 12*d.* the middle sort. Very honourable orders have been taken by the Lords [of the Council] for training the common soldiers; but practising men to use artillery is not hitherto seen into, so that mean and handicraft persons have for small sums crept into those rooms fit for ancient practised soldiers and perfect mathematicians. These if set to make a breach or defeat the ranks and squares of a "battaile" can as soon hit the sun as the mark they shoot at; whereby if one army affront another and the enemy's artillery play to effect whilst ours shot in vain the danger is infinite. How such ignorance consumes treasure and wastes gallant men's lives hath within these few years in our British wars been proved. Such persons should have so much art as to use the square, take dimensions to divide proportions,

which in the compartments and tertiating of their pieces is especially required, as also judging of their carriages, calibring their balls, giving them proper wind; and be able to repair any defects in their charge which daily fall out in actions and marches, and to use if not invent engines according to the rules of Statisteros for dismounted pieces: and to find fault with the founders for untrue proportions of metal in their melting and for defect of their moulds and ill working with their "Tynyvells." These cannoneers should make the platforms themselves with single or double gabions; and finally be worth the money they receive. Thus the chief fountain of all being furnished, the Tower and city of London, every garrison or place fortified might be provided, especially frontier places on the sea or subject to invasion. The Venetians narrowly look into even the smallest matter, as wood, nails, iron, boards for carriages and platforms; of which quarterly perfect examination is had throughout the Seignory. Some honourable man of war should have the looking into these, who would make a truer sum than the best auditors can; till when "I shall much doubt of her Majesty's good service, when I consider none but Hercules can cut off Hydra's heads of ignorance, or an Alexânder unloose a Gorgon's knot of evil customs and abuses." If he (Essex ?) offers not himself into this gulf it will never be closed up, for a weaker man shall reap but as himself (Willoughby) has done, malice for his good meaning, and after no perfect trial made be disgraced. So much good English money too is carried beyond sea and so much bad money of base dollars and slight wares brought into England as will breed want of purest gold and silver; if forfeiture thereof were levied and employed for provision of arms and powders out of Germany it would help well to furnish her Majesty's arsenals.

Endorsed by Essex's secretary: "Discourse of the Lord Willoughby." 2⅓ *pp.* **(176. 29.)**

Preparations for War by Spain.

[1596 ?]—"The confessions of divers Spaniards, Portingalls and Flemings taken and examined by me concerning the preparation which the King of Spain now maketh for the wars.

"First they say that they were stayed in Cales (Cadiz) from the 5 of March to the 25 of May, because the coming home of the India fleet was then expected.

"They say that the *St. Phillip* came into Cales the 23 of May, Don Francisco Colonno being general in her, and brought five millions of treasure.

"They say that the 24 of May another galleon, which had spent her mainmast, came in and brought four millions and a half of treasure.

"They say that a Byskyn ship of one thousand ton came in the 25 of May, and brought three millions and a half of treasure, all which was for the King's account.

"They say that thirteen great and small ships came into St. Lucas with merchants and plate.

"Don Chensia pardo de Londegne being general of the King's ships for the *terra firma* spent his mainmast at sea, and was forced with another ship to go to some place in the Indies, since which time no news hath been heard of him.

"They say that the King maketh very great preparations for the wars, and taxeth all sorts of the clergy to pay the moiety of their livings.

"The arrival of seven or eight great galleons is daily expected in Cales, which were built in the Straights, and of two galleons, which the Duke of Florence will adventure with him.

"They likewise daily attend the coming of six galliasses out of Sicilia.

"They say that all the great ships in Cales and St. Lucas are strongly repaired, and cut lower for better conveniency of fights.

"Three great ships (being of one thousand tons apiece) are now building in Lisborne.

"Three galliasses are now in repairing, and all the great ships in Biscay must be ready by the first of March, which (as some say) shall be employed for England, and others for Ireland.

"The Flemings are advertised from their friends in Lysborn that if they come into any of the King's dominions after Allhallowtide, they shall be stayed.

"The King hath straitly commanded that no ships shall go to the Indies these three years, for release whereof the merchants made great offers, but he will accept none.

"It is said that the Lantado of the galleys at Lysborn shall be in the Carnoldes place.

"Don John Porta Careio is Lantado of eighteen galleys in Porte St. Mary.

"Don Francisco Colonno shall be Lantado of thirty galleys, that go into Sicilia.

"Don Pedro shall be general of the galleons that were under the charge of Francisco Colonno.

"It is said that the King's navy will be in number three hundred ships of war besides followers, and that the Cardinal will conclude a peace in the Low Countries, that so he may unite those forces with the rest.

"Seven galleys are kept in Villa Nova, which come to the Cape, and take our small men of war, by means whereof more than four hundred Englishmen have been taken, and detained prisoners in Lysborn a year, whom he alloweth sixpence a day, and to their captains fifteen pence a day, increasing their entertainment if they will serve him, otherwise he gives them leave to depart for England, in which policy he doth greatly prejudice the service at sea.

"These aforesaid confessions were confirmed by the testimony of one Domingo Roe a Spaniard, who approveth them to be

true, partly by his own sight and knowledge, and by credible informations received in the house of Pedro de Castile, chief agent in St. Lucas and Cales for the King's ships, and treasure that cometh from the Indies."—*Undated.*

Endorsed in hand of Essex's secretary. 2 *pp.* (**99.** 15.)

GENTLEMEN of NORFOLK and SUFFOLK.

[1596 ?]—Names of certain gentlemen in Norfolk and Suffolk, beginning with Thomas Lovell of Herling.

In Burghley's hand. 1 *p.* (**98.** 159.)

NICHOLAS FLEMYNGE to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[1596.]—Refers to his recent petition to the Council, showing the breach of sundry penal statutes in Ireland, and offering his services in the matter. Prays for favourable hearing.—*Undated.*

Note by Sir Robert Cecil : "I like not prosecuting of penal statutes in Ireland nor England, and therefore let the petitioner address himself to some others."

1 *p.* (**186.** 41.)

GEORGE BROOKE to MR. PERCEIVALL.

[1596 or later.]—As to the enclosed petition of Thomas Grymes, so much of it as concerns Brooke's uncle or his brother, is of his knowledge true.—Blackfriars, Friday.

¼ *p.* (**1927.**)

DR. SOAME.

[Bef. 1597.]—"A copy of the determination of Dr. Some, Vice-Chancellor" [of Cambridge], on the subject "An animæ piorum fuerunt in Coelo ante Christi ascensionem."

4½ *pp.* (**140.** 249.)

E., LADY DERBY, to MR. SECRETARY [CECIL].

[1596 or later.]—I am importuned by my Lord to entreat your favour that his man Browne, with his company, may not be barred from their accustomed "plaing," in maintenance whereof they have consumed the better part of their substance. I desire your furtherance to uphold them, for my Lord taking delight in them, it will keep him from more prodigal courses, and make your credit prevail with him in a greater matter for my good.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : Lady Darby. 1 *p.* (**186.** 24.)

The COMPANY OF UPHOLSTERS IN LONDON to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[Prob. after 1596.]—There is of late risen up a great company of idle and wandering persons or petit chapmen, commonly called hawksters, who pass with upholstery ware from town

to town by packhorse, whereby petitioners are much impoverished. They pray Cecil to further the bill now exhibited in Parliament on the subject.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (186. 163.)

SIR EDW. HOBY to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

[After 1596.]—He has watched three nights with his sick sister, who has asked after none but Cecil, demanding twice this day whether Mr. Secretary had ever sent to know how she did. He presumes to write, thinking Cecil's sending would comfort her.—Monday morning.

Endorsed : Sir Edward Hoby. ¼ *p.* (186. 69.)

PASCALL LANE to the SAME.

[After 1596.]—He is a surgeon in the parish of Savoy and Liberty of Westminster, who by foreign travel has got experience of the cure of many diseases. Although two years ago, upon the commendation of credible physicians and surgeons, he was licensed to practise by writing under the Archbishop of Canterbury's seal, to which Dr. Stanhope subscribed, yet notwithstanding the Company of Surgeons molest him, affirming none ought to practise surgery within seven miles of London, unless he be of their Company, or tolerated by them, and threaten to undo him. He prays for Cecil's letters to the Company for his permittance.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (186. 88.)

JOHN JENKINSON, soldier, to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Prays for assistance to return to his country. —*Undated.*

Endorsed. ¼ *p.* (173.)

ROGER PECHE to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Prisoner in the Gatehouse for seven years. For examination or enlargement.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (909.)

TRADESMEN, prisoners in Cambridge Gatehouse, to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—For enlargement.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (379.)

FRANCIS WEBB to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Was arrested by William Stevenson for money paid by Cecil's order to Ann Porter. Stevenson refuses to perform the order made in the case, and is in custody. Prays that he may receive sentence.—*Undated.*

Certificate by Francis Webb and others, of the arrangements made by Edmund Stevenson, deceased, for the payment of rent to Ann Porter, and of his afterwards flying the country.

2 *pp.* (693.)

ROGER PEACHIE to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Imprisoned for recusancy. Prays to be allowed bail.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (843.)

ROBERT BELLARBIE to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Imprisoned for counterfeiting 8 pieces of Spanish money. His military services. Prays for pardon.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "One of the coiners taken at Rochester."

1 *p.* (879.)

WALTER BAKER to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Of suits moved by Lord Zouch against him to dispossess him of the church of Barbie, Northampton. Sentence has been obtained inhibiting him from preaching there. Prays for letters to the High Commissioners to permit him to execute his function till the cause be determined.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (981.)

GEFFREY FRENCH to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—Is recommended to the Council by the Mayor of Galway as fit to be employed by sea upon the Omaylis, and other bordering rivers thereabouts : or otherwise to receive consideration for his services. Prays Cecil to further his suit.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (1169.)

MARMADUKE TODD to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—For the appointment of committees to end the cause between him and his creditors.—*Undated.*

¾ *p.* (1290.)

"A poor Jerseyman" to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—For despatch of his broad seal for lands in Jersey wrongfully kept from him.—*Undated.*

Note by Cecil that these causes are to be moved by the Master of the Requests, and not by him.

1 *p.* (1294.)

——— to the SAME.

[After 1596 ?]—After his 26 years service as a post, is to be dismissed by order of Sir John Stanhope on untrue complaints of neglecting duty and being too familiar with the Scots. Details his services, and prays Cecil to move Stanhope to let him keep his place.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (698.)

——— to Sir R. Cecil.

[After 1596?]—Petition relating to the recovery of losses by the sale of a ship of merchandise and spices at unjust prices.—*Undated.*

(404.)

Arthur Gorges to the Queen.

[Bef. 1597.]—For the reversion of the wardship of his daughter's marriage, if it should fall into the Queen's hands by his death, which otherwise it cannot: and that must happen within five years, for the years of her minority of marriage are then expired. Desires that she should remain by his direction in the custody of his kin and friends, and not fall into the hands of strangers. Has already the wardship of the lands assured to him. Has parted with a great part of his present living for the relief of the Viscount, only to satisfy the Queen's pleasure therein.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (56.)

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